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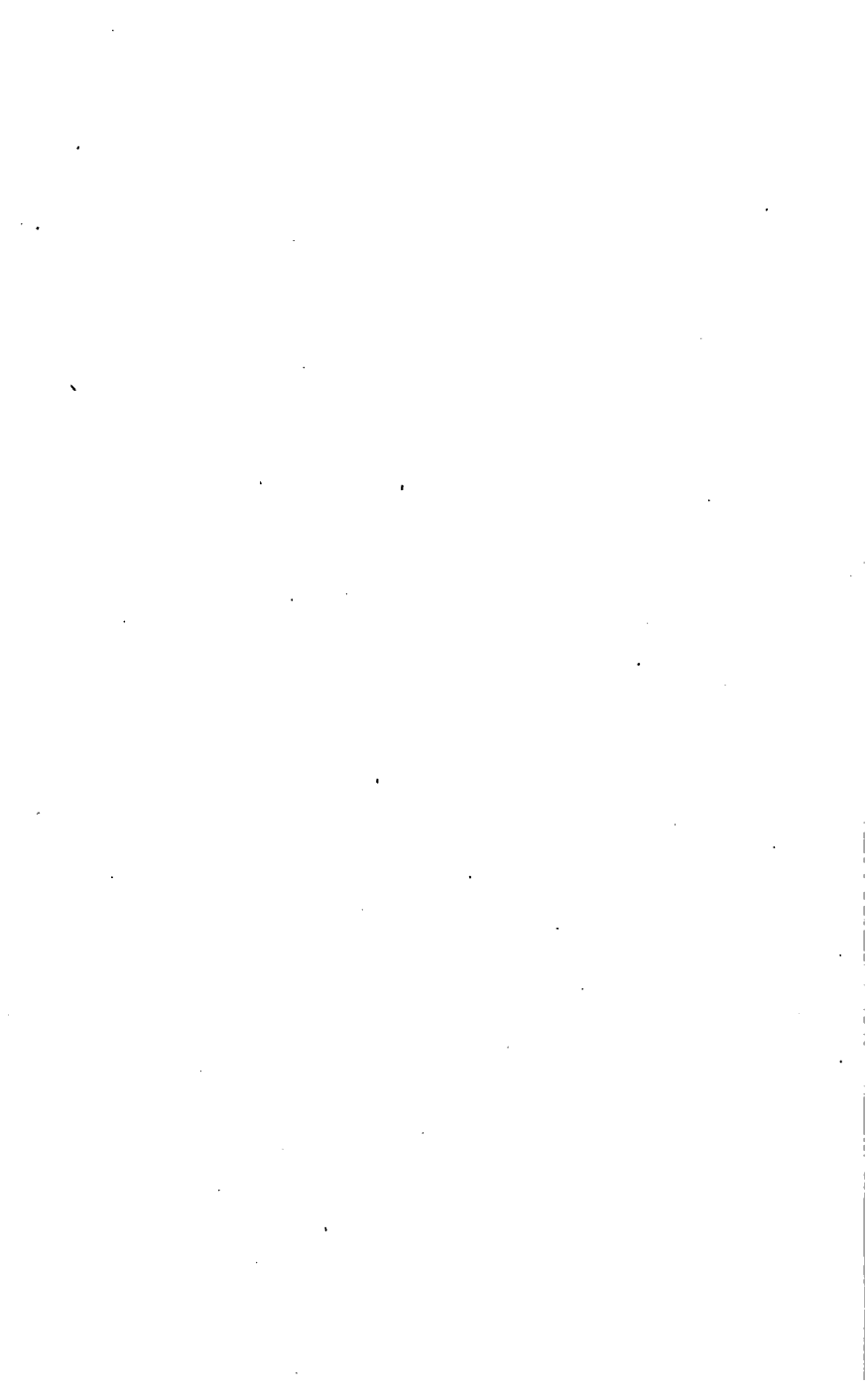
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In announcing the Revised Edition of ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S LATIN GRAMMAR, the Publishers believe it to be quite unnecessary to speak of the merits of the work. The fact that in the space of about *Twenty Years*, SIXTY-FIVE EDITIONS, numbering above **Two Hundred Thousand Copies**, have been required for the purpose of meeting the steadily increasing demand for the work, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which it has been held. In preparing this Revised and Enlarged Edition, every portion of the original work has been reconsidered in the light of the experience of twenty years spent by the present editor in studies connected with this department of education, and with the aid of numerous publications in the same department, which, during this period, have issued from the European press. The results of this labor are apparent on almost every page, in new modifications of the old materials, and especially in such additional information in regard to its various topics as the present advanced state of classical education in this country seemed obviously to demand. The publishers commend this new edition to the attention of Teachers throughout the country, and express the hope that in its present form it will be deemed worthy of a continuance of the favor which it has so long received.

The following are extracts from a few of the many letters the Publishers have received from teachers from all parts of the country in commendation of this work:—

The revised edition of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar is without doubt the best published in America. I have no doubt that the time is near at hand when this series of works will, by all lovers of the classics, be considered as the 'National Series.' The pronunciation is now by the same class considered the American Standard. I will hail with joy the day when every college and school in our country shall have adopted Prof Andrews' series as the foundation of true classic knowledge. As such I consider it, and for that reason have I used it since I first knew its existence.—*Martin Armstrong, Potomac Seminary, Romney, Va.*

Allow me to say, after a careful examination, that, in my judgment, it is the best manual of Latin Grammar to be found in the English language. In revising it the author has preserved the happy medium between saying too much and too little, so desirable for a Latin text-book for this country. In philosophical arrangement, simplicity of expression, and for brevity and fullness, it must entitle the author to the first rank in American classical scholarship. I shall use it in my classes, and recommend it to all teachers of Latin in this country.—*N. E. Cobleigh, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature, Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.*

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I have reason to believe that the improvements, introduced into the last edition of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar by my respected and lamented friend Dr. Andrews, a little before his death, add very decidedly to the value of a work, which has done more to give the knowledge of that language to the youth of this country than any, perhaps than all others.—*Theodore W. Woolsey, President of Yale College, New Haven.*

No book, probably, has done more to improve classical training in American schools than Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. Its use is almost universal; and where it has not itself been adopted as a manual, it has made grammars of similar excellence necessary. The last edition, the sixty-fifth, was carefully revised by the lamented Dr. Andrews, not long before his death, by whom it was greatly enlarged by the incorporation of much valuable information, derived mainly from the last edition of the Latin Grammar of Professor Zumpt. It will therefore be found to be much improved as a repository of the principles and facts of the Latin language.—*Thomas A. Thacher, Professor of Latin in Yale College, New Haven.*

It is unnecessary to commend a Latin Grammar, which has been for twenty years in common use in our Colleges, and has generally superseded all others. The Revised Edition contains the results of the labors of Dr. Andrews, during all that time, on various Latin Classics, and on his great Latin Lexicon; and cannot, therefore, but be greatly improved.—*Edward Robinson, D. D., LL. D., Prof of Biblical Literature in Union Theol. Seminary, New York City.*

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I have looked over the new edition of the Grammar with great interest. It is now eighteen years since I introduced it into this college, and I have never felt inclined to change it for any other. The revision, without changing its general character, has added greatly to its fulness and completeness. It is now fully equal to Zumpt's in these respects, and far superior to it in adaptation to the class room. There is no other school grammar that can pretend to compare with it. I have introduced the new edition here, and have no idea I shall ever wish to substitute another. The services of Prof. Andrews in the cause of classical learning in the United States cannot be over estimated.—*M. Sturgus, Professor in Hanover College, Indiana.*

I am willing to say that I am decidedly in favor of Andrews' Latin Series.—*Geo. Gale, Galesville University, Wisconsin.*

Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar I consider decidedly the best Latin Grammar ever published.—*Ransom Norton, North Livermore, Maine.*

Such a work as Andrews and Stoddard's Revised Latin Grammar needs no recommendation, it speaks for itself.—*A. A. Keen, Professor of Greek and Latin, Tufts College, Medford, Ms.*

I have examined the revised edition of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, and think it a complete success. I see it has all of Zumpt's merits and none of his defects, and welcome its advent with great pleasure.—*James M. Whiton, Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn.*

I have examined Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, and say, without hesitation, that the principles of the Latin language can be more easily and systematically acquired from it than any work I have ever seen. The arrangement and simplicity of its terms are such as to make it easily comprehended by the beginner, while, at the same time, its copiousness is sufficient for the most advanced student. The author has evidently noted and profited by the defects in this respect of most of the Latin Grammars now in use.—*C. W. Field, Mauch Chunk, Pa.*

The superior merits of the original work are too well known and appreciated to need any commendation from me. I have had some means of knowing how great pains and labor Dr. Andrews has bestowed upon this final revision and improvement of the work, and, therefore, was not unprepared to find its acknowledged excellence materially increased, and I do not hesitate to say, that its value has been greatly enhanced, and that it has been brought as near as practicable to the present state of philological science.—*John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of Public Schools, city of Boston.*

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I thought before that the *old* edition was entitled to the appellation of "*The Latin Grammar*," but I perceive its value has been much increased by the numerous emendations and additions of Prof. Andrews. The Grammar is now fitted to be a complete hand-book for the Latin scholar during his whole course.—*E. W. Johnson, Canton Academy, Canton, N. Y.*

I unhesitatingly pronounce the Revised Edition of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar the best Grammar of the Latin Language, and shall certainly use my influence in its behalf.—*H. E. J. Clute, Edinboro', Pa.*

After a thorough examination, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best Latin Grammar for the purposes of the recitation room that I have ever examined. In its present form it ought certainly to displace a large majority of the Grammars in common use. Its rules of Syntax are expressed with accuracy and precision, and are in fact, what all rules ought to be, reliable guides to the learner.—*James W. Andrews, Principal of Hopewell Academy, Penn.*

Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, in the arrangement and adaptation to the learner, has excelled all others, and the revised edition is certainly a great improvement, and I do believe is better adapted to the wants of the student than any other. The whole seems to be critically revised and corrected. Prof. Andrews was truly the student's benefactor.—*M. L. Severance, North Troy, Vermont.*

It gives me great pleasure to bear my testimony to the superior merits of the Latin Grammar edited by Professor Andrews and Mr. Stoddard. I express most cheerfully, unhesitatingly, and decidedly, my preference of this Grammar to that of Adam, which has, for so long a time, kept almost undisputed sway in our schools.—*Dr. C. Beck, Cambridge.*

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I have adopted the Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard in the school under my charge, believing it better adapted, upon the whole, for elementary instruction than any similar work which I have examined. It combines the improvements of the recent German works on the subject with the best features of that old favorite of the schools, Dr Adam's Latin Grammar.—*Henry Drisler, Professor of Latin in Columbia College.*

A careful review of the Revised Edition of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, shows that this favorite text-book still continues to deserve the affections and confidence of Teachers and Pupils, incorporating as it does the results of Prof. Andrews' own constant study for many years with the investigations of English and German Philologists. No other Grammar is now so well fitted to meet the wants of the country as the rapid demand for it will show beyond doubt.—*A. S. Hartwell, University of St. Louis.*

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I have examined your revised edition with considerable care, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a great improvement upon the old editions, and as near perfection as we are likely to have. I have no doubt it will come into general use.—*A. Williams, Professor of Latin, Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa.*

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I can with much pleasure say that your Grammar seems to me much better adapted to the present condition and wants of our schools than any one with which I am acquainted, and to supply that which has long been wanted—a good Latin Grammar for common use.—*F. Gardner, Principal of Boston Latin School.*

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Dr. Robinson had already been trained to the business of lexicographical labor, when he began the translation of the present work. He is, in an uncommon degree, master of his own native tongue. He has diligence, patience, perseverance—yes, the iron diligence of Gesenius himself. For aught that I have yet been able to discover, all that can reasonably be expected or desired, has been done by the translator; not only as to rendering the work into English, but as to the manner and the accuracy of printing. The work will speak for itself, on the first opening. It does honor, in its appearance, to editor, printers, and publishers. I have only to add my hearty wish, that its beautiful white pages may be consulted and turned over, until they become thoroughly worn with the hands of the purchasers.—*Prof. Stuart, in the Biblical Repository.*

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THE
FIRST PART
OF
JACOBS AND DÖRING'S
LATIN READER:

ADAPTED TO
ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S
LATIN GRAMMAR,
AND TO
ANDREWS' FIRST LATIN BOOK.

BY
E. A. ANDREWS, LL. D.

SIXTY-FOURTH EDITION.

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PREFACE.

THE Latin Reader, a new edition of which is here presented to the public, was originally prepared by its present editor, as the first of a series of elementary works adapted to the Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard. This series now comprises, in addition to the Grammar above mentioned, Questions on the Grammar, Latin Lessons, The Latin Reader, Latin Exercises, A Key to Latin Exercises, Viri Romæ, Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, Sallust, and Selections from Ovid. In the present edition, the adaptation of this work to the Grammar, and to its place in the series above enumerated, remains unaltered; but, in addition to its original design, the Reader is now intended to constitute the second part of a less extended series, comprising the editor's First Latin Book, the Latin Reader, and the Viri Romæ. The latter series is designed especially for those who commence the study of Latin at a very early age, and also for such as intend to pursue the same study to a limited extent only, or merely as a part of general education.

The references at the foot of the pages relate to the sections and subordinate divisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. The references to Andrews' First Latin Book may be found at the close of the volume. The marks of reference in the text refer both to the notes at the foot of the page and to those at the end of the book. In the latter series, indeed, other notes are occasionally added, and their place is denoted by quoting the words of the text to which such notes relate.

The following extracts from the preface to the first edition will sufficiently explain the manner in which the Reader was originally prepared by its present editor.

Three things were found to claim particular attention, in preparing a new edition of this work. The first was the arrangement of the Introductory Lessons, so as best to illustrate the principles of the Grammar, to which they were to be adapted. The second was to furnish such grammatical notes and references as should be necessary, in order to explain the more difficult forms and constructions occurring in the work. The third was the preparation of a vocabulary more perfectly adapted, than those usually found in introductory works, to the purpose for which it was intended.

To accomplish the first purpose, it was found necessary to make a few additions to the original work, with the intention of illustrating more fully the principal rules of Latin construction. That the object of the Introductory Lessons may be better understood, and the place which each lesson occupies in syntax more fully apprehended, each section is prefaced by a series of questions relating to those parts of the Grammar intended to be illustrated.

In the notes appended to this edition, the editor has carried into effect a design, which he had long since formed, of explaining the idioms of the language, in introductory works, by references to the Grammar, rather than by remarks couched in different language from that with which the student is already, in some degree, familiar. He has hoped, by this means, to aid the student in forming a clear, connected, and consistent view of the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, and a habit of referring every difficulty, whether in form or construction, to its appropriate place in the Grammar. It is a matter of common observation, that, to most students, the philological notes usually

found in elementary works are in a great degree lost, in consequence of their connection with the grammar not being sufficiently evident. This evil cannot, indeed, be avoided, while the grammar with which the student is furnished does not fully explain the idioms of the language. While referring to the Grammar, the editor has endeavored to keep in view the fundamental principle of education, that the only efficient help which the student can receive, is that which leads him ultimately to exercise his own faculties. While, therefore, the less prominent difficulties are usually explained upon their first occurrence, the student is afterwards, in most cases, left to perceive the additional instances in which the same principle is to be applied. In cases of greater difficulty, however, reference is repeatedly made to the same principle; and this is more particularly the case in regard to idioms which are either imperfectly exhibited, or altogether overlooked, in the grammars heretofore in common use. It is not improbable that, to some teachers, the references may appear too numerous, while, to others, the unexplained difficulties may still seem too formidable for a majority of those for whose use the work is intended. No plan of assistance can be equally well adapted to all students; but the hope is entertained, that a system which sends them back to their Grammar for information, will be liable to as few objections and abuses as any which can be devised.

The preparation of the vocabulary has occasioned more labor than any other part of the Reader; and, in its present form, I trust that it will be found better adapted to its purpose than such vocabularies usually are. The meanings assigned to the words have been selected with careful reference to all the places where those words occur in the Reader. In this part, more than in any other, the former editions of this work were defective, and that in a degree that would scarcely be suspected by one who had not examined them in reference to this subject.

The participles occurring in the Reader may generally be found in the vocabulary; but in some cases, and especially when regularly formed from verbs of the first conjugation, they have been intentionally omitted, since their formation is as easy as that of any other part of the verb. The definitions of the participles have, in general, been omitted, except in cases in which their meaning cannot be easily inferred from that of their verbs. The formation of the passive voice is seldom given, since its omission can occasion no embarrassment to one who is moderately acquainted with the paradigms of the Grammar. On the other hand, the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, and the perfect tenses of verbs, when peculiarly irregular, are inserted in their alphabetical order, with a reference to the words from which they are derived. The derivation of words, except when they immediately follow their primitives, is, in general, given in the vocabulary. The quantity of the penult, in all words of more than two syllables, when not determined by general rules, is marked throughout this volume, as well as in the Grammar to which it refers, in the hope that early habits of incorrect pronunciation may, by this means, be in a great measure prevented.

The references, at the foot of the pages, relate to the sections and subdivisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

E. A. ANDREWS.

NEW BRITAIN, *Sept.*, 1849.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

SUBJECT-NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

WHAT is the rule for the agreement of a verb? Gram. § 209, (b.)
Of what does a sentence consist? § 200, 5. What is a simple sentence? § 201, 10. Of what does a proposition consist? § 201, 1. What is the subject of a proposition? § 201, 2. What is the predicate? § 201, 3. What is the grammatical subject? § 202, 2. What is the grammatical predicate? § 203, 2. Define moods. § 143. Define the indicative mood. § 143, 1. Define the active voice. § 141, I. 1. Give the personal terminations of the active voice. § 147, 3. What is the connecting vowel of a verb? § 150, 5. How does the present tense represent an action? § 145, I. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Ego amo. Tu mones. Rex^a regit. Nos audīmus.
Vos vidētis. Puēri^b ludunt.

Why are the nominatives *ego, tu, nos, and vos*, usually omitted? § 209, R. 1.

Audio. Amas. Aves^c volant. Scribimus. Vocātis.
Reges^d regunt.

Voco. Jubes. Musa^c canit. Rusticus^b arat. Au-
dītis. Puēri legunt^d. Crescit arbor.

^a §§ 28 and 78, 2. ^b §§ 28 and 46. ^c §§ 62 and 74. ^d § 29, 1.

Sperānus. Præceptor^a docet. Labor^b vincit. Fata^c
vocant. Manus^d tangunt. Sol lucet.

Tempus^e fugit. Venit hiems.^f Mors^g venit. Latrant
canes.^h Fugiant nubes.ⁱ

How does the imperfect tense represent an action? § 145, II.
What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood,
imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Eram.^j Ambulābas. Silva^k stabat. Monebāmus.
Dormiebātis. Fulgēbant stellæ.^l

What does the future tense denote? § 145, III. What are the
terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in
each conjugation? § 152.

Vidēbo. Audies. Deus dabit. Uret ignis.^m Crescent
arbōres.ⁿ Tempōra venient.

How does the perfect tense represent an action? § 145, IV.
What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood,
perfect tense? § 152.

Veni, vidi, vici. Fuisti.^o Fortūna dedit. Cecīnit
avis. Cepimus. Audivistis.^p Hostes^q fugerunt.

How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? § 145, V.
What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood,
pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fugērat umbra. Dixēras. Hannibal juravērat.^r Cep-
erātis. Puēri legērant.

What does the future perfect tense denote? § 145, VI. What
are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future
perfect tense? § 152.

^a §§ 28 and 70. ^b §§ 66 and 76, 1. ^c §§ 62 and 73, 1. ^d §§ 63 and 74.

^e §§ 58 and 70. ^f §§ 62 and 77, 2. ^g § 153. ^h §§ 61 and 70.

ⁱ § 46. ^j §§ 30 and 74. ^k § 41. ^l § 150, 3.

^m §§ 87 and 88, 1.

Risēro. Vidēris, Venērīt hora. Pomum cecidērīt.
Ambulaverīmus. Canes cucurrērīnt.

Define the subjunctive mood. § 143, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Labōret manus. Faveat Fortūna. Sol^a fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Canāmus. Capiātis. Arbōres cadant.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Philomēla cantāret. Pomum pendēret. Luna micāret. Essētis. Vellēnus.^b Troja^c staret.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Amavērīm. Docuēris. Oculū^d vidērīt. Latravērīnt canes. Arbōres crevērīnt.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fuissem.^e Potuisses.^f Miles pugnāvisset. Lepōres cucurrissent. Canes momordissent.

Define the imperative mood. § 143, 3.

Surge.^g Legito.^g Studēte. Disce. Dicite. Equus currīto. Facitōte.^g Puēri scribunto.^g

Define the passive voice. § 141, I. 2. What is frequently omitted or left indefinite in the active voice? What in the passive voice? § 141, R. 2. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

^a §§ 66, E and 70.

^c § 29, 2.

^e § 153.

^f § 267.

^b § 178, 1.

^d § 46.

^f § 154, R. 7.

Amor. Monēris. Vox^a audītur. Laudāmur. • Audinīni. Tempōra mutantur.

Docēris. Vincitur hostis. Flos^b carpitur. Fabūla^c narrātur. Carmina^d leguntur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Aqua^e fundebātur. Oppidum^e defendebātur. Pangebantur portæ. Saxa^e volvebantur. Bella parabantur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Domus^e ædificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulæ. Epistōla^e mittētur. Culpabimini.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? — future perfect tense? § 152.

Auditus es. Naves mersæ sunt. Datæ sunt leges.^a Sparsa erant folia.^b Hostes victi erant. Missi erimus.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? — imperfect tense? — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? § 152.

Præmia dentur. Panis emātur. Premerētur caseus. Vehērer. Tegerētur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood? § 152.

Laudātor^e industria. Puniuntor fures.

Oves non ubique tondentur. Aliter psittacus loquitur, aliter homo.^a Oculi sæpe mentiuntur.

^a §§ 62 and 78.

^d §§ 66 and 71.

^e § 267.

^b §§ 58 and 75.

^c § 46.

^a §§ 31, 1, and 69, E. 2.

^e § 41.

^f §§ 88 and 89.

PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? § 210.

Eurōpa est *peninsŭla*.

Ossa^a ejus^b *lapis* fiunt.

Ego *poēta*^c salŭtor.

Inertia est *vitium*.

Homo sum.

Ebrietas^d est *insania*.

Dux^e electus est Q. Fabius.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? § 205.
What is the logical subject of a proposition? § 202, 3. What is
the logical predicate? § 203, 3.

Fugāces^f labuntur anni.

Fugit irreparabile tempus.

Venit glaciālis hiems.^g

Silva vetus^h stabat.

Culpa tuaⁱ est.

Dira parantur bella.

Nulla^j mora est.

Brevis est voluptas.^k

Parvæ res crescunt.

Brevis est via.

Terra est rotunda.

Vera amicitia est sempiterna.

^a §§ 61, and 75, E. 1.

^b § 211.

^c § 28.

^d §§ 62 and 72.

^e §§ 30 and 78.

^f §§ 112 and 78.

^g §§ 62 and 77, 2.

^h § 113, 3.

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 107.

Fames et sitis sunt^a molestæ.^b
 Plurimæ^c stellæ sunt soles.
 Ebrietas est vitanda.^d
 Nemo semper^e felix est.
 Non^f omnes milites^g sunt fortes.
 Maximum^h animalⁱ terrestre est elēphas.^j
 Fortes^k laudabuntur, ignāvi^l vituperabuntur.
 Ursi interdum bipēdes^m ingrediuntur.
 Aquilæ semper solæ prædantur.
 Bonusⁿ laudatur, imprōbus vituperatur.
 Omnes moriēmur,^o alii^p citiūs,^q alii seriūs.^r
 Avārus nunquam erit contentus.

THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER ACTIVE VERBS.

What is the rule for the object of an active verb? § 229

Diem^a perdīdi.
 Terra parit *flores*.
 Crocodilus^b ova^c parit.
 Elephantus^d odit^e *murem*^f et *suem*.^g
 Camēli diu *sitim*^h tolērant.
 Accipitrēsⁱ non edunt *corda*^j avium.
 Lanæ nigræ *nullum*^k colōrem bibunt.
 Senes^l minimē^m sentiunt *morbos contagiōsos*.
 Cervi *cornua sua*ⁿ quotannis amittunt.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| ^a § 209, R. 12. | ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.) | ^j §§ 67, E. 4, and 76, E. 3. |
| ^b § 205, R. 2. | ^j § 210, R. 3, (2.) | ^k §§ 30, and 76, E. 3. |
| ^c § 125, 5. | ^k § 209, R. 1. | ^l § 79, 2. |
| ^d § 274, R. 8. | ^l § 107. | ^m §§ 58 and 71, E. 1. |
| ^e § 277, I. | ^m § 194, 2. | ⁿ §§ 61 and 71, E. 2. |
| ^f § 73. | ⁿ § 90, E. | ^o § 78, 2, (2.) |
| ^g §§ 66 and 70. | ^o § 46. | ^p § 208. |
| ^h §§ 62, E. 1, and 72, E. 2. | ^p § 183, 3, N. 3. | |

Ceres^a *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*;^b Mercurius *litteras*.^c

Canes soli^e *dominos suos*^d benē^e novēre,^f soli *nomina*^g *sua*^d agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* longē^e jaculātur.

Sturni^h et psittāci *humānas voces*ⁱ imitantur.

Miltiādes *Athēnas*^j totamque *Græciam* liberāvit.

APPOSITION.

What is the rule for words in apposition? § 204.

Plurimi^k Scythæ, *bellicosissimi*^l homines, lacte^m vescuntur.

Delphinus, *animal*ⁿ homini^o amicum, cantu^p gaudet.

Carthāgo^q atque Corinthus, *opulentissimæ*^r urbes,^s eōdem anno^t a Romānis^u eversæ sunt.

Quām brevi^v tempore^w populi Romāni, omnium gentium^x victoris, libertas fracta est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *regem*, Tigrānes, *rex Armenius*, excēpit.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? § 211.

Crescit amor *mammi*.

Honos est præmium^y *virtutis*.

^a § 73, E. 2.

^b § 229, R. 3, 1.

^c § 107.

^d § 208.

^e § 192, II. 1.

^f § 183, 3, N. 3.

^g § § 66 and 71.

^h § 46.

ⁱ § § 62 and 78.

^j § 96.

^k § 125, 5.

^l § 124.

^m § 245, 1.

ⁿ § § 66 and 70.

^o § 222, 3.

^p § 247, 1, (2.)

^q § 29, 2.

^r § § 62 and 77.

^s § 253.

^t § 248, 1.

^u § 113, 1.

^v § 83, II. 3.

^w § 210.

Sol est lux *mundi*.

Semirānis erat *Nini* uxor.

Infinīta est inultitūdo^a *morbōrum*.

Litterārum usus est antiquissimus.

Asia et Africa greges *ferōrum asinōrum* alit.^b

Magna est *linguārum* inter^c homines variētas.

Canis vestigia *ferārum* diligentissimē scrutātur.

Nemo non^e benignus est *sui* iudex.

Leōnum animi index^f cauda.^g

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? § 213.
after partitives? § 212.

Semper *fragilitātis* *humānæ* sis^h memor.

Elephanti *frigōris*ⁱ impatientes sunt.

Stultissīma^j *animalium*^k sunt lanāta.

Velocissimum^l *omnium animalium* est delphīnus.

Neque *stultōrum* quisquam^m beātus, neque *sapientium*
non beātus.

Gallōrum omnium fortissīmi sunt Belgæ.

DATIVE.

What is the rule for the dative after verbs? § 223. — after
adjectives? § 222, 3.

Armaⁿ fecit *Vulcānus Achilli*.

Reddītur *terræ* corpus.

Oves nobis suam^o lanam præbent.

^a §§ 59, 2, and 69, E. 1.

^b § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^c § 277, R. 4.

^d § 210.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g §§ 66 and 76.

^h § 83, II. 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 12.

^j § 96.

^k § 208.

^l § 235.

Tristitiam et metum^a tradam *ventis*.

Natūra *animalibus* varia tegumenta^b tribuit, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

Homini soli^c avaritia et ambitio^d data est.^e

Inter omnes bestias^f simia *homini* simillima^g est.

Leōni^h visⁱ summa est in pectore.

Antiquissimis^j *hominibus*^k specus erant pro domibus.^l

Gallinacei *leonibus*^m *terrōri*ⁿ sunt.

Homo furiōsus ne^o *libēris* quidein^p *suis* parcat.

Grata^q *mihi* tua epistōla fuit.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is a preposition? § 195. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions? § 235.

Ad *finem* propēro.

Apud *Romānos* mortui^o plerūque cremabantur.

Culices^p acida^q petunt; ad *dulcia* non advolant.

Nulla habemus arma contra *mortem*.

Vir^r generōsus mitis est erga *victos*.^s

Germāni habitant trans *Rhenum*.

Nulla est firma amicitia inter *malos*.

Camēlus naturāle odium adversus *equos* gerit.

Pictæ vestes jam apud *Homērū* commemorantur.

Comētæ ob *rarity* et *speciem* sunt mirabiles.^t

Navigatio^u juxta *litus* sæpe est periculōsa.

^a § 278.

^b § 102, III. 4.

^c § 107.

^d §§ 59, 1, and 69.

^e § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^f § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^g § 125, 2.

^h § 226.

ⁱ § 85.

^j § 124.

^k § 241.

^l § 227.

^m § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

ⁿ § 205, N. 1.

^o § 215, R. 7, (1.)

^p § 78, 2, (2.)

^q § 215, R. 7, (2.)

^r § 48, 2.

Apud *Æthiopes* maximi elephanti in silvis^a vagantur.
Hippopotāmus segētes^b circa *Nilum* depascitur.^c

IN AND SUB.

What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? § 235, (2.)

Aquilæ nidificant^d in *rupibus* et *arboribus*.^e

Coccyx semper parit in *aliēnis* *nidis*.

In *senectūte*^f hebescunt^g *sensus*; *visus*, *auditus* debilitātur.^h

In *Indiā* gignuntur maxima animalia.

Hyænæ plurimæ in *Africā* gignuntur.

In *Africā*, necⁱ *cervi*, nec *apri*, nec *ursi* reperiuntur.

In *Syriā* nigri *leōnes* reperiuntur.

Circa *Cyllēnen*,^k montem in *Arcadiā*, *merulæ* candidæ nascuntur.

Serus in *cælum* redeas.^l

Victi *Persæ* in *naves* confugērunt.

Numa Pompilius annum in *duodēcim menses* distribuit.

Pontius Thelesinus *Romānos* sub *jugum* misit.

Gallia sub *septentrionibus* posita est.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? § 241.

Littēræ a *Phœnicibus*^m inventæ sunt.

Carthāgo, *Corinthus*, *Numantia*, et multæ aliæ urbes,
a *Romānis*ⁿ eversæ sunt.

^a § 235, (2.)

^b §§ 61, 1, and 73.

^c § 145, I. 1.

^d § 278.

^e §§ 67, 2, and 76, E. 2.

^f § 187, II. 2.

^g § 278, R. 7.

^h § 44.

ⁱ § 260, R. 6.

^j § 248, I.

Quidam^a homines nati sunt cum *dentibus*.^b
 Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus*^c ex *Græciâ* aufugit.^d
 Metellus prius^e elephantos ex *primo Punico bello*
 duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantabit vacuus coram *latrone* viator.

Sidera ab *ortu* ad *occasum* commeant.

Britannia a *Phœnicibus* inventa est.

Apes sine *rege* esse^f non possunt.

Infans^g nihil^h sine *aliênâ ope* potest.

Dulce est pro *patriâ* mori.ⁱ

Venenum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.

Aqua Trebiæ fluminis erat *pectoribus* tenuis.

ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION.

What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause, manner, &c.*?
 § 247. What is the rule for *utor, &c.*? § 245, L.—for *nitor, innitor, &c.*? § 245, II.—for verbs signifying to *abound, &c.*?
 § 250, 2, (2).—for a noun denoting the *time* at or within which
 any thing is said to be or to be done? § 253.—for a limiting noun
 denoting a *property, character, or quality*? § 211, R. 6.—for the
price of a thing? § 252.

Apri in morbis sibi^j medentur *hedërâ*.

Pyrrhus rex^k *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede^l *lienôsis*^m
 medebatur.

Oleo insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.ⁿ

Anacreon poëta^o *acîno* uvæ passæ extinctus est.

^a § 207, R. 33.

^b § 64, 1.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 196, I. 1.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 271.

^g §§ 30 and 77, 2.

^h § 272, (2.)

ⁱ § 260.

^j § 223, R. 2.

^k § 279, 9.

^l §§ 58, and 73, E. 1.

^m § 60, 2.

Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ*^a contra omnes ictus munitur.

In Africâ^b elephantî^c capiuntur *foveis*.

Elephantî spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.

Populî quidam^d *locustis* vescuntur.

Dentes *usu*^e atteruntur, sed *igne*^f non cremantur.

Mures Alpîni *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque* ut *manibus* utuntur.

Leænæ *jubâ* carent.

Elephantî maximè *amnibus* gaudent.^g

Apes *tinnitu* æris gaudent *cōque* convocantur.

Quibusdam in locis^h ansères bis *anno* velluntur.

Color lusciniarum *autumno* mutâtur.

Hîeme ursi in antris dormiunt.

Nemo mortaliumⁱ *omnibus horis* sapit.

Primōres dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iūdem decidunt^j *anno*.

Antipāter Sidonius, poēta, quotannis, *die natāli suo*, *febre* corripiebātur.

Æstāte dies sunt longiōres quā *hieme*.

Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colōre*.^k

Isocrātes orātor unam oratiōnem *viginti talentis* vendidit.

Luscinia candida, *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit.

Leōnes facîle per triduum *cibo* carent.

INFINITIVE.

Upon what may the infinitive depend? § 270. After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? § 271.

^a § 124.

^d § 207, R. 33.

^e § 142, 2.

ⁱ § 163, E. 1.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^e § 87.

^h § 212.

^j § 211, R. 6.

^c § 99.

^f § 63, 1.

Whose action must an infinitive denote, when used after a verb without a subject? § 271, R. 3.

Te cupio *vidēre*.

Volui *dormire*.

Aude *contemnere* opes.

Cannina^a possumus *donare*.

Potēram^b *contingere* ramos.

Nihil^c amplius *scribere* possum.

Ego cupio ad te *venire*.

Intelligere non possum.

Cessātor *esse* noli.

Cur timet flavum Tibērim *tangere*?

Philippus volēbat^d *amari*.

Alexander *metui* volēbat.

Tecum^e *vivere* amo.

Natūram *mutare* pecunia nescit.

Benè *ferre* disce magnam fortunam.

Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat.^f

Dici beātus^g ante obitum nemo debet.

Æquam memento^h rebus in arduis *servare* mentem.

Aurum vestibusⁱ *intexere* invēnit rex Attālus.

Non omnes homines æquo amore^j *complecti* possumus.

Illecēbras voluptātis *vitare* debēmus.

Romæ elephantes per funes *incedere* docebantur.^k

What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? § 269.

Errare est^l humanum.^l

Turpe^m estⁿ beneficium *repetere*.

^a § § 66 and 71.

^b § 154, R. 7.

^c § 94.

^d § 145, II.

^e § 133, 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § 210, R. 1.

^h § 183, 3.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 247.

^k § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^l § 205, R. 8.

Beneficiis^a gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est.
 Parentes suos^b non *amāre* est impium.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

By what cases are gerunds followed? § 275, I. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 1.

Plurimæ sunt illecēbræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu^c *pingendi* Phryges^d invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissimā^e est contentio beneficiis^f beneficia *vincendi*.

Homo natūrā^g est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et *audiendi*.

Libri sunt inutiles ignāro^h *legendi*.

Initumⁱ est consilium urbis *delendæ*,^j civium *trucidandorum*, nominis Romāni *exstinguendi*.

What is the rule for the *dative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 2.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur^k *scribendo*.

Aqua marīna inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et^l *fodiendo* et^m *sorbendo* idoneum.

What is the rule for the *accusative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 3.

Non omnes æqualiterⁿ ad *discendum* proni sumus.

^a § 223.

^b §§ 208, and 269, R. 1.

^c § 247

^d § 78.

^e § 205, N. 1.

^f § 249, II.

^g § 222, 3.

^h § 182, R. 3.

ⁱ § 275, II.

^j § 145, II. 1.

^k § 278, R. 7.

^l § 192 II. 2

Omnes Græciæ civitatēs pecuniam ad *ædificandam*^a classem dedērunt.

What is the rule for the *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives ?
§ 275, III. R. 4.

Funem abrumpes nimiūm^b *tendendo*.

Docendo discimus.

Mens alitur *discendo* et *cogitando*.

Lacedæmonii exercēbant^c juvēnes, *venando*, *currendo*,
esuriendo, *sitiendo*, *plgendo*, *æstuando*.

Simiæ catūlos sæpe^{*} *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquā re juvābit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certè.*

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

What is a compound sentence ? § 201, 12. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected ? § 203, III. 3.

CONJUNCTIONS.

What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions ?
§ 278.

Sol ruit *et* montes umbrantur.

Vir^d bonus *et* prudens dici delector ego.

Immensa est, finemque^e potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere præstat^f quā^g facere injuriam.

Rapere *atque* abire semper assuevit lupus.

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manēbunt.

* What does this adverb modify ?

^a § 275 II.

^c § 145, II. 1.

^e § 198, II. 1.

^b § 192 II. 4, (b.)

^d § 210.

^f § 209, R. 3, (5.)

Sapientem *neque* ^a paupertas, *neque* ^a mors, *neque* ^a vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et* soror *et* conjux.

Nox ^b erat *et* fulgēbat luna.

In praelio cita mors venit, *aut* victoria læta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gessērunt.^c

Leti vis rapuit, rapiet*que* gentes.

Non fornicōsus erat, *sed* ^d erat facundus Ulysses.

Si ^e divitiæ felicitatem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.

ADVERBS.

Quoties litēras tuas lego, omnem mihi ^f præteritōrum temporū memoriā in mentem revōco.

Magna debēmus suscipere, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi, *quāmdiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabula procedunt.

Quidam crocodilum, ^f *quāmdiu* vivat, ^h crescere ⁱ existimant, vivit autem ^j multos annos.^k

Gloria virtutem, *tanquam* umbra, sequitur.

COMPARISON.

What are the two ways of expressing a comparison by means of the comparative degree? § 256, 1, & 2.

Canes Indici ^l grandiores sunt *quā*m cetēri.^m

• Nullum malum est vehementius ⁿ et importunius ⁿ *quā*m invidia.^o

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b § § 62, and 78, 2, & 4.

^c § 289, R. 12.

^d § 198, 9.

^e § 198, 5.

^f § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^g § 239.

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 272.

^j § 279, 3, & (c.)

^k § 236.

^l § 128, 1. 2.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 124.

Interdum ferarum . animos mitiores * invenimus *quàm* hominum.^b

Latro feræ est similior *quàm* homini.^c

Major est animi voluptas *quàm* corporis.^b

In montibus aer^d purior est et tenuior *quàm* in vallibus.

What is the rule for the *ablative* after comparatives? § 256.

Nihil est *clementiâ* divinius.

Aurum gravius est *argento*.

Adâmas durior est *ferro*; ferrum^e durius cetëris *metallis*.

Luna terræ propior est *sole*.

Quid magis est durum *saxo*, quid mollius *aquâ*?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is the rule for the construction of relatives? § 206.

Non omnis ager, *qui* seritur, fert' fruges.^f

Psittacus, *quem* India mittit, reddit verba, *quæ* accëpit.

Achilles, *cujus* res gestas Homëri carmina celëbrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecides quidam quadrigam fecit ex ebore,^g *quam* musca alis^h integëbat.

Qui bonis' non rectè utitur, eiⁱ bona mala fiunt.ⁱ

Beneficium reddit, *qui* ejus^m benè memor est.

Gruesⁿ in itineribus ducem, *quem* sequantur,^o eligunt

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, *qui* sustinëret^p hostium impetum, misit.

* § 124.

^b § 211, R. 7.

^c § 278.

^d § 5.

^e § 200, R. 4.

^f § 179.

^g § 94.

^h § 71, E. 3.

ⁱ § 247.

^j § 245, 1

^k § 206, (3,) (a.)

^l § 180.

^m § 213.

ⁿ §§ 67, E. 4, and 76, E. 3.

^o § 264, 5.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

What mood does *cum* take? § 263, 5. What is the rule for *cum* in narration? § 263, 5, R. 2.

Platea, *cum* devorātis se *implēvit* conchis,* testas evōmit.

Ceres frumenta[†] invēnit, *cum* antea homīnes glandibus[‡] *vescerentur*.

Nave[§] primus[§] in Græciam Danāus advēnit, *cum* antea ratibus[§] *navigarētur*.[§]

Alexander, rex[‡] Macedoniæ, *cum* Thebas *cepisset*, Pindārī vatis[‡] familiæ[‡] *pepercit*.

What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? § 262.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut*[§] sub unâ ficu[‡] turmæ equitum[‡] *condantur*.

Ursi per hiēmem[‡] tam gravi somno[‡] premuntur, *ut*[§] ne[‡] vulneribus quidem[‡] *excitentur*.

Delphini tantâ interdum vi e mari[‡] exsiliunt, *ut*[§] vela[‡] navium *transvolent*.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudinem adolescunt, *ut* intēgros *hauriant* cervos taurosque.

Fac,[§] *ut* homīnes animum tuum pluris[‡] *faciant*, quàm omnia, quæ illis[‡] tribuere possis.[§]

* § 249, 1.

† § 102, 4.

‡ § 245, 1.

§ § 62 and 74.

• § 205, R. 15.

/ § 247.

° § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^ § 204.

' § 223, R. 2.

/ § 262, R. 1.

^ § 235, (2.)

' § 31.

‡ § 236, R. 5.

‡ § 279, 3.

° § 82, E. 1.

‡ § 233.

‡ § 162, 4.

‡ § 214.

‡ § 223.

‡ § 266, 1.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum^a præter Apellem *pingēret*.^b

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis^c *vescerentur*.

Ocūli palpēbris^d sunt muniti, *ne* quid *incīdat*.^e

Nihil ferè^f tam reconditum est, *quin*^g quærendo^h inveniri *possit*.ⁱ

Nunquam tam manè egredior, neque tam vespēri domum^j revertor, *quin*^k te in fundo *conspīcer*^l fodere,^m aut arāre,ⁿ aut aliquid facere.^o

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin*^p copiis suis Græcos facīle *superatūrus esset*.^q

In what mood is the verb put in dependent clauses containing an indirect question? § 265.

Quæritur, unus *ne sit*^r mundus, an plures.^s

Disputābant vetēres philosōphi, casu *ne factus sit* mundus, an mente divīnā.

Augustus cum amicis suis consultābat, *utrū* imperium *servāret*, an *deponēret*.

Perpēram quæritur, *num* in amīci gratiam jus violārī *possit*.^t

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco *veniant*, aut in *quas* se regiōnes *confērant*, incōpertum est.^u

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas *fuderit*?

What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? § 272.

Aristotēles *tradit*, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospites* a scorpionibus^v non *lædi*, *indigēnas interīmi*.

^a § 207, R. 28.

^b § 258, 2, (2.)

^c § 245, 1.

^d § § 13 and 15.

^e § 258, 1, (2.)

^f § 277, R. 1.

^g § 262, R. 10, 2.

^h § 275, III. R. 4.

ⁱ § 258, 1, (1.)

^j § 237, R. 4.

^k § 272, R. 5.

^l § 258, 2, (1.)

^m § 110.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^o § 248, 1.

M. Varro narrat, a cunicūlis^a *suffossus*^b in Hsperiā *oppidum*^c; a talpis in Thessaliā; ab ranis *incōlas* urbis in Galliā *pulsos*^b; ab locustis in Africā; ex Gyāro insulā *incōlas* a muribus *fugātos*^b; in Italiā *Amŷclas*^c a serpentibus *delētas esse*.

Observātam est,^d *pestilentiam* semper a meridiānis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.

Homērus *Pygmæos*, populum ad oceānum, a grūibus *infestāri* prodidit; Aristotēles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivēre* narrat.

Postēri aliquando querentur nostrā culpā *mores eversos esse*.

Virgilius per testamentum^e *jussērat carmina sua cremāri*; *id'* Augustus *fieri* vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alēbat candidam, *quam*^e Hispaniā gentes *fatidicam esse* credēbant.

Iliuste est inter philosophos nomen Anaxagōræ,^e *quem* vetēres nunquam in vitā *risisse* ferunt.

PARTICIPLES.

What is the rule for the agreement of participles? § 205. By what cases are participles followed? § 274, 1. What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? § 274, 2.

Exempla fortunæ *variantis* sunt innumēra.

Galli diem *venientem* cantu^a nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem^a a se^e *conditā* appellābat Cecropiam.^e

^a § 248, 1.

^b § 270, R. 3.

^c § 239.

^d § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^e § 247, R. 4.

^f § 206, (13.)

^g § 44.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 230.

Augustus primus^a Romæ^b tigrin^c ostendit *mansuefactam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die^d *ferventibus* arēnis^e insistent, Solem^f *intuentes*.

Epimenides puer,^g æstu^h et itinere fessus, septem et quinquaginta annosⁱ in specu dormivisse dicitur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictare,^j et *legentem*^k audire solēbat.

Leo *prostrātis*^l parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne^m vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatorem *comitantem* loroⁿ ad ferarum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo^o consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*^p animo.

Struthiocameli Africi altitudinem equitis equo^q *insidentis* excēdunt.

Interdum^r delphini conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphinum *portantes*, et quasi^s funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferarum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulosa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapide *ictus*, oblītus est litēras;^t alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit.

L. Siccus Dentatus, centies vices *præliatus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrices adverso corpore^u habēbat, nullam in tergo.^v

^a § 215, R. 15.

^b § 221, I.

^c § 80, I., E. 2.

^d § 236

^e § 224

^f § 220.

^g § 204.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 271.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 245, I.

^m § 205, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 277.

^o § 216.

^p § 254, R. 3.

Leōnes *satiātī* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini * nocent, nisi *laccessitī*.

Elephantes amnem ^b *transitūri* ^c minimos præmittit t.

Pavo *laudātus* ^c *gemmātam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario ^d *victus*, ^e occultātur * *silens*, et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulnerātus* ^c percussōrem intelligit, et in quantalibet multitudine appētit.

Olōres iter *facientes* colla impōnunt *præcedentibus*; ^c fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudīnes in mari ^d *degentes* conchylis ^e vivunt; in terram *egressæ*, herbis. ^f

Sarmatæ, longinqua itinēra *factūri*, inediā pridie præparant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos *vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepultūræ angit.

Danāus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*, rex ^a Argivōrum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephālo equo *defuncto*, duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephālon *appellātam* ejus tumulo ^d circumdedit.

P. Catiēnus Plotinus patrōv *am* a se dilexit, ut, heres omnibus ejus bonis ^d *institūtus* in rogam ejus se conjiceret ^e et concremarētur. ^f

* *occultātur*, instead of *se occultat*, 'hides himself. § 248, I. R. 1, (2.)

^a § 223, R. 2.

§ 224

^c § 224, R. 1.

^b § 233.

^d § 87, E. 1.

^e § 211, R. 5.

^c § 274, 3.

^f § 45, II. 4.

^a § 262.

^d § 248, I.

^e § 210.

^f § 278.

Erinacei *volutāti* super poma, humi * *jacentia*, illa spinis ^b *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indicum mare testudines tantæ magnitudinis * alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo* ^d sufficiant.*

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appētunt homīnes, quoniam ad *persequendas* ^f feras vires non suppētunt.

Struthiocamēlis * ungulæ sunt cervinis similes, *comprehendendis* ^d lapidibus utiles, quos in fugâ contra *sequentes* ^a jaculantur.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

What is the rule for the ablative absolute? § 257.

Senescente Lunā,* ostrea tabescēre dicuntur, *crescente eādem*, gliscunt. Cepe contrā, *Lunā deficiente*, revirescēre, *adolescente*, inarescēre dicūtur.

*Geryōne** *interempto*, Hercūles in Italiam ^d venit.

*Sabinis** *debellātis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romam ^f rediit.

*Jasōne** *Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habēbat, cibum capēre noluit, inediāque confectus est.

Regis Lysimāchi canis, *domīno accensæ pyræ* ^b *imposito*, in flammās se conjēcit.

Nicomēde rege *interfecto*, equus ejus vitam finivit inediā.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus, ^a *filio victore* ⁱ Olympiæ, ^m præ gaudio exspirāvit.

* What is denoted in this case by the ablative absolute?

^a § 221, 1, R. 3.

^b § 224.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^d § 275, II., and III. R. 2.

^e § 262

^f § 275, II., & III. R. 3.

^g § 226.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1.)

ⁱ § 237, R. 5.

^j § 237.

^k § 212, R. 2, N. 4

^l § 257, R. 7, (a.)

^m § 221, 1.

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emōri existimantur. Eædem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumpto*, fame^a luctūque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissā*, pudibundus ac mœrens quærit latēbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensēre venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur^{*} in formam pilæ, ne quid^b comprehendi possit^c præter aculeos.

^{*} *convolvuntur*, for *se convolvunt*, roll themselves. § 248, I. R. 1, (2.)

^a § 247.

^b § 138.

^c § 262.

FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

1. ACCIPĪTER ET COLUMBÆ.

COLUMBÆ milvii metu* accipitrem rogavērunt, ut eas defendēret.* Ille annuit. At in^b columbāre receptus, uno die^c majōrem stragem edidit, quān milvius longo tempōre^c potuisset^c edere.

Fabūla docet, malōrum^c patrocinium^c vitandum^c esse.^b

2. MUS ET MILVIUS.

Milvius laqueis^c irretitus muscūlum^c exorāvit, ut eum, corrōsis plagis,^b liberāret.* Quo^b facto, milvius liberātus murem arripuit et^c devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit,^c quam gratiam mali^c pro beneficiis reddere^c soleant.*

3. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Hædus, stans in^b tecto domūs, lupo^c prætereunti^c

* Supply *ductæ*. § 247, R. 2, (b.)

* § 262.

^b § 235, (2.)

^c § 253.

^c § 154, R. 7, and 260, II.

^c § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^c § 239.

^c § 274, R. 8.

^b § 272.

^c § 247.

^c § 231, and R. 3, (b.)

^b § 257, and R. 1.

^c § 278.

^c § 229, R. 5.

^c § 271.

^c § 265.

^c § 225.

^c § 182, and R. 3.

maledixit. Cui^a lupus, *Non tu*, inquit,^b *sed tectum mihi maledixit.*^c

Sæpe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit.^d

4. GRUS ET PAVO.

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas^e explicans, *Quanta est,*^f inquit,^g *formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evölans, *Et quanta est*, inquit, *levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabūla, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod^h nobisⁱ natūra tribuit, alios^j contemnāmus,^k quibus natūra alia^l et^m fortasse majōra dedit.

5. PAVO.

Pavo graviterⁿ conquerebātur^o apud Junōnem, domīnam^p suam, quòd vocis suavitas sibi negāta esset,^q dum luscinia, avis tam parum decōra, cantu excellat.^r Cui Juno, *Et merito*, inquit; *non enim^s omnia bona^t in unum conferri oportuit.*^u

6. ANSĒRES ET GRUES.

In^v eōdem quondam prato pascebantur^w ansēres et grues. Adveniente domīno^x prati, grues facīle avolābant; sed ansēres, impediti corpōris gravitatē,^y deprehensi et^z inactāti sunt.

Sic sæpe paupēres, cum potentioribus in eōdem crimīne deprehensi, soli dant^{aa} pœnam, dum illi salvi evādunt.

^a § 223.

^b § 279, 6.

^c § 209, R. 12, (7.) & (a.)

^d § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^e § 208.

^f § 206

^g § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 278.

^k § 192, II. 2.

^l § 145, II. 1.

^m § 204.

ⁿ § 266, 3.

^o § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^p § 273, 4.

^q § 235, (2.)

^r § 257.

^s § 247.

^t § 145, I. 1

7. CAPRA ET LUPUS.

Lupus capram^a in altâ rupe stantem conspicâtus, *Cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi letum pabulum offèrunt?* Cui respondit capra: *Mihi^b non est in animo, dulcia^c tutis^c præponere.^d*

8. VENTER ET MEMBRA.

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri: *Nosne^e te semper^f ministerio^f nostro alēmus,^g dum ipse summo otio^h fruēris? Non faciēmus.** Dum igitur ventriⁱ cibum subducunt, corpus debilitâtur, et membra^k serò invidiæ^l suæ pœnituit.

9. CANIS ET BOVES.

Canis jacēbat^m in præsēpiⁿ bovesque latrando^o a pabūlo arcēbat. Cui unus boum,^p *Quanta ista^q, inquit, invidia est, quòd non patēris, ut eo cibo^r vescāmur,^s quem tu ipse capere nec velis^t nec possis!*

Hæc fabūla invidiæ indōlem declārat.

10. VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidērat, quum ei^u fortè occurrisset,^v ita est perterrīta, ut^w pæne morerētur^x formid-

* Supply *hoc*.

^a § 274, 1.

^b § 226.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 269.

^e § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^f § 279, 15, (a.)

^g § 247.

^h § 209, R. 1, (a.) & (b.)

ⁱ § 245, 1.

^j § 224, R. 2.

^k § 229, R. 6.

^l § 215, (1.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

ⁿ § 82, E. 1.

^o § 275, II. R. 4.

^p § 212.

^q § 207, R. 25.

^r § 245, 1.

^s § 262.

^t § 266, 1.

^u § 224.

^v § 263, R. 2.

^w § 262, R. 1.

ine.* Eundem conspicata^b iterum, timuit quidem,^c sed nequāquam,^d ut antea.* Tertiò illi^e obviām facta, ausa^f est etiam propius[†] accedēre, eumque^g allōqui.

11. CANCRI.

Cancer dicēbat^h filio: *Miⁱ fili,ⁱ ne^k sic obliquis semper gressibus^l incēde, sed rectā viā^m perge.* Cui ille, *Mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis praeceptisⁿ obsēquar, si te prius idem facientem vidēro.^o*

Docet hæc fabūla, adolescentiām^p nullā re^q magis, quām exemplis^r, instrui.^s

12. BOVES.

In eōdem prato pascebantur^t tres boves in maxīmā^u concordiā, et sic ab omni^v ferārum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio^w inter illos orto, singūli a feris^x petiti et laniati sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni^y sit^z in concordiā.

13. ASINUS.

Asinus, pelle^{aa} leōnis indūtus, territābat homīnes et bestias, tanquam leo esset.^{ab} Sed fortē, dum se celerius^{ac}

* What do *nequāquam* and *antea* modify?

† What is understood after *propius*?

a § 247.	j § 52.	r § 279, 7, (a.)
b § 274, 1.	k § 267, R. 1.	s § 257.
c § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)	l § 223, R. 2.	t § 248, 1.
d § 277.	m § 145, VI.	u § 212, R. 3.
e § 228.	n § 239.	v § 265.
f § 142, 2.	o § 278.	w § 249, 1.
g § 233.	p § 272.	x § 263, 2.
h § 145, II. 1.	q § 125, 5.	y § 256, R. 9, (a.)
i § 139.		

movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnītus in pistrinum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantiae dedit.

Hæc fabūla stolidos* notat, qui immeritis honoribus* superbiunt.

14. MULIER ET GALLINA.

Mulier quædam habēbat gallinam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī^c cœpit, illam auri massam intus celāre,^d et gallinam occidit. Sed nihil in eā repērit, nisi quod^e in aliis gallinis reperī^{rī} solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis^f inhiābat, etiam minores* perdidit.

15. VIATORES ET ASINUS.

Duo^g qui unā iter faciēbant, asinum oberrantem in solitudine conspicātī, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicāre cœpit, quod eum prior^h conspexisset.ⁱ Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec^j a^j verberibus abstinent, asinus aufūgit, et neuter eo^k potitur.

16. CORVUS ET LUPI.

Corvus partem prædæ petēbat a lupis,^l quod eos totum diem^m comitātus esset.ⁿ Cui illi, *Non tu nos*, inquiunt, *sed prædam sectātus es, idque eo animo,^b ut ne nostris quidem^o corporibus^o parcēres,^p si exanimarentur.^q*

* With what noun does *minores* agree?

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^b § 247.

^c § 271.

^d § 272.

^e § 206, (4.)

^f § 224.

^g § 205, R. 15.

^h § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 198, II. 1, & (c.)

^j § 242, and R. 1.

^k § 245, 1.

^l § 231, R. 2.

^m § 236.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 223, R. 2.

^p § 261, 1.

Meritò in actionibus non spectâtur, quid fiat,* sed quo animo fiat.*

17. PASTÖRES ET LUPUS.

Pastöres cæsâ ove' convivium celebrâbant. Quod' quum lupus cernëret,* *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapuissem,* quantus tumultus fieret!* At isti' impüne ovem comëdunt! Tum unus illörum,* *Nos enim,* inquit, nostrâ, non aliënâ ove' epulâmur*

18. CARBONARIUS ET FULLO.

Carbonarius, qui spatiösam habēbat domum, invitâvit fullönem, ut ad se commigrâret.† Ille respondit: *Quenam inter nos esse possit‡ sociëtas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nifidas reddidissem,† fuligine et maculis inquinatûrus esses.™*

Hæc fabûla docet dissimilia" non debere' conjungi.²

19. TUBĪCEN.

Tubīcen ab hostibus' captus, *Ne' me, inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum, neque' quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam. At hostes, Propter hoc ipsum, inquit,† te interimemus, quòd, quum ipse pugnandi" sis‡ imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitäre soles.*

Fabûla docet, non solùm maleficos' esse puniendos," ad etiam eos," qui alios ad malè faciendum' irrënt.¹

* § 265.

† § 257.

• § 206, (13.)

§ 263, 5.

§ 261, 1.

§ 207, R. 25.

§ 212.

§ 198, 7, & (a.)

• § 245, II. 4.

† § 273, 2.

† § 260, II. R. 5.

† § 266, 1.

™ § 260, II. R. 7, (2.)

™ § 205, R. 7, (2.)

° § 272.

° § 271.

° § 248, 1.

° § 267, R. I.

° § 198, 1, & (a.)

° § 279, 6.

° § 275, III. R. 1.

° § 205, R. 7, (1.)

° § 274, R. 8.

° § 278.

° § 275, III., R. 3.

20. ACCIPĪTRES ET COLUMBÆ.

Accipĭtres quōdam acerrimè inter se belligerābant. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducere* conātæ effecērunt,¹ ut illi pacem inter se² facerent. Quā³ firmatā, accipĭtres vim suam in ipsas columbas convertērunt.

Hæc fabŭla docet, potentiōrum discordias⁴ imbecillioribus⁵ sæpe prodesse.

21. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier vidua gallinam habēbat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariēbat. Illa existimābat,* si gallinam diligentius sagināret,⁶ fore,⁷ ut illa bina⁸ aut terna ova quotidie pareret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset⁹ facta, planè ova parere¹⁰ desiit.¹¹

Hæc fabŭla docet, avaritiam sæpe damnōsam¹² esse.

22. VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicāta ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentiōne,¹³ si eam fortè attingere posset.¹⁴ Tandem defatigāta ināni labōre discēdens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec¹⁵ eas in viâ repertas¹⁶ tollērem.*¹⁷

Hæc fabŭla docet, multos eā contemnere, quæ se¹⁸ assēqui posse despērent.

* What is the object of *existimabat*? § 229, R. 5.

¹ § 271.

² § 260.

³ § 278, R. 4.

⁴ § 273, 1, (b.)

⁵ § 268, R. 4, (b.)

⁶ § 274, 3, (a.)

⁷ § 208.

⁸ § 119, III.

⁹ § 261.

¹⁰ § 257.

¹¹ § 263, 5, & R. 2.

¹² § 271, R. 3.

¹³ § 239.

¹⁴ § 206, N. 1, & 2.

¹⁵ § 162, 7.

¹⁶ § 224.

¹⁷ § 247.

23. VULPES ET LEENA.

Vulpes leænæ exprobrabat, quòd nonnisi unura catūlum parēret.* Huic dicitur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabūla, non copiam sed bonitatem rerum æstimandam^b esse, docet.

24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomodo sibi^c a fele cavērent.^d Multis aliis^e propositis, omnibus^f placuit, ut ei^g tintinnabūlum annecterētur; sic enim ipsos^h sonitu admonitos eam fugere posse.ⁱ Sed quum jam inter mures quærerētur,^j qui feli^k tintinnabūlum annecteret,^l nemo repertus est.

Fabūla docet, in suadendo^m plurimos esse audaces,ⁿ sed in ipso pericūlo timidos.^o

25. CANIS MORDAX.

Canis^p mordāci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabūlum ex ære appendi,^q ut omnes eum cavere possent.^r Ille verò æris tinnitu^s gaudēbat, et, quasi^t virtutis suæ præmium^u esset,^v alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te^w stolidum,* inquit, *qui ignorare^x vidēris, isto tinnitu pravitatem morum tuorum indicari!*^y

* What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

* § 266, 3.

^a § 208, (4.)

^c § 262.

^b § 274, R. 8.

^d § 270, R. 2.

^e § 247, 1, (2.)

^f § 223.

^g § 263, 5, R. 2.

^h § 263, 2.

ⁱ § 265.

^j § 275, III. R. 4.

^k § 210.

^l § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^m § 205, N. 1.

ⁿ § 238, 2.

^o § 223, R. 2.

^p § 278.

^q § 271.

^r § 224.

^s § 273, 2.

^t § 272.

Hæc fabŭla scripta est in^a eos, qui sibi^b insignibus flagitiŏrum suŏrum placent.

26. CANIS ET LUPUS.

Lupus canem videns benè saginatum, *Quanta est, inquit, felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enēcor.* Tum canis, *Licet, inquit, mecum^c in urbem venias,^d et eādē felicitate^e fruāris.* Lupus conditionem accēpit. Dum unā eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attritos^f pilos. *Quid hoc est?** inquit.† *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra.* Nihil est, canis respondit. *Sed interdū me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collāris, quod cervici^g circumdāri solet.* Tum lupus, *Vale, inquit, amice!^h nihilⁱ moror felicitatem servitute emptam!*

Hæc fabŭla docet, libēris^j nullum commōdum tanti^k esse, quod servitūtis calamitatem compensāre possit.^l

27. LUPUS ET GRUS.

In faucibus lupi os inhæsērat. Mercēde igitur condūcit gruem, qui illud extrāhat.^m Hocⁿ grus longitudine colli facillè effecit. Quum autem mercēdem postulāret, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *Num tibi, inquit, parva merces^o videtur,‡ quòd caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *videtur*? § 202, III. R. 3.

^a § 235, (2.)

^f § 270, R. 3.

^k § 214.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224, R. 1.

^l § 264, 1.

^d § 133, 4.

^e § 240.

^m § 264, 5.

^g § 262, R. 4.

^h § 214, R. 2, N. 2.

ⁿ § 206, (13.) (a.)

ⁱ § 245, I.

^j § 211, R. 5.

^o § 210.

28. AGRICŌLA ET ANGUIS.

Agricŏla anguem repērit frigōre pæne extinctum. Misericordiā^a motus eum fovit sinu,^b et subter alas^c recondidit. Mox anguis recreātus vires^d recēpit, et agricŏlæ^e pro beneficio letāle vulnus infixit.

Hæc fabŭla docet, qualem mercēdem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.^f

29. ASINUS ET EQUUS.

Asinus equum beātum^g prædicābat, qui tam copiōsè pascerētur,^h quum sibi post molestissimos labōres ne paleæ quidem satis præberentur.ⁱ Fortè autem bello^j exorto equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus^k ab hostibus, post incredibiles labōres tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, collabitur. Hæc omnia asinus conspicātus, *O me stolidum*, inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex^m præsentis temporis fortunā æstimaverim!*^l

30. AGRICŌLA ET FILII.

Agricŏla senex, quum mortem sibiⁿ appropinquāre sentiret, filios convocāvit, quos, ut fieri solet,^o interdum discordāre^p novērat, et fascem virgulārum afferri^q jubet. Quibus^r allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangērent.^s Quod^t quum facere non possent, distribuit singulas virgas,

^a What is here denoted by the ablative absolute? § 257.

^a § 247, R. 2, (b.) ^g § 230

^b § 254, R. 3. ^h § 264, 8, (1.)

^c § 235, (4.) ⁱ § 279, 3.

^d § 85. ^j § 263, 5.

^e § 224. ^k § 257.

^f § 265. ^l §§ 248, I., and 274, 1.

^m § 195, R. 2.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (6.)

^o § 272.

^p § 273, 2

^q § 206, (13.)

iisque celeriter fractis, docuit * illos, quàm firma res † esset. concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

31. EQUUS ET ASINUS.

Asinus onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte oneris se levaret, si se vivum videre vellet. Sed ille asini preces repudiavit. Paulò post igitur asinus labore consumptus in viâ corruit, et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portavêrat, atque insuper etiam pellerq asino detractam in equum imposuit. Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me miserum*, inquit, *qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluërim, quum nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unâ cum pelle comitis mei, cujus preces tam superbe contempseram.*

32. MULIER ET ANCILLÆ.

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo vitam sustentabat, solēbat ancillas suas de nocte excitare ad opus, quum primum galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diuturno labore fatigatæ statuērunt gallum interficere. Quo facto, deteriore conditione quàm prius † esse cœpērunt. Nam domina, de horâ noctis incerta, nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitabat.

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*? § 231, R. 3, (b.)

† What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

‡ Supply *fuërunt*

* § 251

† § 224, R. 2.

‡ § 271, and R. 3.

* § 265.

† § 238, 2.

‡ § 206, (13.) (a.)

* § 208, (1.)

† § 264, 8, (1.)

‡ § 211, R. 6, (3.)

* § 273, 2.

† § 275, III. R. 4.

‡ § 213, R. 4, and (4.)

* § 266, 1.

33. TESTUDO ET AQUILA,

Testudo aquilam magnopere orābat, ut sese^a volāre doceret.^b Aquila ei ostendēbat quidem, eam^c rem^d petere naturæ^e suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo^f minùs instābat, et obsecrābat aquilam,^g ut se^h volūcrem facere vellet.ⁱ Itaque ungūlis arreptam^{*} aquila sustulit in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferrētur. Tum in saxa incidens comminūta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis^j occaecatos consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiâ^k suâ.

34. LUSCINIA ET ACCIPITER.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniā. Quæ, quum intelligeret sibi^l mortem^m impendere, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem,ⁿ *ne se perdat sine causâ. Se enim^o avidissimum ventrem illius non posse^p explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volūcres venētur.*^q Cui accipiter, *lusciniem,*^r inquit, *si partem prædam amittere, et incerta^s pro certis^t sectari vellem.*^u

35. SENEX ET MORS.

Senex in silvâ ligna ceciderat,^v iisque^w sublatis domum

* With what does *arreptam* agree?

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ^a §§ 133, R. 2, and 208, (1.) | ^h § 208, (1.) | ⁿ § 270, R. 2, (b.) |
| ^b § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.) | ⁱ § 273, 2. | ^o § 261, 1. |
| ^c § 239. | ^j § 208. | ^p § 205, R. 7, (2.) |
| ^d § 229. | ^k § 247. | ^q § 145, V. |
| ^e § 222, 3. | ^l § 224. | ^r § 257. |
| ^f § 256, R. 16. | ^m § 198, 7. | ^s § 237, R. 4. |
| ^g § 231, R. 3, (b.) | | |

redire cœpit. Quum aliquantum^a viæ^b progressus esset, et^c onēre et viā defatigātus fascem deposuit, et secum^d ætātis et inopiæ mala^e contemplātus Mortem clarā voce invocāvit, quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis^f liberāret.^g Tum Mors senis precibus auditis^h subitō adstītit,ⁱ et, quid vellet,^j percunctātur.^k At Senex, quem^l jam votōrum^m suōrum pœnitēbat,ⁿ *Nihil*,† inquit, *sed requīro, qui^o onus paulūlum allēvet,*^p *dum ego rursus subeo.* ‡

36. INIMICI.

In eādē navi vehebantur duo,^a qui inter se^b capitalia odia exercēbant. Unus eōrum^c in prorā, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortā tempestāte ingenti, quum omnes de vitā desperārent, interrōgat || is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatōrem, *Utram partem navis^d prius submersum iri existimāret.*^e Cui gubernātor, *Proram*,¶ respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspectūrus sim.*^f

37. HINNULEUS ET CERVUS.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interro gāsse^a dicītur: *Mi^b pater, quum multo^c sis major canibus^d*

* Supply *seni*.

† Supply *volo*.

‡ Supply *id*.

|| What is the accusative of the "thing" after *interrōgat*? § 231, R. 3

¶ To what does *prora* correspond? § 204, R. 11.

^a § 236.

^b § 265.

^c § 212.

^d § 212, R. 3.

^e § 229, R. 6.

^f § 258, R. 1, (a.)

^g § 278, R. 7.

^h § 215, (1.)

ⁱ § 260, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 133, R. 4.

^k § 209, R. 3, (4.)

^l § 162, 7.

^m § 274, 1.

ⁿ § 206, (4.)

^o § 139.

^p § 251, R. 1

^q § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^r § 256, R. 16.

^s § 264, 5.

^t § 235, R. 2.

^u § 256.

^v § 257.

et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis,† qui fit,* ut canes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens, Mi nate, inquit, vera memoras; mihi tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit,* ut auditâ canum voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ formidolosos nullis rationibus fortes reddi posse.

38. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Quum hœdus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium, Quid tu, stulte, inquit ille,† hic te saluum futurum speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas? Non curo, inquit hœdus; nam si moriendum sit, quanto præclarius mihi erit, meo cruore aspergi aras deorum immortalium, quam irrigari siccas lupi fauces.

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ omnibus inminet, non timere, si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.

39. CORVUS ET VULPES.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat. Vulpecula illum caseum appetens corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primum formam

* What is the subject of this verb?

† To what does *ille* relate? § 207, R. 23.

* § 278.

† § 266, 1.

* § 223.

† § 83, II. 2, E.

* § 249, II.

† § 210, R. 1.

* § 83, II. 2.

• § 231, R. 5, (a.)

* § 270, R. 3.

† § 266, 1.

* § 225, III., R. 1.

† § 256, R. 16.

* § 205, R. 8.

† § 222, 3.

* § 239.

† § 206.

* § 224.

† § 272.

* § 260.

† § 162, 7.

ejus^a pennarumque nitōrem laudâsset, *Poi*, inquit, *te avium^b regem esse dicērem,^c si cantus pulchritudini^d tuæ responderet.^e* Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflātus etiam cantu se valēre demonstrāre voluit. Ita verò^f e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quē vulpes arreptum devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla docet, vitandas^g esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis^h insidiantur.

40. LEO.

Societātem junxērunt leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædā^a autem, quam cepērunt, in quatuor partes æquāles divisā, leo, *Prima*, ait, *mea est*; ^{*} *debētur^b enim hæc præstantiæ meæ.* Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robur meum. *Tertiam vindicat sibi^c egregius labor meus.* Quartam, qui sibi arrogāre voluerit,^d *is^e sciat,^f se habitūrum^g me inimicum sibi.^h* Quid facerentⁱ imbecillēs bestię, aut quæ †sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?^j

41. MUS ET RUSTICUS.

Mus a rustico^a in^b caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digītos vulnerāvit, ut^c ille eum dimitteret, dicens: *Nihil, mehercūle, tam pusillum est, quod de salutē desperāre debeat,^d modò^e se defendere et vim depulsare velit.*

^{*} What is the subject of this verb?

† Supply *bestia*.

^a § 208, (6.) (a.)

^b § 257.

§ 260.

^b § 83, II. 2.

^c § 208.

^d § 248, I.

^c § 261, 1.

^d § 266, 1.

^e § 279, 10.

^d § 223.

^e § 206, (3.) (a.)

^f § 262, R. 1

^e § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § 264, 1.

^f § 274, R. 8.

^g § 270, R. 3.

^h § 263, 2.

^g § 224

^h § 222, 3.

42. VULTUR ET AVICŪLÆ.

Vultur aliquando avicūlas invitāvit^a ad convivium, quod illis datūrus esset^b die^c natāli suo. Quæ quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitātis instruere cœpit.

43. RANÆ.

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiātum esset Solem uxōrem duxisse.^d Sed una cetēris^e prudentior, *O vos^f stolidos*, inquit; *nonne meministis,^g quantopere nos sæpe unus Solis æstus exuriet?*^h *Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?*ⁱ

44. RANÆ ET JUPĪTER.

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove^j petivisse dicuntur. Quorum ille precibus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primūm refugere,^k deinde verò trabem in aquā natantem conspicatæ magno cum contemptu^l in eā consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupiter earum stultitiam puniturus^m hydram illis misit, a quoⁿ quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum pœnituit.

45. LUPI ET PASTŌRES.

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus foedus initūrus esset eā conditione,^o ut oratores suos

^a § 145, IV.^b § 266, 3.^c § 253.^d § 272.^e § 256.^f § 238, 2.^g § 183, 3, N. 3.^h § 265.ⁱ § 145, VI.^j § 85.^k § 209, R. 5.^l § 247, 2.^m § 274, R. 6.ⁿ § 248, I.^o § 249 II.

ipsi^a tradērent, Demosthēnes popūlo narrāvit fabūlam, quā iis^b callidum regis consilium ante oculos ponēret.^c Dixit enim lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse,^d se nunquam in postērum^e greges esse impugnatūros, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus condiōnem; sed quum lupi caulas excubiis^f nudātas vidissent, eos^g impētū facto^h omnem gregem dilaniāsse.

46. PUER MENDAX.

Puer oves pascens crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticōrum imploravērat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustrātus eos, qui auxiliūⁱ latūri^j advenērant, tandem lupo revērā irruente, multis cum lacrymis^k vicinos orāre cœpit, *ut sibi^l et gregi^m subvenirent*. At illi eum pariter ut antea ludēreⁿ existimantes^o preces ejus et lacrymas neglexērunt, ita ut lupus libērē in oves grassarētur, plurimasque eārum^p dilaniāret.

47. CORVUS.

Corvus, qui caseum fortē^r reperērat, gaudium altā voce^s significāvit. Quo^t sono^u allekti plures corvi famelici advolavērunt,^v impetūque in illum facto, opimam ei^w dapem eripuērunt.

* Supply *ad eum*.

^a § 223.

^b § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^c § 264, 5.

^d § 272.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 251.

^g § 278.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 274, 1.

^j § 274, 6.

^k § 247, 2.

^l § 208, (1.)

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 268.

^o § 274, 2.

^p § 212.

^q § 192, I. 3.

^r § 247.

^s § 206, (17.)

^t § 224, R. 2.

48. CORNIX ET COLUMBA.

Cornix Columbæ gratulabātur* fœcunditatem, quòd singulis mensibus pullos excluderet.^b At illa, *Ne mei*, inquit, *dolōris causam commemorēs.*^c Nam, quos^d pullos edūco, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comedit, aut aliis comedendos^e vendit. Ita mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.

49. LEO, ASINUS, ET VULPES.

Vulpes, asinus, et leo venātum^f ivērant.^g Amplā prēdā factā, leo asinum illam partiri jubet.^h Qui quum singulis singulas partes ponēret æquāles, leo eum correptum dilaniāvit, et vulpeculæ partiendiⁱ negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leōni^j partem maximam apposit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudāre, et unde hoc didicērit^k interrogāre, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus me*, inquit, *calamitas docuit,*^l *quid minōres potentioribus debeant.*^m

50. MUSCÆ.

Effūsa mellis copia est : Muscæ advōlant : †

Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus

Revolāreⁿ nequeunt.^o *Heu misēram*, inquiunt, *vicem !*^p

* What is the accusative of the " thing " after *docuit* ?

† Supply *ad mel*.

* § 223, and (1.)

^b § 266, 3.

^c § 260, R. 6.

^d § 206, (3.)

^e § 274, R. 7, (a.)

^f § 276, II.

^g § 209, R. 12.

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 275, III., R. 1.

^j § 224.

^k § 265.

^l § 271.

^m § 182, R. 3, N.

ⁿ § 238, 2.

*Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur.*

51. CANCER.

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi* cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit
Jejuna, simul accurrit,* et prædam capit.
Næ, dixit ille, *jure plector, qui, salo^b
Quum fuërim natus, voluërim^c solo ingrëdi!*
Suus unicuique^d præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.^e

52. CULEX ET TAURUS.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consedit; seque^f dixit, mole si suâ
Eum^g gravâret, avolatûrum^h illico.
At ille:ⁱ *Nec te considentem sensëram.*

53. DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas:
Propriis replëtam† vitiis post tergum dedit,
Aliënis ante pectus suspendit gravem.†
Hac re vidëre nostra mala non possûmus;
Alii simul delinquant, censöres sumus.

* Supply *ad eum*.† Supply *peram*.

* § 275, III., R. 1.

d § 279, 14.

e § 208, (6.) (a.)

b § 254, R. 3.

f § 273, 4, (a.)

h § 270, R. 3.

c § 264, 8, (1.)

g § 272.

i § 229, R. 3.

MYTHOLOGY.

1. CADMUS, Agenōris filius,^a quod dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custōdem,^a occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ,^b uxōre suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo^c in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. Amŷcus, Neptūni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,^c cogēbat cæstibus secum contendēre, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certāmen provocāset,^d Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfēcit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloëi filii,^e mirâ magnitudīne^f fuisse^g dicuntur. Nam singūlis mensibus^h novem digitisⁱ crescēbant. Itaque quum essent^j annōrum novem,^j in cœlum ascendēre sunt conāti. Huc sibi aditum sic faciēbant,^j ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliosque præterga montes exstruērent. Sed Apollīnis sagittis interempti sunt.

4. Dædālus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob

^a § 204.

^b § 249, III.

^c § 264, 12.

^d § 263, 5, R. 2.

^e § 204, R. 5.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 211, R. 8, (2.)

^h § 253.

ⁱ § 236.

^j § 145, II.

^k § 205, R. 2, (1.)

cædem Athēnis^a commissam in Cretam^b abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum extruxit. A Minōe^c aliquando in custodiam conjectus, sibi et Icæro filio alas cerâ^d aptavit, et cum eo^e avolavit. Dum Icærus altius^f evolabat, cerâ solis calore calefactâ, in mare decidit, quod ex eo Icarium pelâgus^g est appellatum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam pervenit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollinis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicitur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmine percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non potërat, Cyclôpes, qui fulmina fecerant, interemit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admëto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitutem dedit.

6. Alcestim,^h Peliaë filiam, quum multi in matrimonium petèrent, Pelias promissit, seⁱ filiam ei esse datûrum, qui feras curru junxisset.^j Admëtus, qui eam perditè amabat, Apollinem rogavit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvaret. Is quum ab Admëto, dum ei^k serviëbat, liberaliter esset tractatus, aprum ei et leonem curru junxit,^l quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicitus, munus ab Apolline accëpit, ut præsens pericûlum effugëret, si quis sponte pro eo moreretur.^m Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admëti pro eo mori voluissent,ⁿ uxor se Alcestis morti obtulit, quam Hercûles fortè adveniëns Orci manibus^o eripuit et Admëto reddidit.

7. Cassiôpe filiaë suæ Andromëdæ formam Nereïdum

^a § 254.

^b § 237, R. 5.

^c § 248, I.

^d § 247.

^e § 249, III.

^f § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

^g § 210.

^h § 80, I., E. 2.

ⁱ § 266, 2.

^j § 266, 2, R. 4.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 227.

^m § 260, II.

ⁿ § 209, R. 12.

^o § 224, R. 2.

formæ anteposuit.* Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptūno¹ postulavērunt,* ut Andromēda ceto immāni, qui oras populabātur, objicerētur.² Quæ quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Libyā, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, belluā³ devictā et interemptā, Andromēdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsāta fuērat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficeret, sponsamque eriperet. Ille, re⁴ cognitā, caput Medūsæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,⁵ omnes in saxa mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromēdā⁶ in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in naufragio periisset, Alcyōne, conjūgis morte audītā, se in mare præcipitāvit. Tum deōrum misericordiā ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Alcyōnes appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dies⁷ mare tranquillum esse⁸ dicītur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Alcyonēos appellāre solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit diis,⁹ ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concredēret,¹⁰ eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret. At ille, quæ¹¹ apud Jovem audivērat, cum mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen dicītur¹² apud infēros in aquā collocātus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumptūrus¹³ est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma ei¹⁴ super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

* What is the accusative of the "thing"? § 231, R. 3, (b.)

† What does this ablative absolute denote? § 257.

* § 224.

/ § 249, III.

/ § 206, (4.)

1 § 231, R. 2.

2 § 236, R. 5.

3 § 271, R. 2.

3 § 273, 2.

4 § 53.

5 § 274, R. 6.

6 § 257.

7 § 145, II. 1.

8 § 211, R. 5, (1.)

9 § 257, R. 5.

saxum ejus capiti^a inpendere dicunt, cujus ruinam timens perpetuo metu cruciatur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commota malum misit in medium, cui^a inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrima me habeto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetebant; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio^b impêrat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priami filium, duceret,^c qui in monte Idâ greges pascēbat; hunc eârū litem diremptûrū esse.^d Huic^e Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicasset,^f omnium terrarū regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendīdam inter homīnes famam promisit; Venus autem^g Helēnam,^h Ledæ et Joyis filiam, seⁱ ei in conjugium dare^j spondit. Paris, hoc dono^k prioribus^l anteposito, Venērem pulcherrimam esse judicavit. Postea Venēris hortatu Lacedæmōnem^m profectus, Helēnam conjugīⁿ suo^o Menelao eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojānū originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce^p Agamemnone, Menelai fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò peritûrū esse, si Græcōrū exercitū ad Trojam sequeretur,^q eum misit in insulā Scyron, regique Lycomēdi commendavit. Ille eum muliēbri habitu^r inter filias suas servābat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultari,^s unus eōrū^t Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio vestibulo munera feminea^u in calathiscis posuit, simulque

^a § 224.

^b § 229.

^c § 257, R. 7.

^d § 223, R. 2.

^e § 239.

^f § 247.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 272.

ⁱ § 268.

^j § 270, R. 2, (a.) & (b.)^k § 257.

^l § 212.

^m § 223.

ⁿ § 237.

^o § 211, R. 4, (a.)

^p § 266, 2, R. 4.

^q § 224, R. 2.

^r § 260, II.

^s § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)^t § 208, (7.)

clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocāri jussit.* Quæ dum omnia contemplabantur, subitò tubicē cecinit; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde eum^b virum^c esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus^d Græcōrum exercitus Aulīde^e convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Diānæ retinēbat. Agamemnon enim,^f dux illius expeditionis, cervam deæ^g sacram^h vulneraverat, superbiusqueⁱ in Diānam locūtus erat. Is quum haruspices convocasset, responderunt,^j iram^k deæ expiārī^l non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolasset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus mentitur Agamemnonem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promississe. Sic eam Aulīdem^m abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolārē vellet, Diāna virgīnem miserāta cervam eiⁿ supposuit. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit, ibique^o templi sui sacerdotem^p fecit.

14. Trojā eversā, quum Græci domum^q redire vellent, ex Áchillis tumulo vox dicitur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monēbat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquerent.^r Quare Græci Polyxēnam, Priāmi filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolavērunt.

15. Promētheus, Iapēti filius, primus^s homines ex luto finxit, iisque^t ignem e cœlo in ferulā attulit, monstravitque quomodo cinere obrūtum servarent.^u Ob hanc rem Vulcānus eum in monte Caucāso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis

* § 273, 2.

^b § 269.

^c § 210.

^d § 279, 7, (a.)

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3 (a.) & (c.)

^g § 222, 3.

^h § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

^j § 266, 2.

^k § 271.

^l § 237.

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 230.

^o § 237, R. 4.

^p § 262.

^q § 205, R. 15.

^r § 265.

alligāvit ad saxum, et aquilam eī^a apposuit, quæ cor exedēret.^b Quantum verò interdiu exedērat, tantum nocte crescēbat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Hercūles transfixit sagittis, Prometheumque liberāvit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat,^c ut sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cerēris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupīter negāvit quidem Cerērem^d passuram esse, ut filia in tenēbris Tartāri morarētur;^e sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, rapēret.^f Quare Proserpinam, in nemōre Ennæ in Siciliā flores legentem, Pluto quadrigis ex terræ hiātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nesciret ubi filia esset,^g eam per totum orbem terrarum quæsivit. In quo itinere ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cujus uxor Metanira puerum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque ut se tanquam nutricem in domum recipērent.^h Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortālem reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divīno alēbat, noctu clam igne obruēbat. Itaque mirum in modum crescēbat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observavērunt. Qui quum vidērent Cerērem puerum in ignem mittere,ⁱ pater exclamāvit. Tum dea Celeum exanimāvit; Triptolēmo autem currum draconibus^j junctum tribuit, frugesque mandāvit, quas per orbem terrarum vectus dissemināret.^k

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Œneō pepērit Meleāgrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præfantes^l Meleāgrum tam diu victūrum,^m quā diu is titio foretⁿ incolūmis.

^a § 224.

^b § 264, 5.

^c § 145, II, 1.

^d § 239.

^e § 273, 4.

^f § 265.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 272, R. 5.

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 274, 2.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 266, 2.

Hunc* itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servavit. Intērim Diāna Œneō irāta quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirā magnitudine^b misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastāret.^c Quem Meleāger cum juvenibus^d ex omni Græciā delectis interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donavit. Cui^e quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleāgri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irā^f in filium commōta, titiōnem illum^g fatālem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger periit. At sorōres ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutatæ sunt.

19. Eurōpam, Agenōris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupiter in taurum mutātus Sidōne^h Cretam transvexit, et ex eā procreavit Minōem, Sarpedōnem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducērent Agēnor filios suos misit, condiōne additā, ut nec ipsi redirent,† nisi sorōrem invenissent.ⁱ Horum unus, Cadmus nomine,^j quum errāret, Delphos^k venit, ibique responsum accēpit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;^l ubi ille decubisset,^m ibi urbem condēret.‡ Quod quum faceret,ⁿ in Bœotiam venit. Ibi aquam^o quærens ad fontem Castalium dracōnem invēnit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiēbat.^p Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit. Unde Sparti enāti sunt. Pugnā inter illos exortā, quinque superfuērunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanōrum stirpes originem duxērunt.

* Supply *titiōnem*.

† On what proposition does this subjunctive depend? § 257, R. 1.

‡ Connected to *sequeretur* by *et* understood. § 278, R. 6.

^a § 222, 3.

^f § 247, R. 2.

^h § 237.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^g § 207, R. 24.

ⁱ § 262, R. 4.

^c § 264, 5.

^k § 255.

^m § 145, II.

^d § 249, III.

^l § 266, 1.

ⁿ § 274, 1.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^j § 250.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semēle filius, exercitum in Indiam ducēret, Silēnus ab agmīne aberrāvit. Quem^a Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio^b liberaliter accēpit, eīque ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reducēret.* Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optiōnem dedit, ut quicquid vellet^c a se petēret.* Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset^d aurum fiēret.^d Quod quum impetrāset,* quidquid tetigērat aurum fiēbat. Primò gavīsus est hāc virtūte^e suā; mox intellexit nihil^f ipsi hoc munēre^f perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.^g Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.^h Quemⁱ Bacchus jussit in flumīne Pactōlo se abluēre, quumque aquā tetigisset, factaⁱ est colōreⁱ aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicītur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superālat.^m Hæc quum a pluribusⁿ in conjugium peterēt, pater ejus conditionem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducēre vellet,^o prius cursu cum eā contendēret;^o si victus esset,^o occiderēt.^o Multos quum superāset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venēre tria mala aurea accepērat. Dum currēbant, horum unum post altērum projēcit, iisque^p Atalantæ cursum tardāvit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itāque Schœneus filiam uxōrem dedit. Quam quum in patriam ducēret, oblitus Venēris beneficio se vicisse,^q grates ei non egit. Hanc

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 206, (17.)

^f § 272.

^h § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^b § 247.

^g § 256, 2.

ⁱ § 211, R. 6.

^c § 266, 1.

^l § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

^d § 262.

^o § 258, I. 2, R. 1.

ⁿ § 248, I.

^e § 247, 1, (2.)

^p § 273, 2.

^q § 268, 2.

ob* causam Hippomēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leānam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eique prae dictum^b fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,^c quā diu eum crinem custodisset.^d Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello^e aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megāram oppugnāret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amōre ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,^f patri^g dormienti fatālem crinem prae dicit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,^h Scylla eum rogāvit, ut eam secum avehēret.ⁱ Sed ille negāvit Cretam tantum scelus* esse receptūram. Tum illa se in mare praecipitat, navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant.^j Hodiēque, siquando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit,^k mittit se in aquam, raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

- 23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreāvit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiusque^l locūta est in Apollinem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias.^m Niōbe libērisⁿ orbāta in saxum mutāta esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodiēque manāre narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnāre vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

* The crime for the criminal. § 324, 2.

^a § 279, 10, (a.)

^f § 258, 2.

^j § 260.

^b § 205, R. 8, (a.)

^g § 224.

^k § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

^c § 270, R. 3.

^h § 145, II. 4.

^l § 229, R. 3, 1.

^d § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 230.

^m § 251.

^e § 247.

24. Phineus,* Agenōris filius, ab Apollīne futurārum^b rerum scientiam accepērat. Quum verò hominībus deōrum consilia enuntiāret,* Juppiter eum excācāvit, et immisit ei^c Harpyias,^d quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei^c auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter^e rogārent,^e dixit se^a illis iter demonstratūrum esse;^f si eum poenā^g liberārent. Tum Zetes et Calais, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse^f dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insulas Strophādas, et Phineum poenā^g liberāvērunt.

* What does this imperfect tense denote?

* § 293, N.

* § 224, R. 2.

^a § 266, 2.

^b § 162, 19.

^e § 231.

^f § 268, 2.

^c § 224.

^g § 258, 2, and (3.)

^j § 251.

^d § 9, 1.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. THALES interrogātus* an facta hominū deos^o latērent,^b respondit, ne^c cogitāta† quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat neminem,^d dum vivēret,^e beātum habēri posse, quōd omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunæ obnoxii essent.^f

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,^g ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogāti autem^h ut causam redderentⁱ eorum, quæ dixissent,^j respondēbant, *Ipsū dixisse.*^k *Ipse* autem erat *Pythagoras*.

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus,^l quum patriam Priēnen ab hostibus expugnātam et eversam fugeret, interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonis^m suis secum ferret,ⁿ *Ego verò,*^o respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democrītus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium^p suum civibus donāvit, ne^q

* What is the accusative after *interrogātus*? § 234, I.

† Supply *latent*.

^a § 232, (2.)

^b § 265.

^c § 279, 3, & (d.)

^d § 239.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 268, 2.

ⁱ § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^j § 100, 6.

^k § 262.

^l § 266, 3.

domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiæ studio avocaretur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebanus bona sua inter Thebanos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo^a fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quàm ab omnibus curis^b vacuum^c uni philosophiæ operam dare.^d

7. Anaxagoras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatione scientiæ^d augendæ causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos videret, *Non essem,*^e inquit, *salvus, nisi ista^f periissent.*^g

8. Carneades usque ad extrêmam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiæ studio. Sæpe ei accidit,[†] ut, quum cibi^d capiendi causâ accubisset, cogitationibus^e inhærens manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.^h

9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus caput hellebore purgabat,ⁱ ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.^j

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte^a filii auditâ, vultu nihil^k immutato dixit: *Sciebam me mortalem genuisse.*

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos videret, *Graviter te castigarem,*^e inquit, *nisi iratus essem.*^g

12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementius[†] exar-

^a Supply *hominem* or *se*. § 269, R. 1.

[†] What is the subject of *accidit*?

[†] What peculiar meaning has this comparative? § 256, R. 9, (a.)

^a § 257.

^b § 261, 1.

^c § 145, II. 1.

^b § 213, R. 4, (4.)

^d § 207, R. 25.

^e § 262.

^e § 278.

^f § 224.

^g § 234, II.

^d § 275, III., R. I.

^h § 262, R. 3.

sisset, veritus ne^e vindictæ modum excederet, Speusippo^o adstanti mandavit, ut de illius poenâ statuëret.^e

13. Idem discendi^e cupiditate^e ductus Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque^e philosophum, qui ausus^e fuerat scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,^a Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admōdum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,^a quod mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiosam non exigeret^e domo.^e Tum ille, *Quoniam, inquit, dum illam domi^b perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.*

16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicorum quorundam sermōni^e interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,^m interrogatus, cur solus taceret,^a respondit: *Quia dixisseⁿ me^o aliquando penituit, tacuisseⁿ nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus repræsentabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant,^p sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo^o rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

^e § 262, R. 7.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 275, III., R. 1.

^e § 247, R. 2, (b.)

^f § 279, 3, & (d.)

^g § 142, 2.

^h § 265.

ⁱ § 264, 7, N. 3.

^j § 255, R. 1.

^k § 221, R. 3.

^l § 224.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 215, and R.

^o § 229, R. 6.

^p § 145, V.

^q § 248, I.

18. Gorgiæ Leontino,* qui eloquentiâ^b et eruditōne omnes^c suæ ætatis homines superâre existimabâtur, uni-versa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuan auream collocâvit.

19. Idem, quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogâtus, quapropter tam diu vellet^d in vitâ romanere, respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod senectutem meam accūsem.*^e

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humili loco^f nati fuērunt. Socrâtes, quem oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum^g judicâvit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olêra venditâbat; et Demosthēnis, oratoris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos ven didisse^h narrant.

21. Homērus, princeps poëtârū Græcōrum, dolore absumptus esse creditur, quod quæstiōnem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam solvere non posset.ⁱ

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriâtur in quo-dam poëmâte, se^j octoginta annos^k natum in certâmen musicum descendisse et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem aliquandiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrâti filium, Athenârū tyrannum. Inde Syracûsas se contulit ad Hierōnem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus^l car-mīna statuto pretio^m scripsit; quare eum Musam venâlem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parensⁿ tragœ-diæ dicitur, in Siciliâ versaretur, ibique in loco aprico

* § 223.

^b § 250.

^c § 279, 7, (a.).

^d § 265

^e § 264 7, N. 3.

^f § 246.

^g § 212.

^h § 279, 11.

ⁱ § 266, 3.

^j § 272.

^k § 236.

^l § 205, R. 15.

^m § 252.

ⁿ § 210.

sedēret, aquila testudinem glabro ejus capiti^a immisit quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse magnum inter poetas tragicos nomen habet, a cenâ domum rediens a canibus laceratus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragiâ sententiam quandam^b tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabulas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philpides, comœdiarum scriptor, quum in poetarum certamine præter spem vicisset,^c et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repentè exstinctus est.

27. Pindarus, poeta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cenam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum,^d quæ sacrificantes deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana^e Pindari hymnis^f tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, Thebas diriperet, unius Pindari domo^g et familiaris pepercit.

28. Diogenes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exigua, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,^h ne urbs egrederetur.

29. Demosthenes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eò pervēnit, ut, quumⁱ multi eum ingenio^k parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiâ. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicebat, neque in concione volēbat assurgere, nisi rem, de quâ ageretur,^l

^a § 224.

^b § 207, R. 33, (a.)

^c § 263, 5.

^d § 212.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 80, 1.

^g § 247, 1, (2.)

^h § 223, R. 2.

ⁱ § 218, R. 2.

^j § 263, 5, R. 1.

^k § 250.

^l § 261, 1.

accuratè antea meditatus esset.* Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facîle de quâque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solèbat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus, quum animo perpenderet, quantum periculi^b inconsideratè dicta^c hominibus afferrent, solèbat precari a diis,^d ne quod ipsi^e verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.^f

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferèbat, ibique se cum Jove collòqui legesque ab eo accipere dicebat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmonius^g persuasit, se leges suas ab Apolline didicisse.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniörum legislator, Delphis^h in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a deoⁱ oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocuta est: *Nescio utrùm^j deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus^k potius vidèris esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniörum, quum Persæ dicerentur sagittarum multitudine solem obscuraturi, respondisse fertur: *Meliùs itaque in umbrâ pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suörum militum nomina memoriâ tenèbat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperabat, sine interprete loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti,^l utrùm^m Achilles esse mallet, an Homèrus,ⁿ respondit: *Tu verò malleſne te in Olympico certamine victorem renuntiari,^o an præco esse, qui victörum nomina proclamat?*

* § 260, II.

^b § 212, R. 3.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 231, R. 2, & 3, (b.)

^e § 224, R. 1.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^h § 254.

ⁱ § 265, R. 2.

^j § 210.

^k § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^l § 271.

36. Epaminondas, Thebanōrum imperātor, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, anīmos suōrum religiōne excitandos^a ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse^b vidērent, deos iter suum sequi,^b ut ipsis^c prœliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugnâ ad Mantinēam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogāvit circumstantes amicos, an clypeus salvus esset;^d deinde, an hostes fusi essent. Illi utrumque affirmāvērunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore edūci jussit. Quo facto^e statim expi-rāvit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ^f et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanōrum potentiam incredibiliter^g auxerat, nihil in supellectili habēret præter ahēnum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniōrum, militem quendam viâ^h egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullus rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *Neⁱ speciem quidem rapturi^j præbeas^k volo.*

40. Iphicrâtes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio tenēret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumīret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenērat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum^l quibusdam^m eiⁿ ut sævum exprobrantibus, *Qualemⁿ invēni, inquit, talem reliqui.*

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannōrum dominatione liberāvit, dixisset. *Quantas tibi gratias Athēnæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dii*

^a § 270, R. 3.

^b § 272.

^c § 224.

^d § 265.

^e § 257.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 192, II. 2.

^h § 242.

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 273, 4, (a.)

^l § 274, 1.

^m §§ 223 and 274.

ⁿ § 206, (16.)

faciant, ut quantas^b ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas ei videar^c retulisse.*

42. Philippus, rex Macedōnum, momentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,^d fortem militem, sed ipsi^e alienātum, quòd tres filias ægrè alēret,^f nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid?^g si partem corporis habērem^h ægram, abscondērem potius, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocātum, acceptā difficultāte rei domesticæ, pecuniāⁱ instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiā^j fideliōrem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eōdem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus^k recedēret, damnāta, *A Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philippum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicāre^l solēbat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habere.^m *Nam conviciis suis, inquit, efficiunt, ut quotidie meliorⁿ evadam, dum eos dictis^o factisque mendacii^p arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistōla fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosophum, quā filium sibi^q natum esse nuntiāvit. Erat illa epistōla verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi^r genitum esse scito.^s Quod^t equādem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quòd natus est, quàm quòd ei contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore,^u ut a te educātus et eruditus dignus evadat et nobis^v et rebus, quas ipsi relicturi sumus.*

* § 260, II. R. 6.

^b § 206, (16.)

^c § 273, 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 266, 3.

^g § 229, R. 3, 2.

^h § 261, 1.

ⁱ § 249.

^j § 256, 2.

^k § 128, 4.

^l § 271.

^m § 272.

ⁿ § 210, R. 1.

^o § 247.

^p § 217.

^q § 223.

^r § 162, 4.

^s § 206, (14.)

^t § 268, R. 4, (b.)

^u § 244.

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptōre suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, *Heu me miserum*, inquit, *qui ne uno quidem adhuc positus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliāre conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi fideles esse futuros, quos pecuniā tibi conciliavēris?* *Scito amorem non auro emi sed virtutibus.*

48. Alexandro Macedōni, Asiā debellātā, Corinthii per legātos gratulāti sunt, regemque civitatē suā donavērunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legātis, *Nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii quā tibi et Hercūli.* Quo audito, Alexander honorem sibi delātum lubentissimē accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ populis imperāset, ut divinos ipsi honores decernērent, Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto deus*; Laconicā brevitate regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimāchus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertātis amantissimum et regē dominationi infestum, cruci affigi iussit. Cui ille, *Huius modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terreas.* *Meā quidem nihil interest, humine an sublimē putrescam.*

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjūgem. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti

* § 238, 2.

† § 245, 1.

‡ § 222, 3.

§ § 266, 2.

¶ § 223, R. 2.

§ § 257.

* § 247, R. 4.

† § 249, 1.

‡ § 278.

§ § 273, 2.

¶ § 267.

† § 213.

‡ § 260, R. 6.

§ § 219, R. 1.

¶ § 219, R. 5.

§ § 221, 1., R. 3.

contūsa et odoribus^a mixta cum aquā potābat. Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomīne appellātum, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracūla numerātur. Quod quum Mausōli manibus dicāret, certāmen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optīmè laudāset.^b

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusarum et pæne totius Siciliæ tyrannidem accepērat, senex patriā^c pulsus Corinthi^d pueros littēras docuit.^e

53. Mithridātes, rex Ponti, sæpe venēnum hausērat, ut sibi a clandestinis cavēret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut quum a Pompeio superātus mortem sibi consciscēre vellet, ne velocissīma quidem venēna ei nocērent.^f

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oracūlum Apollinis interrogāret, an quisquam mortalium^g se esset^h felicior, deus, Aglaūm quēdam Psophidium feliciōrem, prædicāvit. Is autem erat Arcādum pauperrimus, parvūli agelli possessor, cujus terminos quāmvīs senex nunquam excessērat, fructibusⁱ et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quum in Italiā esset, audīvit, Tarentinos quosdam juvēnes in convivio parum honorificè de se locūtos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessitos percunctātus est, an dixissent^j ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.^k Tum unus ex his,^l *Nisi, inquit, vinum nobis defecisset, multo^m etiam plura et graviōra in te locutūri erāmus.*ⁿ Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 245, II. 2.

^c § 231.

^d § 266, 1.

^b § 266, 3.

^e § 262, R. 3.

^f § 212, N. 4.

^g § 251.

^h § 212.

ⁱ § 256, R. 16.

^j § 221, 1.

^k § 244.

^l § 274, R. 6.

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Macedoniæ, quum eausam habēret cum privāto quodam, fratrem rogā·it, ut de eā domi cognoscēret. At ille, *In foro potius,** inquit. *Nam si culpā* vacas, innocentia tua ibi melius apparēbit; sin damnandus es, nostra justitia.**

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomīna fratrum Anāpi^b et Amphinōmi,^b qui patrem et matrem humēris per medios^c ignes Ætnæ portārun, eosque cum vitæ suæ pericūlo e flammis eripuērunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum rideretur, quòd claudus in pugnam iret,^d *At mihi,** inquit, *pugnāre,† non fugere est p̄positum.*

59. Spartānus quidam in magistrātūs petitiōne ab æmūlis victus, maxīmæ sibi lætitiæ esse,^e dixit, quòd patria sua^h seⁱ meliōres cives habēret.^d

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrāri Lacedæmoniōrum^j quemquam tamdiu idem facere posse, ille respondit: *At ansēres te* diutiūs.*

61. Diagōras Rhodiū, quum tres ejus filii in ludīs Olympicis victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,^k ut in ipso stadio, inspectante popūlo, in filiōrum manibus animam redderet.

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publicā accedēbat, antequā in templo Jovis precātus esset.^l

63. Scipio dicere solēbat, hosti non solūm dandam^m

* What is to be supplied?

• § 250.

† § 269.

‡ § 212.

• § 204, R. 10.

• § 227.

• § 249, I.

• § 205, R. 17.

• § 208, (1.)

• § 263, 3.

• § 266, 3.

• § 256, 2.

• § 274, R. 8.

• § 224.

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epiri, fugienti hosti^a pertinaciter instandum esse^b negabat; non solum, ne fortius ex necessitate resisteret,^{*} sed ut postea quoque facilius acie^c cederet, ratus victores fugientibus non usque ad^d perniciem instaturos esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniâ bellum gerens interrogatus, quid postero die facturus esset?^{*} *Tunicam meam*, inquit, *si id elôqui posset,^a comburêrem.^a*

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captâ, totam Italiam tabulis^c statuisque exornavit, ex tantis manubiis^c nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset^{*} unde ejus filia dotem acciperet.^a Quare senatus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africânus major Ennii poëtæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Corneliæ collocari jussit, quod† Scipionum res gestas carminibus suis illustraverat.

67. M. Cato, Catônis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,^{*} animadvertissetque gladium excidisse^b vaginâ,^b rediit^c in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperato demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniâ quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus^b cessèrant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum^c recuperandum misit; minatus eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

† Is the writer answerable for the validity of this reason? § 266, 3.

^a § 224.

^a § 249, 1.

^a § 242.

^b § 239, R. 3.

^c § 212, N. 4.

^c § 182, R. 3.

^a § 255, R. 3, (a.) & (b.) ^a § 264, 6, & R. 3.

^a § 223.

^a § 261, 1.

^a § 268, 2.

^a § 275, III. R. 3.

69. Publius Decius consul,* quum in bello contra Latīnos Romanōrum aciem cedentem vidēret, capite pro reipublicæ salūte devōto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnā strage editā plurimis telis obrūtus cecīdit. Hæc ejus mors Romanōrum aciem restituit, iisque victoriam parāvit.

70. L. Junius Brutus,† qui Romam a regibus liberāvit, filios suos, qui Tarquinium regem expulsum restituere conāti erant, ipse capitis‡ damnāvit, eosque virgis cæsos secūri§ percūti jussit.¶

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietātis‡ et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coërcuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protēnus curiam petēret, ibique munēris sui negotia strenuē obiret.

72. In bello Romanōrum cum Perseo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, accīdit,⁹ ut serēnā nocte subitō luna deficēret. Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrōrem excitāvit, qui existimābant hoc omīne futūram cladem portendi.* Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercītu, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertē exposuit, ut postēro die omnes intrepīdo animo pugnam committerent.

73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnassee is dicitur centum et viginti prœliis;⁹ cicatricem aversam nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; coronis⁹ esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali unā, muralibus tribus, civis quatuordecim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plus centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phal-

* What time is denoted by this verb? § 268.

⁹ § 279, 9, (a.)

⁹ § 273, 2.

⁹ § 254, R. 3.

⁹ § 217, R. 3, (a.)

⁹ § 211, R. 6.

⁹ § 249, L.

⁹ § 79, 2, and 82, E. 2.

⁹ § 262, R. 3.

ēris idem donātus est quinquies viciesque. Triumphāvit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos^a novem.

74. Hannibālem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia^b Carpetanōrum reliquērunt. Quorum exemplum ne cetēri quoque barbāri sequerentur, edixit eos a se esse dimissos, et insūper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi^c suspecta erat, domum remisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellēre non posset, ut præaltum flumen transirent, neque rates habēret, quibus eos trajicēret,^d jussit ferocissimum elephantōrum sub aure vulnerāri, et eum, qui vulnerāset,^e se in flumen conjicere illudque tranāre. Tum elephāntus exasperātus ad persequendum dolōris sui auctōrem tranāvit amnem,^f et reliqui quoque eum secūti sunt.

^a § 232, (1.)

^b § 118, 6, & (a.)

^c § 222, 3.

^d § 264, 5.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 233.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO
THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ANTIQUISSIMIS temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Italos primus^a agriculturam docuit.^b

2. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asia eversa est. Hinc Aeneas, Anchisæ filius, cum multis Trojanis,^c quibus^d ferrum Græcorum pepercerat, aufugit, et in Italiam pervenit. Ibi Latinus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Aeneas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Lavinium^e appellavit.

3. Post Aeneæ mortem Ascanius, Aeneæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in monte Albano, eamque Albam^f Longam nuncupavit. Eum secutus est Silvius, qui post Aeneæ mortem a Lavinia genitus erat. Ejus

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 231.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 223, R. 2.

^e § 230.

postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam* Albæ^b regnāvērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove^c majōrem esse dicēbat,^d et, quum tonāret, militibus imperāvit, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, dicebatque hunc sonum multō clariōrem esse quān tonitruū. Fulmine actus,^e et in Albānum lacum prācipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanōrum, duos filios relinquit Numitōrem^f et Amulium.^g Horum minor^h natu,ⁱ Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrū regnū habēre vellet,^j an bona, quæ pater reliquisset.^k Numitor paterna bona prætulit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, Numitōris filium per insidias interēmit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virginem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro^l nubere. Sed hæc a Marte geminos filios Romūlum et Remum pepērit. Hoc^m quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincūla conjecit, puēros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puēri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in siccoⁿ reliquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod^o videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, puēros sustulit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos^p dedit.

8. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres

* Supply *loca*.

^a § 274, R. 5.

^b § 221.

^c § 256, 2.

^d § 145, II. 1.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 204, R. 10.

^g § 212.

^h § 250, 1.

ⁱ § 265.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 206, (13.)

^m § 274, 2, 3 7.

transegērunt. Quum adolevissent, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsōrum avus, quæ mater fuisset,* Amulium inter-

Ante fecērunt, et Numitōri avo regnum restituērunt.

Christum Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventino,

754. quam Romūlus a suo nomīne Romam vocāvit. X

Hæc quum mœnibus circumdarētur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irridens mœnia^b transiliēbat.

9. Romūlus, ut civium numērum augeret, asyllum patefēcit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsī accurrērunt. Sed novæ urbis civibus^c conjūges deerant. Festum itaque Neptūni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et libēris venissent,^d Romāni inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgīnes rapuērunt. X

10. Popūli illi, quorum virgīnes raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptōres suscepērunt. Quum Romæ appropinquārent, fortè in Tarpēiam virgīnem incidērunt, quæ in arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem monstrāret,^e ei que permisērunt, ut munus sibi poscēret.^f Illa petiit, ut sibi^g darent,^h quod in sinistris manibus gerērent,ⁱ annūlos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcem^j ab eā perducti scutis Tarpēiam obruērunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerēbant. X

11. Tum Romūlus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpēium tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romānum est. In mediā^k cæde raptæ^l processērunt, et hinc patres hinc conjūges et socēros complectebantur, et rogābant, ut cædis finem facērent. Utrique his precibus

* Supply *mulieres*.

^a § 265.

^b § 233.

^c § 224, R. 1.

^d § 258, 2, (2.)

^e § 273, 2.

^f § 273, 4.

^g § 208, (1.)

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 225, IV.

^j § 205, R. 17.

commōti sunt. Romūlus fœdus icit, et Sabīnos in urbem recēpit.

12. Postea civitatem descripsit. Centum senatores legit, eosque cūm^a ob ætatem tum ob reverentiam iis^b debitam patres appellavit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptarum nominibus nuncupavit. Anno regni tricesimo septimo, quum exercitum lustraret, inter tempestatem ortam^c repente oculis^d hominum subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatoribus interfectum, alii ad deos sublatum esse existimaverunt.

A. U. C.
37.

13. Post Romuli mortem unus anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso, Numa Pompilius Curibus,^e urbe in agro Sabīnorum, natus rex creatus est. Hic vir bellum quidem^f nullum gessit; nec minus tamen civitati profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurima instituit, ut populi barbari et bellicosi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciēbat,^g se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjūgis suæ, jussu facere dicēbat.^h Morbo decessit, quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæⁱ successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello adversus Sabīnos fortem et strenuum virum^k præstitērat. Rex creatus bellum Albānis indixit, idque trigeminorum Horatiōrum et Curiatiōrum certamine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duobus annis regnasset, fulmine ictus cum domo^l suā arsit.

A. U.
81.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiā nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitāte^m et religione avoⁿ similis, Latīnos bello domuit, urbem

A. U.
114.

^a § 278, R. 7.

^c § 254.

^e § 249, III.

^b § 274, 1.

^f § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

^g § 250.

^c § 274, 3, (a.)

^h § 145, II. 1.

^h § 222, 3.

^d § 224.

^k § 230, R. 2.

ampliāvit, et nova ei mœnia circumdedit. Carcēre n pri-
mus ædificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Osti-
amque vocāvit. Vicesīmo quarto anno imperiī morbo
obiit. ✕

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus
A. U. accēpit, Demarātī filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Co-
137. rinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tar-
quinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accēpit, aliquando
Romam profectus erat. Advenienti* aquila pileum ab-
stulit,* et, postquam altè evolavērat, reposuit. Hinc
Tanāquil conjux, mulier auguriōrum^b perita, regnum ei
portendi intellexit.

17. Quum Romæ commoraretur, Anci regis familiari-
tatem consecutus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tutōrem
reliquit. Sed is pupillis^c regnum intercēpit. Senatori-
bus, quos Romulus creavērat, centum alios addidit, qui minōrum
gentium^d sunt appellāti.† ✕ Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec
paucos agros hostibus^e ademptos urbis territorio adjunxit.
Primus triumphans urbem intrāvit. Cloācas fecit; Capi-
tolium inchoāvit. Tricesīmo octāvo imperiī anno per Anci
filios,^f quibus^g regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperi-
A. U. um, genitus ex nobili femīnā,^h captivā tamen et
176. famulā. Quum in domo Tarquini Prisci educa-
rētur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanā-
quil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjūgiⁱ
persuāsit, ut eum sicūti liberos suos educāret. Quum
adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit. ✕

* Supply ei.

† Supply Senatores.

^a § 224, R. 2.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^f § 246, R. 2.

^b § 213.

^e § 247, R. 4.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanāquil de superiōre parte domūs populum^a allocūta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem sed non letāle vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut populus, dum convaluisset,^b Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnāre cœpit, sed benè imperium administrāvit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordināvit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanōrum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfectus est scelēre filiæ Tulliæ et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui^c Servius successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus curiæ dejectus, quum domum^d fugēret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properāvit, et prima conjūgem regem^e salutāvit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus in viā jacens carpentum agere jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognōmen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimōrum populōrum^f vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificāvit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnābat, urbem Latii, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiæ, nobilissimæ femīnæ, conjūgi Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam^g occidit in conspectu mariti, patris, et amicōrum, postquam eos obtestāta fuērat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, aliique nonnulli in exitium^h regis conjurārun, populōqueⁱ persuasērunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnābat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxōre et libērīs

^a § 233.

^b § 263, 4. (1.)

^c § 224.

^d § 237, R. 4.

^e § 230, R. 2.

^f § 212.

^g § 135, R. 1.

^h § 235, (2.)

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

sais. Ita Romæ^a regnātum^b est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpēre pro uno rege duo creārī, ut, si unus malus esset,^c alter eum coërcēret. Annum iis imperium tribūtum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestātis insolentiōres redderentur. Fuērunt igītur anno primo, expulsis regibus,^d consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertātis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatīnus, marītus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatīno^e paulò post dignitas sublāta est. Placuērat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Romæ manēret.^f Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migrāvit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicōla consul factus est.

24. Commōvit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primā pugnā Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquiniī filius, sese invicem occidērunt. Romāni tamen ex eā pugnā victōres recessērunt. Brutum Romānæ matrōnæ quasi commūnem patrem per annum luxērunt. Valerius Publicōla Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collēgam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo extinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collēgam sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno itērum Tarquinius
A. U. bellum Romānis intūlit, Porsēnā,^g rege Etruscōrum,
245. auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset.^h Tum se cum armis in Tibērim conjēcit, et ad suos transnāvit.

26. Dum Porsēna urbem obsidēbat, Qu: Mucius Scāvōla, juvēnis fortis animi,ⁱ in castra^j hostis se contulit eo

^a § 221, I.

^b § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 260.

^d § 257.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 262.

^g § 263, 4.

^h § 211, R. 6.

§ 225, IV.

consilio,* ut regem occidēret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regis^b satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis terrēret, dextram^c arae^d accensae imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.* Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvēm dimisit incolūmem. Tum hic quasi beneficium referens ait, trecentos alios juvēnes in eum conjurasse.^f Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contulit, ibique privātus cum uxōre consenuit.

27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,^g A. U. 259.
popūlus Romae^h seditiōnem fecit, questus quod tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaurirētur.ⁱ Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Aniēnem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam misērunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliāret.^j Hic iis inter alia fabulā narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā popūlus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primū tribūni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversū nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.^k

28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges, A. U. 261.
Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus^l dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis,^m quamⁿ bello cepērat, plebi invīsus fieri cōepit. Quare urbe^o expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux^p exercitūs factus Romānos saepe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium suōrum legati-

* § 249; II.

† § 162, 7.

‡ § 274, 1, and 210.

§ 211, R. 4.

§ 274, R. 5.

§ 204.

§ 207, R. 36, (a.) & (c.)

§ 221, 1.

§ 206, (9.)

§ 224.

§ 266, 3.

§ 242.

§ 263, 4.

§ 264, 5.

onibus flecti poterat, ut patriæ parceret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venerunt; quarum fletu et precibus commotus est, ut exercitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor^a occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romani quum adversum Veientes bellum gererent, familia Fabiorum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce^b Fabio consule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremëram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolo^c usi eos in insidias pellexerunt. In proelio ibi exorto^d omnes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantâ familiâ, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum,^e qui Hannibalem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero^f ab urbe conditâ decemviri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent.^g Hi primo anno benè egērunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere cœperunt. Sed quum unus eorum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centurionis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profugit, eosque ad seditionem commovit. Sublata est decemviris^h potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31 In bello contra Veientanos Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsidebat. In quâ obsidione quum ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accēpit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis,

^a § 278, R. 1.

^b § 257, R. 7.

^c § 245.

^d § 274, 3.

^e § 207, R. 24.

^f § 120, 1.

^g § 264, 5.

^h § 224, R. 2.

puëris Falerios^a reducendum^b tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent.^c

32. Hac tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Romanis tradiderunt. Camillo autem apud Romanos crimini datum^d est, quod albis equis triumphasset,^e et prædam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque^f ob eam causam, et civitate expulsus est. Paulò post Galli A. U. 364. Senones ad urbem venerunt, Romanos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occuparunt.^g Jam nihil præter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam præsidium fame laborabat, et in eo^h erant,ⁱ ut pacem a Gallis auro emerent, quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno proelio superaret.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. ANNO trecentesimo^j nonagesimo quarto post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accesserant, et quarto milliariorum^k trans Anienem fluvium considerant. Contra eos missus est T. Quintius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiâ corporis magnitudine^l fortissimum Romanorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocationem accipit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque^m aureo spoliavit, quoⁿ ornatus erat. Hinc et ipse et posteri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Gall fugam capessiverunt.

^a § 237.

^b § 274, R. 7.

^c § 264, 5

^d § 227.

§ 266, 3.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 162, 7.

^g § 207, R. 22.

^h § 209, R. 11, (1.)

ⁱ § 120, 2.

^j § 254, R. 3.

^k § 211, R. 6.

^l § 251.

^m § 249, I.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urbis
 A. U. quadringentesimo sexto, it̃rum Gallus processit
 406. robore^e atque armis insignis, et provocavit unum ex
 Romānis, ut secum armis decerneret. Tum se M. Vale-
 rius, tribūnus militum, obtulit; et, quum processisset ar-
 matus, corvus ei^b supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox,
 commissâ pugnâ, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos
 verberavit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio^c a Va-
 lerio interficeretur,^d qui hinc Corvini nomen accēpit.

3. Postea Romāni bellum gesserunt cum Sam-
 A. U. nitibus, ad quod^e L. Papirius Cursor cum honore
 430. dictatoris profectus est. Qui quum negotii cujus-
 dam causâ Romam ivisset, præcepit Q. Fabio^f Rulliano,
 magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pug-
 nam cum hoste committeret. Sed ille occasionem nactus
 felicissimè dimicavit, et Samnites delēvit. Ob hanc rem a
 dictatore^g capitis^h damnatus est. At ille in urbem con-
 fugit, et ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est; in
 Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipse
 interficeretur.

4. Duobus annis postⁱ T. Veturius et Spurius Postumi-
 us consules bellum adversum Samnites gerēbant. Hi a
 Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt.
 Nam ad Firculas Caudinas Romanos pellexit in
 A. U. angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi
 433. Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogavit, quid^j fa-
 ciendum^k putaret.^l Ille respondit, aut omnes occidendos^m

^a § 250.

^b § 211, R. 5, 1.

^c § 247.

^d § 262, R. 3.

^e § 225, IV.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 248, I.

^h § 217, R. 3.

ⁱ § 235, R. 10.

^j § 272.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 265.

^m § 274, R. 8.

esse, ut Romanōrum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimit-
tendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque con-
siliū improbāvit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnītes
denique post bellum undequinquaginta annōrum superāti
sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis* bellum in-
dictum est, quia legātis Romanōrum injuriam fecis-
sent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epīri regem, contra Romānos
auxiliū^b poposcērunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque
primūm Romāni cum transmarino hoste pugnāvērunt.
Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævīnus. Hic,
quum exploratōres Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra
duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiārent Pyrrho, quaecun-
que a Romānis agerentur.^c

A. U.
472.

6. Pugnā commissā, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantōrum vi-
cit. Nox proelio finem dedit. Lævīnus tamen per noctem
fugit. Pyrrhus Romānos mille^d octingentos cepit, eosque
summo honōre tractāvit. Quum eos, qui in proelio inter-
fecti fuērāt, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam
mortuos jacere vidēret, tulisse ad cælum manus dicitur
cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevi orbem terrā-
rum subigērem.*^e

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignē-
que vastāvit; Campaniam depopulātus est, atque ad Præ-
neste venit milliario ab urbe octāvo decimo. Mox terrōre
exercītus, qui cum consule sequebātur, in Campaniam se
recēpit. Lēgāti ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis^f
missi honorificē ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio
reddidit. Unum ex legātis, Fabricium, sic admirātus est,

^a § 224.

^c § 266, 1.

^e § 261, 1 and 2, R. 4.

^b § 231.

^d § 120, 2.

^f § 275, III., R. 4.

ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret;* sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, præstantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret* eâ conditione,^b ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiæ, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum^c cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset;* respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.

9. In altero^d prælio cum rege Epiri commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantum interfecti, viginti millia hostium cæsa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum,^e si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille† est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò post

Pyrrhus tertio etiam prælio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnési urbem, interfectus est.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus^g primum in Siciliam^f trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primum Ro-

* Why is this subjunctive used?

† *Ille* is the predicate, "the man," or "one."

^a § 266, 1.

^c § 266, 2.

^e § 270, R. 3.

^b § 249, II.

^d § 120, 1.

^f § 225, IV.

māni, C. Duillio^a et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, in mari^b dimicavērunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupāvit, quatuordēcim mersit, septem millia hostium^c cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romānis gratio^r fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a coenā rediret, puēri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur.

11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, A. U.
499. pugnā navāli superātur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus se re^cepit; Romāni viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pœnos in pluribus prœliis vicērunt, magnam vim hominum cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitatē in fidem accepērunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romānis^d petiērunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno prœlio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincūla conjectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortuna Carthaginiensibus^e favit. Quum aliquot prœliis victi essent, Regūlum rogavērunt, ut Romam proficisceretur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtineret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desiisse Romānum esse ex illā die, quā^f in potestatem Pœnōrum venisset.^g Tum Romānis^h suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent:ⁱ illos^j enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habere: tanti^k non esse, ut

^a § 257, R. 7.

^b § 82, E. 1.

^c § 212.

^d § 231, R. 4.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 253.

^g § 266, 2.

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 270, R. 2.

^j § 214.

tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romānis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis exstinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catūlo, A. Postumio A. U. 513. consulibus, anno belli Punīci vicesīmo tertio magnum proelium navāle commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo proelio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredēcim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petērunt, eisque pax tribūta est. Captivi Romānōrum,* qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliā,^b Sardiniā, et cetēris insūlis, quæ inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decessērunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibērum est, Romānis permisērunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

1. Anno quingentesīmo undetricesīmo ingentes A. U. 229. Gallōrum copiæ Alpes transiērunt. Sed pro Romānis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia hominū^a ad id bellum parāta fuisse.^c Res prospère gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia hominū interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis^d pōst pugnātum est^e contra Gallos in agro Insūbrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Corneliō Scipiōne consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallōrum, Viridom-

* § 212.

* § 269.

* § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 242.

^d § 236.

arum, manu suâ occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò post Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem,* Carthaginiensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos^b natum aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare^c aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret.^d Qui quum legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali,^e ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginiensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginiensibus bellum indixerunt.

A. U.
536.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum^f et Alpes transiit. Traditur* in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elefantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali^g se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, proelio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dederunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemptus. Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno post urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam

A. U.
540.

* Is *traditur* used personally or impersonally? § 271, R. 2.

^a § 247, R. 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^f § 233, (3.)

^b § 236.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^c § 271.

intellectum erat, Hannibālem non aliter vinci posse^a quā morā, Varro tamen morae^b impatiens apud vicum, qui Cannae^c appellatur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paullus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consulares aut praetorii viginti, senatores triginta capti aut occisi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti perierunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignatus est. Servi, quod^d nunquam antè factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multae Italiae civitates, quae Romanis^e paruerant, se ad Hannibālem transtulerunt. Hannibal Romanis obtulit,^f ut captivos redimerent; responsumque est a senatu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armati capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus^g equitum Romanorum, senatorum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibalis, Hasdrubal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitu, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugnā triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto postquam Hannibal in Italiam venerat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniae, contra Hannibālem benè pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniae, ad Hannibālem legatos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romanos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romanis capti essent, M. Valerius Laevinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret,^h quò minus copias in Italiam trajiceret.ⁱ Idem in Macedoniam penetrans regem Philippum vicit.

^a § 272.^d § 206, (13.)^e § 224, R. 2.^b § 213.^c § 223, R. 4.^f § 264, 5.^g § 210, R. 2.^h § 229, R. 5.ⁱ § 262.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospère gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ^a partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracûsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnâvit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævînus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannônem, Pœnorum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitates in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnâvit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea^b in Hispaniam,^c ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubāle interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanorum omnium ferè primus. Hic, puer^d duodeviginti annorum, in pugnâ ad Ticinum, patrem singulâri virtute^e servâvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem^f multos^g nobilissimorum juvenum Italiam deserere^h cupientium, auctoritate suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annorum juvenis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthaginem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparatum Pœni habebant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispânis acceperant. Hos obsides parentibus suisⁱ reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniâ civitates ad eum uno animo transiērunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanorum in dies lætiōres factæ sunt. Hasdrūbal a fratre ex^j Hispaniâ in Italiam evocatus, apud Senam, Picēni civitatem, in insidias incidit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitates, quæ in Brutiū ab Hannibāle tenebantur, Românis se tradidērunt.

^a § 212.

^b § 23.

^c § 20.

^d § 204.

^e § 279, 10.

^f § 128, 6, (a.) & (b.)

^g § 205, R. 12.

^h § 271.

ⁱ § 208, (7.)

^j § 242, R. 1.

10. Anno decimo, quarto postquam in Italiam
 A. U. Hannibal venērat, Scipio consul creātus, et in Afrī-
 550. cam missus est. Ibi contra Hannōnem, ducem
 Carthaginiensium, prospere pugnāt, totumque ejus exerci-
 tum delet. Secundo proelio undecim millia hominum oc-
 cidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis
 militibus. Syphacem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnis
 conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et
 infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re auditâ, omnis ferè
 Italia Hannibalem deserit. Ipse a Carthaginien-
 A. U. sibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo
 553. septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plus^a semel frustra
 tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quâ peritissimi
 duces copias suas ad bellum educēbant. Scipio victor
 recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc
 proelium pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio,
 quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, atque
 Africānus appellatus est. Sic finem accēpit secundum
 Punicum bellum post^b annum undevicesimum quā-
 m coepērat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. FINITO Punico bello, secutum est Mace-
 A. U. donicum^c contra Philippum regem. Superatus est
 556. rex a T. Quinctio Flaminio apud Cynoscephalas,
 paxque ei data est his legibus:^d *ne Græciæ civitatibus,*
quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret;^e

^a § 256, R. 6.

^b § 253, R. 1.

^c § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^d § 249, II.

^e § 262.

ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solum naves haberet; reliquas Romānis daret; mille talenta praeſtaret, et obsidem^a daret filium Demetrium. T. Quinctius etiam Lacedaemoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem^b vicit.

2. Finiſto bello Macedonico, ſecutum eſt bel-
lum Syriacum contra Antiöchum regem, cum quo
Hannibal ſe junxerat. Miſſus eſt contra eum^c L. Corne-
lius Scipio^d conſul, cui frater ejus Scipio Africānus legātus
eſt additus. Hannibal navāli praelio victus,^e Antiöchus
autem ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, a Cornelio Scipiōne
conſule ingenti praelio fuſus eſt. Tum rex Antiöchus
pacem petit. Data eſt ei hāc lege, ut ex Euröpā et Asiā
recederet, atque intra Taurum ſe contineret, decem millia
talentorum et viginti obſides praeberet, Hannibālem, con-
citōrem belli, dederet. Scipio Romam rediit, et ingenti
gloriā triumphavit. Nomen et ipſe, ad imitationem fra-
tris, Asiatici accēpit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniæ, mortuo, filius ejus Per-
ſeus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis parātis. Dux Romanō-
rum, P. Licinius conſul, contra eum miſſus, gravi praelio
a rege victus eſt. Rex tamen pacem petēbat. Cui
Romāni eam praeſtare noluērunt, niſi his conditionibus, ut
ſe et ſuos Romānis dederet. Mox Æmilius Paullus conſul
regem ad Pydnam ſuperavit, et viginti millia pedi-
tum^f ejus occidit. Equitātus cum rege fugit.
Urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Ro-
mānis ſe dedidērunt. Ipſe Perſeus ab amicis deſertus in
Paulli poteſtatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus
geſtis, cum ingenti pompā^g Romam rediit in nave Perſei,

^a § 230, R. 2.^b § 204.^c § 279, 9.^d § 209, R. 4.^e § 212.^f § 247 2.

inūsitatē magnitudinis; ^a nam sedēcim remōrum ordīnes habuisse dicūtur. Triumphāvit magnificentissimē in curru aureo, duōbus filiis utrōque latēre ^b adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem
 A. U. susceptum est sexcentesimo et altero ^c anno ab
 602. urbe conditā, ^d anno quinquagesimo primo postquam secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius consules in Africam trajecerunt, ^e et oppugnavērunt Carthaginem. Multa ibi præclārē gesta sunt per Scipiōnem, Scipiōnis Africāni nepōtem, qui tribūnus in Africā militābat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginensium duces vitābant, quam contra eum prelium committere.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipiōnis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romāni in Africam trajecerant, consul est
 A. U. creātus, et contra Carthaginem missus. Is hanc
 608. urbem a civibus acerrimē defensam ^f cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi præda facta, plurimāque inventa sunt, quæ multarum civitatum excidiis Carthāgo collegērat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscēbant. Ita Carthāgo septingentesimo anno, postquam condita erat, delēta est. Scipio nomen Africāni juniōris accēpit.

6. Intērim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanōrum ducem, ad interneciōnem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romānis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

^a § 211, R. 6.

^c § 120, 1.

^e § 229, R. 4, 1.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^d § 274, R. 5, (a.)

^f § 274. 3.

quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recepit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitati,* propter injuriam Romānis legātis illātam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit.

Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt; Scipiōnis* ex Africā, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli* ex Macedoniā, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur, Mummii* ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. U.
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romanos excitāvit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latronum dux; postrēnò tantos ad bellum populos concitāvit, ut vindex libertatis Hispaniæ existimarētur. Denique a suis^b interfectus est. Quum interfectōres ejus præmium a Cæpiōne consule petērent, responsum est, nunquam Romānis placuisse,† imperatorem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infamem, quam populus et senātus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primū militem ignāvum et corruptum correxuit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēnò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accēpit.

A. U.
621.

* What is understood?

† What is the subject of *placuisse*? § 269.

^a § 204, R. 3.

^b § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

9. P. Scipiōne Nasīcā et L. Calpurnio Bestiā consulibus, Jugurthæ, Numidārum regi, bellum illātum est, quòd Adherbālem et Hiempsālem, Micipsæ filios, patruēles suos, interemisset.* Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia corruptus regis pecuniā pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senātu improbāta est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitatē ipsius in deditiōnem accēpit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello Jermīnum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante
 A. U. currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duōbus
 648. filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in carcēre strangulātus.

LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiā contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutōnes aliæque Germanōrum et Gallōrum gentes Italiæ^b minabantur, aliæque Romanōrum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ^c timor, ne^d itērum Galli urbem occupārent. Ergo Marius consul^e creātus, eīque bellum contra Cimbros et Teutōnes decrētum est; bellōque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulātus delātus est. In duōbus præliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobōchum; propter quod meritum absens quintò Consul creātus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutōnes, quorum
 A. U. copia adhuc infinita erat, in Italiam transiērunt.
 653. Itērum a C. Mario et Qu. Catūlo contra eos

^a § 266, 3.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 221, I.

^d § 262, R. 7.

^e § 210.

domicātum est* ad Verōnam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugnâ aut in fugâ cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris^b signa sublata sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe conditâ in Italiâ gravissimum bellum exarsit. A. U.
659. Nam Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Româno obediērant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulābant. Perniciōsum admōdum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cū^c alia egregie gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis,^d fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitate hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romāni tamen, id^e quod prius negaverant, jus civitatis, bello finito, sociis tribuerunt.

3. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum A. U.
666. est; eōdem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridatem regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei^b hunc honorem eripere conātus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiâ morabatur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cū interfecit, tum fugavit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque proeliis Mithridatem coegit, ut pacem a Romānis peteret,^f et Asiâ, quam invasērat, relictâ, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciâ et Asiâ Mithridatem vincit, Marius, qui fugatus fuerat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

* § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 224, R. 2.

^d § 249, III.

^f § 273, 2.

ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu^a et consulâres viros interfecērunt; multos proscripsērunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxōrem ad fugam compulērunt. Universus reliquus senâsus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajēcit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cæde^b et sanguine civium replēvit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dedidērant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatōrum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridâte triumphāvit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociâle dictum est, et civîle, consumpsērunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominū, viros consulâres viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatōres ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

1. Anno urbis conditæ^c sexcentesimo^d septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo^e et M. Aurelio Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomēdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Romānum fecit herēdem.^f Mithridâtes, pace ruptâ,^g Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedōnem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridâtes Cyzicum^h transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captâ,

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 274, R. 5, (a.)

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 279, 9.

^f § 230.

^g § 257, R. 5.

^h § 237.

totam Asiam invadēret, Lucullus ei,* alter consul, occurrīt, ac dum Mithridātes in obsidiōne Cyzīci commorātur, ipse eum a tergo obsēdit, famēque consumptum multis. praeliis vicit. Postrēmò Byzantium^b fugāvit; navāli quoque praelio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unā hiēmē^c et æstāte a Lucullo centum ferè millia militum regis exstincta sunt.

2. Anno urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum est. A. U. 678. Septuaginta enim quatuor gladiatōres, ducibus^d Spartāco, Crixo, et Cēnomao, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ^e erat, effugērunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quàm Hannibal,^f movērunt. Nam contraxērunt exercitum ferè sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romānos consules vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitatē Italiæ,* tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecūtus regnum Mithridātis invāsīt, ipsumque regem apud Cabīra civitatē, quò ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridātes, ingenti praelio superātum fugāvit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenebat, eidem† erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridātes a Tigrāne, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriā imperābat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatē, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur

* Is this genitive *subjective* or *objective*? § 211, R. 2.

† i. e. *Mithridati*.

^a § 224.

^c § 253.

^e § 221, 1.

^b § 237.

^d § 257, R. 7.

^f § 278.

militum Armeniōrum delēret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponēre parāret, successor ei^a missus est.

4. Per illa tempōra pirātæ omnia maria infestābant ita, ut^b Romānis, toto orbe^c terrārum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompēio decrētum

est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate
A. U. et celeritate confēcit. Mox ei delātum bellum
687.

contra regem Mithridātem et Tigrānem. Quo suscepto, Mithridātem in Armeniā Minōre nocturno prœlio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridātes fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque multo post, Pharnācis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitæ finem habuit Mithridātes, vir ingentis industriæ^d atque consilii. Regnāvit annis^e sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romānos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrāni deinde Pompēius bellum intulit. Ille^f se^g ei^h dedit, et in castra Pompēii venit, ac diadēma suumⁱ in ejus^j manibus collocāvit, quod ei Pompēius^k reposuit. Parte^l regni eum multāvit et grandī pecuniā. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superāvit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotāro, Galatiæ regi, donāvit, quia auxilium contra Mithridātem tulērat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitatem, libertate^m donāvit, quod regem Tigrānem non recepisset.ⁿ Inde in Judæam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judæorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

^a § 211, R. 5.

^b § 262, R. 1.

^c § 254, R. 3.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 236.

^f § 207, R. 23.

^g § 208.

^h § 208, (6.)

ⁱ § 9, 1.

^j § 251.

^k § 249, 1.

^l § 266, 3.

antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis* currum ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæōrum. Prælāta ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.† Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratōre et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditā sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilīna, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem^a sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe^b expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilīna ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo^c usque ad Oceānum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis^d novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceānum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germānos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus proeliis vicit.

8. Circa eādem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia et auspicia proelium commisisset, a Surēnā, Orōdis regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvène. Reliquiæ exercitūs per C. Cassium quæstōrem servatæ sunt.

* Supply *Pompeii*.

† Supply *pondus*.

^a § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.) ^b § 242.

^c § 275, R. 4. ^d § 253.

9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Romani nominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim victor e Galliâ rediens, absens coepit poscere alterum consulatum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatione deferrent,* contradictum est^b a Pompæio et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Ariminò, ubi milites congregatos habebat, infesto exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompæio, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et in Græciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Cæsarem parabat, hic vacuum urbem ingressus dictator se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompæii legiones superavit; tum in Græciâ adversum Pompæium ipsum dimicavit. Primo proelio victus est et fugatus; evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompæius sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec^c Pompæium scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Pharsalum ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nunquam adhuc Romænæ copię majores neque melioribus ducibus^d conveniant. Pugnatum est^e ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompæius, et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, acciperet auxilia. At hic fortunam magis quam amicitiam secutus, occidit Pompæium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et genèri^{*} quondam sui.

* Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar; but she was now dead.

^a § 145, II. 4.

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 184, 2.

^d § 249, III., & R.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo, periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopatræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius agere cœpisset, conjuratum* est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus vulneribus confossus est. A. U.
709.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favēbat Cæsaris percussoribus,^b Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbata republicâ, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari^c magister equitum fuerat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octavianus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus^d patris* sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum^e consulatus darētur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

* i. e. *Julii Cæsaris*.

^a § 184, 2.

^c § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^e § 211, R. 6.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^d § 274, R. 6.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectōres Cæsaris, ingens bellum movērunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos, Macēdoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnavērunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et

A. U.
712.

Cæsar; periit tamen dux nobilitātis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam^a interfecērunt. Tum victōres rempublicam ita inter se divisērunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepīdus Africam accipēret.

14. Paulò post Antonius, repudiātā sorore Cæsaris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Ægypti, uxorem duxit. Ab hâc incitātus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditate muliēbri optat Romæ regnāre. Victus est ab

A. U.
723.

Augusto navāli pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epīro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum, et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse^b interēmit. Cleopātra quoque aspidem sibi admisit, et venēno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimō^{*} quàm consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepīdo tenuērat.† Ita ab initio principātūs ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

^a Supply *post*. § 253, R. 1.

† What is understood?

^{*} § 205, R. 2, E.

^b § 207, R. 28.

OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. UNIVERSUS terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,* Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejungitur freto Gaditāno, in cuius utrāque parte montes sunt altissimi, Abŷla in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui montes Herculis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos^b habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum, et paludem Mæotida; ^c a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum -is, qui Asiam a Græciā sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrhenum mare appellatur.

3. In eā Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occāsum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdata per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliā cohæret. Quum

* § 204, R. 10.

^b § 230, R. 2.

^c § 80, I.

universa Hispania dives sit^a et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti^b Bætica vocâtur, cetëras fertilitate^c antecellit. Ibi Gades sitæ, insûla cum urbe a Tyriis conditâ, quæ freto Gaditâno nomen dedit. Tota illa regic viris,^d equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurôque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquarum minùs est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marmôris quoque lapicidinas habet. In Bæticiâ minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceānus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italiæ^e est opposita, et Narbonensis vocâtur, omnium^{*} est lætissîma. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Eurôpâ sedes quæsivêrant. Ibîdem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercûles dicitur contra Neptûni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupîter filium imbre lapidum adjûvit. Credas^f pluisse; † adeò multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodānus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemāno excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum intēger fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occāsum versus, Gallias aliquandiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliōrum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliæ, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti^g pabulique feracissîma est, cœlum salūbre; noxia animalium genêra pauca alit. Incolæ superbi et superstitiōsi, ita ut deos humanis victimis^h gaudere existiment.

* Supply *partium*.

† Supply *illos*, i. e. *lapides*.

^a § 263, 5, R. 1.

^d § 250, 2, (2.)

^e § 213.

^b § 82, E. 2, (b.)

^c § 224.

^f § 247, 1, (2.)

^d § 250.

^f § 261, R. 4.

Magistri religiōnum et sapientiæ sunt Druīdæ, qui, quæ* se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Anīmas æternas esse credunt, vitamque alteram post mortem incipere. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrinam homīnes ad bellum^b alacriōres facere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitāni habitant; inde ad Sequānam Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garumna amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu vadōsus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto^c magis procēdit, tanto fit lator; ad postrēmum magni freti^d similis, non solum majōra navigia tolērat, verum etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque^e atrociter jactat.

9. Sequāna ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquā se haud procul Lutetiā^f cum Matrōnā conjunxit, Oceāno^g infunditur. Hæc flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus^h permutandis et ex mariⁱ interno in Oceānum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itidem ex Alpibus ortus haud procul ab origine lacum efficit Venetum, qui etiam Brigantinus appellatur. Deinde longo spatio^j per fines Helvetiōrum, Mediomatricōrum, et Trevirōrum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insulas^k circumfluens; in agro Batāvo autem, ubi Oceāno appropinquāvit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus,

* § 206, (4.)

^b § 213, R. 4, (2.)

^c § 256, R. 16, & (2.)

^d § 222, R. 2.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

^f § 241, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^h § 275, R. 2.

ⁱ § 82, E. 1.

^j § 236.

^k § 233.

Flevo appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, fit iterum arctior et fluvius iterum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam, quae finis est Germaniae ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolae corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando* corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebro bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum^b causâ, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices^c et boni hospitibus. Urbes mœnibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quae frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari^d periculosum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agricultura^e Germani non admôdum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusve iis placuerit,^f ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transituri cum conjugibus et libèris. Interdum etiam hieme in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis, paludibusque in via redditur. Inter silvas^g maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitui dinem Cæsar novem dièrum iter^h patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniâ multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Claroque amnes, Mœnus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, om-

* § 275, III., R. 4.

^b § 275, III., R. 1.

^c § 222, R. 4, (3.)

^d § 269, R. 1.

^e § 223.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^h § 236.

nium Eurōpæ fluminum maximus, apud Rhætos oritur, flexoque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta amnibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Rōmānis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen prius cognita esse cœpit quàm Claudio* imperante. Hadriānus eam, muro ab oceāno Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Rōmānis parēbat, a barbarōrum populōrum, qui in Scotiā habitābant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate^b corpōrum vincunt, cetirum ingenio^b Gallis similes, simpliciōres tamen illis^c magisque barbāri. Nemōra habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecōri, sed plerumque ad breve tempus. Humanitāte cetēris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui interiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte^d et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.^e

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo^f longior est quàm latior.^g In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquàm continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli coelique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus populōrum inter se^h patentes commercio.ⁱ Neque ulla facile^j est regio,

* § 257.

^b § 250.

^c § 256, 2.

^d § 245, II. 4.

^e § 249.

^f § 256, R. 16, & (2.)

^g § 256, R. 12.

^h § 208, (5.)

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 277, R. 7.

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,* inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ emînet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augēbant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theātra, arcus triumphāles, horti denique, et id genus^b alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectè de eâ prædicāre videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei^c comparāri posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissîma in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitifēri colles, ubi nobilissîma vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcūbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes^d saluberrîmi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio^e quoque et pisce nobili maria vicina scatent.

19. Clarissîmi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibēris. Et Padus quidem in superiøre parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocatur, ab innis radicibus Vesūli montis exoritur; primū exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tibēris, qui antiquissîmis temporibus Albūlæ nomen habēbat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quædraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrâque ripâ villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romænæ magnificentiam. Placidissîmus amnium rarò ripas egreditur.

20. In inferiøre parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas coelique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incōlæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque^f

* § 264, 7.

^b § 224.

^c § 250, 2, (2.)

^d § 231, R. 5, & 6.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 263, 5, R. 1.

aliquandiu potentiâ* florērent, copiasque haud contemnendas alērent, peregrinis tamen plerūmque ducilus in bellis utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epīri, quo superāto, urbs in Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proximā Italiæ est Sicilia, insula omnium* maris interni maximā. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiā cohesisse, marisque impetu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam esse, verisimile est. Forma triangularis, ita ut littēræ, quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem refērat. A tribus promontoriis vocātur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons Ætnæ, qui urbi Catānæ immīnet, tum ob altitudinem, tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo monte officinam esse poētæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et ferācem reddere existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen habent a duobus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui, flammis quondam repentē ingruentibus, parentes senectūte confectos, humēris sublātos, flammæ† eripuisse feruntur. Nomina fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsīs, Corinthiōrum coloniā, ex quinque urbibus conflātā. Ab Atheniensibus bello petita, maximas hostium copias delēvit: Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affēcit. Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnāta, Archimēdis potissimū ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello capta est. Vicinus huic urbi fons Arethūsæ Nymphæ† sacer, ad quam Alphēus‡ amnis ex Peloponnēso per mare Ionium lapsus† commissari† dicitur. Nam si quid ad Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuērit, id in Arethūsæ

* Supply *insularum*.

† Supply *esse*.

‡ Infinitive denoting a purpose after *lapsus esse*. § 271, N. 3.

* § 250.

† § 224, R. 2.

* § 222, 3.

† § 293, N.

fonte reddi.* De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,* sponte apparet.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cynnum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis^b invia, cœlum grave, mare circâ^c importunum. Incolæ latrocinii dediti feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque^d nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnûsa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigiî habet. Solum^e quàm cœlum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti^f Romam mittitur; unde hæc insulæ et Sicilia nutritrices urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate^g omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum^h fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epîrus — quamquam hæc a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum illeⁱ Græciam subegit, hic^j Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis^k imperium in Macedones transtulit. Centum ejus regionis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta

* Supply *dictur*.

^a § 265.

^c § 209, R. 4.

^h § 213.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^f § 212, R. 3.

ⁱ § 207, R. 23.

^e § 235, R. 10.

^g § 250.

^j § 224, R. 2.

^d § 223 R. 2.

duas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, superato, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epirus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, desinit in Acheloo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodona in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo inclita. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebêtes æneos inde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse fama est.

27. Acheloi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Epiri adjacent, interque eas Corcyra, quam Homerus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hac Phæacas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ regnavit. Vicina ei Ithaca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homeri carminibus adeo nobilitata, ut ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epirum, fecunda regio, generosis præcipuè equis excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos gigantes cælum petivisse dicuntur; Cæta denique, in cuius vertice Hércules, rogo consenso, se ipsum cremavit. Inter Ossam et Olympum Penæus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amoenissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athènes,

* § 272.

† § 262, R. 1.

‡ § 207, R. 28.

§ 206, (3.)

§ 250.

§ 235, R. 2.

§ 221, 1.

§ 247, R. 4.

de quâ urbe deos inter se certâsse fama est. Certius est,^a nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratōres, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtūtis genēre claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli^b gloriæ^c studēre viderētur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiā quā belli gloriā splendēret. Arx ibi sive Acropōlis^d urbi immīnens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur,^e splendīdum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræus, post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistocle munitus. Tutissīma ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissima regio. Incōlæ magis corporibus^f valent quā ingenīis. Urbs celeberrīma Thebæ,^g quas Amphion musices ope mœnibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustrāvit eam Pindāri poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons^h ibi Helicon,ⁱ Musarum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poëtarum fabulis celebrātus.

31. Bœotiæ^k Phocis finitima, ubi Delphi urbs clarissīma. In quâ urbe oraculum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuērit,^l quot quāmq̃ præclāra munēra ex omni ferē terrarum orbe Delphos^m missa fuērint, nemo ignōrat. Immīnet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitāre dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtarum ingenia inflammāre existimātur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsula, quæ Peloponnēsus vocatur, platāni folio simillīma. Angustus ille trames inter

* What is the predicate of this proposition ?

^a § 260.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^g § 265.

^b § 107.

^c § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^h § 237.

^e § 223

^f § 250.

Ægæum mare et Ionium, per quem cum Megarīde iohæret, Isthmus appellatur. In eo templum Neptūni est, ad quod ludi celebrantur Isthmici. Ibīdem in ipso Peloponnēsi adītu, Corinthus sita est, urbs antiquissima, ex cujus summâ^a arce, (Acrocorinthon^b appellant,*) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus floreret, maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achaico, quod^c Romāni cum Græcis gesserunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam Cicero Græciæ lumen appellat, a L. Mummio expugnata funditusque delēta est. Restituit eam Julius Cæsar, colonosque^d eò milites veterānos misit.

33. Nobilis est in Peloponnēso urbs Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statuâ illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, Phidiæ summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad Alphēi fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur Olympici, ad quos videndos^e ex totâ Græciâ concurrunt.^f Ab his ludis Græca gens res gestas suas numerat.

34. Nec Sparta prætereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam Lycurgi leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit.^g Nulla ferè gens bellicâ laude^h magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi imminet mons Taygētus, qui usque ad Arcadiam procurrit. Proximè urbemⁱ Eurōtas fluvius delabitur, ad cujus ripas Spartāni se exercere solēbant. In Sinum Laconicum effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Tænārum, ubi altissimi specus, per quos Orpheum ad infēros descendisse narrant.^j

35. Mare Ægæum, inter Græciam Asiāque patens,

* Supply *quam*. § 230.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 275, III., R. 3.

^c § 250.

^d § 54.

^e § 184, 2.

^f § 235, (5,) R. 11.

^g § 230, R. 2.

^h § 209, R. 12, (3.)

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (2.)

plurimis insulis distinguuntur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum^a est Delus, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summam religionem coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopis amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluebant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferbant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Euboea insula littori^b Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse^c constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia se jungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent,^d Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,^e aegritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.^f Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus fecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae; frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus

^a § 212.^b § 269.^c § 266, 2.^b § 224.^d § 264, 6.^f § 260, R. 6.

studiōsè arcētur. Sola Thasus, insūla littōri Thraciæ adjacens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrīmi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicītur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissīmi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodōpe et Orbēlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incōlunt nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissīmi et ad mortem paratissīmi.* Anīmas enim post mortem reditūras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funēra autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singūli uxōres habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactāri simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnōque id certamine a judicibus† contendunt. Virgīnes nōn a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut venunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; ceteræ maritos mercēde datā inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospōrum Thracium, urbs naturā munīta et arte, quæ cūm‡ ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiā§ abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herūs et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynosēma, tumulus Hecūbæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirūtā, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicītur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænēā e patriā profūgo condita; Zone, ubi nemōra Orpheum canentem secūta esse narrantur; Abdēra denique, ubi Diomēdes rex advēpas equis suis devorandos objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercūle iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudīne infestaretur, incōlæ, relicto patriæ

* § 222, R. 4.

† § 231, R. 2.

‡ § 278, R. 7.

§ § 250, (2.)

solo, novas sedes quæsiuerunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrêmâ^a Macedoniâ assignasse dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythiis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta^a regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corpora pellibus^b vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scythiarum gentes, diversique mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrant,^c eorumque capitibus affabre expolitis auroque vinctis pro poculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpora pingunt, idque^{*} tanto^d magis, quanto quis^e illustrioribus gaudet maioribus.^f Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interius habitantes ceteris^g rudiiores sunt. Bella amant, et quò quis^h plures hostes interemerit, eò^d majore existimatione apud suos^a habetur. Ne foedera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthènes. De Istro suprâ dictum est.ⁱ Borysthènes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas

* Supply *faciunt*.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 249, 1.

^c § 264, 6.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^e § 137, 1, R. (3.)

^f § 247, 1, (2.)

^g § 256, 2.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1,) N. 1.

ⁱ § 225, III., R. 1.

aquas trahit et potātu* jucundas. Placīdus idein latissīma pabūla alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borys-thenīda^b in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilōnem gens habitāre existimātur felicissīma, Hyperborēos* appellant. Regio aprīca, felix cœli temperies omnique afflātū^c noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio,^d brumā semel occidit. Incōlæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant; sine omni discordiā et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ^e eos^f tædet, epulis sumptis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepultūræ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cetēris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceānus eam alluit, ut locis ita nominibus diffērens; Eōus ab oriente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomine appellātur etiam peninsulā, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniae, primam victoriam de Persis reportāvit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervice peninsulæ, urbs nobilissīma, a Cyzico appellāta, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnā occisus est. Haud procul ab illā urbe Rhyndācus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solūm ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quod, quum ex aquā emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospōrum,^g quod fretum quinque stadia latum Eurōpam ab Asiā separāt. Ipsis in faucibus Bospōri oppidum est Chalcēdon,[†] ab

* Supply *quam*.

† Supply *condita*.

^a § 276, III.

^d § 253.

^f § 229, R. 6.

^b § 80, I.

^e § 215, (1.)

^g § 247, R. 4.

^c § 250, (2.)

Argiâ, Megarensium princĭpe, et templum Jovis, ab Jasōne conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenōso circumdātus littōre, tempestatibus* obnoxius, raris stationibus.^b Olim ob sēvitātem populōrum, qui circā habitant, Axēnus appellātus fuisse dicĭtur; postea, mollitis illōrum moribus, dictus est Euxīnus.

46. In littōre Ponti, in Mariandynōrum agro, urbs est Heraclēa, ab Hercūle, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant.^c Hinc Cerbērus ab Hercūle extractus fuisse dicĭtur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre lignēa inclūsos arctissimē custodiunt, et, si quid perpēram imperitavērint,^d inediā totius diēi afficiunt. Extrēmum Ponti angulū Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabūla de vellēre aureo et Argonautārum expeditio illustrāvit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriē dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodēcim civitatēs divisa. Inter eas est Milētus, belli pacisque artibus inclŷta; eīque vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quō omnes Iōnum civitatēs statis temporibus legātos solēbant mittere. Nulla facilē^e urbs plures colonias misit, quā Milētus. Ephēsi, quam^f urbem Amazōnes condidisse traduntur, templum est Diānæ, quod septem mundi miracūlis^g annumerāri solet. Totius templi longitūdo est quadringentōrum viginti quinque pedum,^h latitūdo ducentōrum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numēro, sexaginta pedum altitudīne; ex iis triginta sex cælātæ. Opēri præfuit Chersīphron architectus.

* § 222, 3.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^c § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^d § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^e § 277, R. 7.

^f § 206, (3.)

^g § 224.

^h § 211, R. 6.

48. *Æolis* olim *Mysia* appellāta,* et, ubi *Hellespontum* attingit, *Troas*. Ibi *Ilium* fuit situm ad radices montis *Idæ*, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universā *Græciā* gessit, clarissīma. Ab *Idæo* monte *Scamander* defluit et *Simōis*, amnes famā quān natūrā majōres. Ipsum montem certāmen* deārum *Paridisque* judicium illustrem reddidit. In littōre claræ sunt urbes *Rhætēum* et *Dardania*; sed sepulcrum *Ajācis*, qui ibi post certāmen cum *Ulysse* gladio incubuit, utrāque† clarius.

49. *Ionibus*† Cares sunt finitimi, populus armōrum* oellique adeo amans, ut aliēna etiam bella mercēde acceptā gereret. Princeps *Cariæ* urbs *Halicarnassus*, *Argivōrum* colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eōrum *Mausolus* fuit. Qui quum vitā* defunctus esset, *Artemisia* conjux desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contūsa cum aquā miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum extruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracūla censētur.

50. *Cilicia* sita est in intimo recessu maris, ubi *Asia* propriè sic dicta cum *Syriæ* conjungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe *Isso* *Issici* nomen habet. Fluvius ibi *Cydnus* aqua* limpidissimā et frigidissimā, in quo *Alexander Macēdo* quum lavāret, parum abfuit, quin frigore enecarētur.* Antrum *Corycium* in iisdem regionibus ob singulārem natūram memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiātu patet in monte arduo, altēque demissum undique viret lucis pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est,† rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalōrum ingredientes† terrere

* See "MYTHOLOGY," section 11.

† Supply *urbs*.

* § 209, R. 4.

* § 245, 1.

* § 262.

† § 222, 3.

* § 211, R. 6.

† § 184, 2.

* § 213.

† § 229, R. 4, 1.

* § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos^a Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phœnice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiose coluerunt. Ceterum fertilis regio,^b crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se^c permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperetur, marimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggregere cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur^d in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accipit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Felix, regio angusta, sed cinnâmi, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habent,^e Nomâdes a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arâbum populi latrocinii^f vivunt. Primus e Românis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camêlos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactriânæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine^g superiore carent. Sitim^h

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 208, (5.)

^d § 184, 2.

^e § 264, 1, (α.)

^f § 245, II. 4.

^g § 250, (2.)

^h § 79, 2.

quatrīduo tolērant; aquam, antēquam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;^a quædam etiam centēnis.^b

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylon nomen dedit, Chaldaicârū gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semirâmis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculō^c coctili, triginta et duos pedes^a est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeare dicantur; altitudo ducentōrum pedum; turres autem denis^b pedibus^d quàm murus altiōres sunt. Totius opēris ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem^e permeat Euphrâtes. Arcem habet viginti stadiōrum^f ambitu;^g super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onēra nemōrum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissima Asiæ regio^h India primū patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successōres secuti in interiōraⁱ Indiæ penetravērunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subēgit, quinque millia^j oppidorum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrarū omnium, ejus comites scripsērunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indo^k major Ganges. Indus in Paropamisio ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores cetēris. Arbōres tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjāci nequeant. Hoc^l efficit uber-

^a § 236.^c § 233.ⁱ § 212, R. 3, N. 4.^b § 119, III.^f § 211, R. 6.^j § 272.^e § 249, I.^g § 250.^k § 256, 2.^d § 256, R. 16.^h § 204.^l § 206, (13.)

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immānes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambītu corpōis conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus^a defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homīnes, vehant:

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino^b alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi^c incēdunt.^d Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant;^e alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quam annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus^f epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invādit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occāsum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arēnis toto die alternis pedibus insistent. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephantī illos paveant, nec contuēri audeant. Hoc animal cetēra omnia docilitate supērat. Discunt arma jacēre, gladiatōrum more congrēdi, saltāre et per funes incēdere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum signioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardiū^g accipiēbat, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eādem meditantem. Elephantī gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu,^h cogit is, qui ætate ei est

^a What are the accusatives after *putant*? § 230.

^b § 242.

^c § 209, R. 11.

^d § 250.

^e § 249.

^f § 245, II. 4.

^g § 205, R. 3.

^h § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

proximus. Amnem transitūri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elephas decidērit, cetēri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnique vi conantur extrahere. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militant et turre armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnaque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos protērunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciā ebur ad deorum simulācra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibetur; in extrēmis^b Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecorum stabulis elephantorum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia^a maximè odērunt^c murem. Infestus elephantō etiam rhinocēros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugna maximè adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliorem. Longitudine elephantum ferè exæquat; crura multo breviora; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittācos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optimè reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti^d ejus eadem est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit, ei que innititur.

60. Testudines tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emit, ut singulārum testis casas intēgant.^e Insulas^f rubri præcipuè maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summā aquā, id^g quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnātant, à duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littore stantibus trahitur. In mari testudines conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^d § 226.

^f § 237, R. 5.

^b § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

^e § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^g § 206, (13.)

^c § 183, 3 N.

terram egressæ, herbis.* Pariunt ova ovis avium similia, ad centēna numēro; eāque extra aquam defossā terrā cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indici oceāni omnium maximè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopulis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candōre, magnitudīne, lævōre, pondēre. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus^a suspendēre,^b feminārum est gloria. Duos maximos uniōnes Cleopātra, Ægypti regina, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentiā superāret, in cœnā acēto solvit, solūtum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arābas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expers^c est imbrium,^d mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc^e Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopiā descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantidem urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solutis, crescere incipit Lunā novā post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diēbus minuītur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggères aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

* Supply *vivunt*.

^a § 224.

^c § 213.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 269.

^d §§ 82, E. 5, and 83. II. 1.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupēdem, in terrā non minū8 quā8 in flumīne hominībus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguæ usu caret; dentium plures habet ordīnes; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excēdit plerūmq8 duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis* non majōra. Unguibus etiam armātus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictā. Dies in terrā agit, noctes in aquā. Quum satur est, et in littōre somnum capit ore hiantē, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicātus ichneumon, per eadem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicītur habēre in aquā, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritæ in insulā Nili habitantes, diræ huic belluæ* obviām ire audent, eamque incredibīli audaciā expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotāmum; ungūlis^b binis, dorso^c equi et jubā et hinnītu; rostro resīmo, caudā et dentibus aprōrum. Cutis impenetrabilis, præterquam si humōre madeat. Primus hippopotāmum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitātis suæ ludis^d Romæ ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et naturæ opēra. Inter ea, quæ manibus hominū facta sunt, eminent pyramīdes, quarum maxīmæ sunt et celeberrīmæ in monte sterīli inter Memphin oppīdum et eam partem Ægypti, quæ Delta vocātur. Amplissimam eārum trecenta sexa ginta sex^e hominū millia annis viginti extruxisse^f traduntur. Hæc octo jugēra soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitūdo a

* Supply *ovis*.

^a § 228.

^c § 211, R. 6, (1.)

^e § 279, 7.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^d § 253

cacumīne pedum quindēcim millium. Intus in eā est puteus octoginta sex cubitōrum. Ante has pyramīdes Sphinx est posita miræ magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum^a duos pedes habet; longitudo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitudo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duorum.

67. Inter miracula Ægypti commemoratur etiam Mæris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno pariete amplexus, totus marmore^b exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulâ Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus^c ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntianda^d vada portusque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papÿrum nascitur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papÿro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succī causâ etiam mandunt modò erudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papÿro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum^{*} in palmârum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arbōrum; postea publicâ monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandari cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothēcis condendis occasiōnem dedit membrānas^e Pergæmi invenienti. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartâ ex papÿro factâ, modò in membrānis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolârū Ægypti ab aliōrum populōrum moribus vehementer discrēpant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verum arte medicâtos intra penetralia collō-

^{*} Supply est ab hominibus. § 141, R. 2.

^a § 120, 2.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 275, I.

^d § 249.

^e § 275, R. 3.

cant. Negotia extra domos femīnæ, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onēra illæ humēris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multōrum animalium et ipsa animalia. Hæc interfecisse* capitāle est; morbo exstincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Ægypti populōrum numen est; bos niger cum candidā in dextro latere maculā; nodus sub linguā, quem canthārum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitæ annos excedere. Ad hunc vitæ terminum quum pervenērit, mersum in fonte enēcant. Necātum lugent, aliumque quærunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quæritur. Delūbra ei sunt gemīna, quæ thalāmos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Altērum* intrāsse lætum est; in altēro dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habētur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerōrum comitātur, carmenque in ejus honōrem canunt,^b idque videtur intelligere.

71. Ultra Ægyptum Æthiōpes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobi vocantur, quia paulō quān nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri^c apud eos reperitur, quān æris; hanc ob causam æs illis videtur pretiosius. Ære se exornant, vincūla auro^d fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eōrum, quæ immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arbōrum quoque folia non innātant aquæ, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a cetēris partibus mari. Regiōnes ad mare positæ eximiē sunt fertiles; interiōres incultæ et arēnis sterilibus tectæ, et ob nimium

* Supply thus: [*Apim*] *altērum* [*thalāmum*] *intrāsse lætum est*.

^a § 269.

^c § 212, R. 3.

^d § 249, 1.

^b § 209 R. 11, (2.)

calōrem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Maſſitania. Ibi mons præaltus Abſyla, Calpæ monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclūsum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceānum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremisse et mare junxisse cum Oceāno. Ceterū regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantū oppidīs habitātur. Solum melius quā incōlæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littōre intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancōræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænōrum, propriè vocātur Afrīca. Urbes in eā celeberrimæ Utica et Carthāgo, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiæ, mercatūrâ imprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Romānis gesta, excidium denique illustrāvit.^a

74. De aris Philænōrum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuērat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrēnas de finibus. Tandem placuit,^b utrinque eōdem tempōre juvenes mitti, et locum, quō convenissent, pro finibus habēri. Carthaginensium legāti, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitūtum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legāti intellexissent, magnāque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habitūros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent.^c Illi conditionem acceperunt. Carthaginenses autem animōsis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecravērunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecūti sunt.

^a § 209, R. 12, (3.)

^b § 269.

^c § 266, R. 4.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaïca porrigitur, ubi Ammōnis oraculum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse * dicunt. Hic fons mediâ nocte fervet,* tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maxime riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versus Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Africa. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecudum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiores etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promövent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commüne consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Africa feracissima. Pardos, panthēras, leones gignit, quod belluarum genus Euröpa ignorat. Leoni^b præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in infantes nonnisi summâ fame sævit. Animi† ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum^c eâ flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptim cedit, quam diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem novit,^d et in quantalibet multitudine appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leonem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triumvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philip-picis, Romæ leones ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Africi altitudinem equitis equo^e insidentis exæquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjuvent; nam a terrâ

* Supply *fontem*.

† What is the predicate of this clause?

* § 145, I. 1.

^c § 207, R. 28.

^e § 224.

^b § 228.

^d § 183, 3, N.

tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concôquunt. Ceterùm magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultavěrint, se latēre existiment. Pennæ eōrum quæruntur ad ornātum.

78. Afrīca serpentes generat vicēnūm* cubitōrum; nec minōres India. Certè Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudīnem adolescēre, ut solīdos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punīco bello ad flumen Bagrādā serpēs centum viginti pedum a Regūlo, imperatōre Romāno, ballistis et tormentis expugnāta esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservātæ sunt. In Indiā serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes* præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantī manu resolvunt. At dracōnes in ipsas elephantōrum nares caput condunt spiritumque præclūdunt plerūque in illā dimicatiōne utrīque commoriuntur, dum victus elēphas corruens serpentem pondēre suo elidit.

* § 119, III.* Supply *illos*.

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i> active.	<i>f.</i> feminine.	<i>num.</i> . . . numeral.
<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>freq.</i> frequentative.	<i>part.</i> participle.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>imp.</i> impersonal.	<i>pass.</i> passive.
<i>c.</i> common gender.	<i>inc.</i> inceptive.	<i>pl.</i> plural.
<i>comp.</i> comparative.	<i>ind.</i> indeclinable.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>int.</i> interjection.	<i>pret.</i> preteritive.
<i>d.</i> doubtful gender.	<i>irr.</i> irregular.	<i>pro.</i> pronoun.
<i>def.</i> defective.	<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>rel.</i> relative.
<i>dep.</i> deponent.	<i>n.</i> neuter.	<i>subs.</i> substantive.
<i>dim.</i> diminutive.	<i>neut. pass.</i> neuter passive.	<i>sup.</i> superlative.

§ This character refers to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

A., an abbreviation of Aulus.
§ 328.

A, ab, abs, prep. from: ab oriente, on the east: a meridie, on the south. Before the agent of a passive verb, by. § 195, R. 2.

Abdëra, æ, f. a maritime town of Thrace.

Abditus, a, um, part. & adj. hidden; concealed; removed; secret; from

Abdo, abdëre, abdidi, abditum, a. (ab & do, § 172,) to remove from view; to hide; to conceal.

Abdüco, abducëre, abduxi, ab-

ductum, a. (ab & duco,) to lead away.

Abductus, a, um, part. (abdüco.)
Abeo, abire, abii, abitum, irr. n. (ab & eo,) to go away; to depart.

Aberro, äre, ävi, ätum, n. (ab & erro,) to stray; to wander, to lose the way.

Abjectus, a, um, part. from
Abjicio, abjicëre, abjëci, abjectum, a. (ab & jacio, § 172,) to cast, to cast away; to throw aside.

Abluo, ëre, i, tum, a. (ab & luo,) to wash away; to purify.

- Abrumpo**, *abrumpĕre*, *abrūpi*, *abruptum*, a. *to break*.
- Abscindo**, *abscindĕre*, *abscīdi*, *abscissum*, a. (*ab* & *scindo*,) *to cut off*.
- Absens**, *tis*, part. (*absum*, § 154,) *absent*.
- Absolvo**, *absolvĕre*, *absolvi*, *absolutum*, a. (*ab* & *solvo*,) *to loose*; *to release*.
- Absorbeo**, *absorbĕre*, *absorbui* & *absorpsi*, a. (*ab* & *sorbeo*, § 168,) *to suck in*; *to swallow*.
- Absterreo**, *ĕre*, *ui*, *ĭtum*, a. (*abs* & *terreo*,) *to frighten away*; *to deter*.
- Abstinentia**, æ, f. *abstinence*; *disinterestedness*; *freedom from avarice*; from
- Abstineo**, *abstinĕre*, *abstinui*, a. (*abs* & *teneo*, § 168,) *to keep from*; *to abstain*.
- Absum**, *abesse*, *abfui*, irr. n. (*ab* & *sum*,) *to be absent or distant*; *to be gone*: *parum abesse*, *to want but little*; *to be near*.
- Absūmo**, *absumĕre*, *absumpsi*, *absumptum*, a. (*ab* & *sumo*,) *to consume*; *to destroy*; *to waste*.
- Absumptus**, a, um, part. (*absūmo*,)
- Absurdus**, a, um, adj. (*ab* & *surdus*, deaf; senseless,) *senseless*; *absurd*.
- Abundantia**, æ, f. *plenty*; *abundance*; from
- abundo**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. (*ab* & *undo*, to boil,) *to overflow*; *to abound*.
- Abyla**, æ, f. *Abyla*; *a mountain in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules*.
- Ac**, *atque*, conj. *and*; *as*; *than*. § 198, R. 1.
- Acca**, æ, f. *Acca Laurentia*, the wife of *Faustulus*, and nurse of *Romulus* and *Remus*.
- Accĕdo**, *accedĕre*, *accessi*, *accessum*, n. (*ad* & *cedo*, § 196 I. 2,) *to draw near*; *to approach*; *to advance*; *to engage in*; *to undertake*.
- Accendo**, *accendĕre*, *accendi*, *accensum*, a. (*ad* & *candeo*, §§ 172 and 189, 1,) *to set on fire*.
- Accensus**, a, um, part. (*accendo*,) *set on fire*; *kindled*; *lighted*, *inflamed*; *burning*.
- Acceptus**, a, um, part. (*accipio*,)
- Accessus**, ūs, m. (*accĕdo*,) *approach*; *access*; *accession*.
- Accīdo**, *ĕre*, *i*, n. (*ad* & *cado*, § 172,) *to fall down at or before*: *accīdit*, imp. *it happens*, or *it happened*.
- Accipio**, *accipĕre*, *accēpi*, *acceptum*, a. (*ad* & *cipio*, § 189; 5,) *to take or receive*; *to learn*; *to hear*; *to understand*; *to accept*: *accipĕre finem*, *to come to an end*; *to terminate*.

- Accipiter, tris, § 71, m. *a hawk.*
 Accumbe, accumbere, accubui, n. (ad & cubo, § 165,) *to sit or recline at table.*
 Accuratè, adv. (ad & cura,) *accurately; carefully.*
 Accurro, currere, accurri or accucurri, n. (ad & curro,) *to run to.*
 Accuso, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & causor, *to allege*,) *to accuse; to blame; to find fault with.*
 Acer, acris, acre, § 108; comp. acrior; sup. acerrimus, § 125, 1; adj. *sharp; sour; eager; vehement; rapid; courageous; fierce; violent; acute; keen; piercing.*
 Acerbus, a, um, adj. *sour; unripe; vexatious; harsh; morose; disagreeable.*
 Acerrimè, adv. sup. See Acriter.
 Acervus, i, m. *a heap.*
 Acetum, i, n. *vinegar.*
 Achaicus, a, um; adj. *Achaean, Grecian.*
 Achelous, i, m. *a river of Epirus.*
 Acherusia, æ, f. *a lake in Campania; also, a cave in Bithynia.*
 Achilles, is & eos, m. *the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy.*
 Acidus, a, um, adj. *sour; sharp; acid.*
 Acies, ei, f. *an edge; a line of soldiers; an army in battle array; a squadron; a rank; an army; a battle.*
 Acinus, i, m. *a berry; a grape-stone.*
 Acriter, acrius, acerrimè, adv. *sharply; ardently; fiercely; courageously.*
 Acrocerania, òrum, n. pl. § 96; *lofty mountains between Albania and Epirus.*
 Acrocorinthos, i, f. *the citadel of Corinth.*
 Acropolis, is, f. *the citadel of Athens.*
 Actio, ònis, f. (ago,) *an action; operation; a process.*
 Actium, i, n. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra.*
 Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven; led.*
 Aculeus, i, m. *a sting; a thorn; a prickle; a porcupine's quill.*
 Acumen, inis, n. (acuo,) *acuteness; perspicacity.*
 Acus, us, f. *a needle.*
 Ad, prep. *to; near; at; towards; with a numeral, about.*
 Adamas, antis, m. *adamant; a diamond.*
 Additus, a, um, part. from
 Addo, addere, addidi, additum, a. (ad & do,) *to add; to annex; to appoint; to give.*
 Adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductum, a. (ad & duco,) *to*

- lead ; to bring : in dubitatio-
nem, to bring into question.*
- Ademptus, a, um, part. (adimo.)
- Adeo, adv. *so ; therefore ; so
much ; to such a degree ; so
very.*
- Adeo, adire, adii, aditum, irr. n.
(ad & eo,) *to go to.* § 182, 3.
- Adhærens, tis, part. from
- Adhæreo, adhærere, adhæsi, n.
(ad & hæreo,) *to stick to ; to
adhere ; to adjoin ; to lie con-
tiguous.*
- Adherbal, âlis, m. *a king of Nu-
midia, put to death by his
cousin Jugurtha.*
- Adhibeo, adhibere, adhibui, ad-
hibitum, a. (ad & habeo, § 189,
4,) *to admit ; to apply ; to use ;
to employ.*
- Adhuc, adv. *hitherto ; yet ; as
yet ; still.*
- Adimo, adimere, ademi, ademp-
tum, a. (ad & emo,) *to take
away.*
- Aditus, ūs, m. (adeo,) *a going
to ; entrance ; access ; ap-
proach.*
- Adjaceo, ere, ui, itum, n. (ad &
jaceo,) *to adjoin ; to lie near ;
to border upon.*
- Adjungo, adjungere, adjunxi, ad-
junctum, a. (ad & jungo,) *to
join ; to unite with.*
- Adjutus, a, um, part. from
- Adjuvo, adjuvare, adjuvi, adjū-
tum, a. (ad & juvo,) *to assist ;
to help to aid.*
- Admētus, i, m. *a king of Thes-
saly.*
- Administer, tri, m. *a servant -
an assistant.*
- Administro, âre, âvi, âtum, a.
(ad & ministro,) *to adminis-
ter ; to manage.*
- Admiratio, ōnis, f. (admiror,) *ad-
miration.*
- Admiratus, a, um, part. from
- Admiror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to
admire.*
- Admissus, a, um, part. from
- Admitto, admittere, admisi, ad-
missum, a. (ad & mitto,) *to
admit ; to allow ; to receive.*
- Admōdum, adv. (ad & modus,)
very ; much ; greatly.
- Admoneo, ere, ui, itum, a. (ad &
moneo,) *to admonish ; to
warn ; to put in mind.*
- Admonitus, a, um, part. (admoneo.)
- Admoveo, admovere, admōvi, ad-
mōtum, a. (ad & moveo,) *to
bring to ; to move to.*
- Adnāto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (ad
& nato,) *to swim to.*
- Adolescens, tis, adj. (adolesco.)
(comp. ior, § 126, 4,) *young :
subs. a young man or woman ;
a youth.*
- Adolescentia, æ, f. *youth, from*
- Adolesco, adolescere, adolēvi,
adultum, inc. *to grow ; to in-
crease ; to grow up.*
- Adopto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad &
opto,) *to adopt ; to take for a
son ; to assume.*

Adorior, oriri, ortus sum, dep.
§ 177, (ad & orior,) *to attack ;
to accost ; to address ; to un-
dertake.*

Adriā, æ, m. *the Adriatic sea.*

Adriaticus, a, um, adj. *Adriatic :*
*mare Adriaticum, the Adriat-
ic sea or gulf ; now, the gulf
of Venice.*

Adscendo, or ascendo, adscen-
dere, adscendi, adscensum,
a. (ad & scando,) *to ascend ;
to rise : adscenditur, the as-
cent is, or they ascend.*

Ad- or as- sisto, sistere, stiti, n.
(ad & sisto,) *to stand by ; to
assist ; to help.*

Adspecturus, a, um, part. (aspi-
cio.)

Ad- or as- spergo, gere, si, sum,
a. (ad & spargo,) *to sprinkle.*

Ad- or as- spicio, spicere, spexi,
spectum, a. (ad & specio,) *to
look at ; see ; regard ; behold.*

Ad- or as- stans, tis, part. from

Ad- or as- sto, stare, stiti, n. (ad
& sto,) *to stand by ; to be
near.*

Adsum, adesse, adfui, adfuturus,
irr. n. (ad & sum,) *to be pres-
ent ; to aid ; to assist.*

Adulator, oris, m. (adulor,) *a
flatterer.*

Aduncus, a, um, adj. *bent ; crooked.*

Advectus, a, um, part. from

Adveho, advehere, advedi, ad-
vectum, a. (ad & veho,) *to
carry ; to convey.*

Advēna, æ, c. § 31, (advenio,) *a
stranger.*

Advepiens, tis, part. from
Advenio, advenire, advēni, ad-
ventum, n. (ad & venio,) *to
arrive ; to come.*

Adventus, ūs, m. *an arrival ; a
coming.*

Adversarius, i, m. (adversor,) *an
adversary ; an enemy.*

Adversus & adversum, prep.
against ; towards.

Adversus, a, um, adj. (adverto)
*adverse ; opposite ; unfavor-
able ; bad ; fronting : adver-
sa cicatrix, a scar in front :
adverso corpore, on the breast.*

Advoco, are, avi, atum, a. (ad &
voco,) *to call for or to ; to
call ; to summon.*

Advolo, are, avi, atum, n. (ad &
volo,) *to fly to.*

Ædifico, are, avi, atum, a. (ædes
& facio,) *to build.*

Ædilitas, atis, f. *the office of an
edile ; edileship.*

Ædilitius, (vir,) i, m. *one who has
been an edile.*

Ægæus, a, um, adj. *Ægean :*
*Ægæum mare, the Ægean
sea, lying between Greece and
Asia Minor. It is now called
the Archipelāgo.*

Æger, ra, rum, adj. *sick ; weak ;
infirm ; diseased.*

Ægrè, adv. *grievously ; with dif-
ficulty.*

Ægritudo, inis, f. *sorrow ; grief.*

Ægyptus, i, f. § 29, 2; *Ægypt*.

Ælius, i, m. the name of a Roman family.

Æmilius, i, m. the name of several noble Romans of the gens *Æmilia*, or *Æmilian* tribe.

Æmulatio, ōnis, f. (æmūlor,) *emulation*; *rivalry*; *competition*.

Æmulus, a, um, adj. *emulous*.

Æmulus, i, m. a rival; a competitor.

Ænéas, æ, m. a Trojan prince, the son of *Venus* and *Anchises*.

Æneus, a, um, adj. *brazen*.

Ænos, i, f. § 29, 2; a town in *Thrace*, at the mouth of the *Hebrus*, named after its founder, *Æneas*.

Æolis, idis, f. a country on the western coast of *Asia Minor*, between *Troas* and *Ionia*.

Æqualis, e, adj. *equal*.

Æqualiter, adv. *equally*.

Æquitas, ātis, f. *equity*; *justice*; *moderation*.

Æquus, a, um, adj. *equal*: æquus animus, or æqua mens, *equanimity*.

Ær, is, m. the air; the atmosphere.

Ærarium, i, n. the treasury; from *Æs*, æris, n. *brass*; *money*.

Æschylus, i, m. a celebrated Greek tragic poet.

Æsculap'is, i, m. the son of *Apollo*, and god of medicine.

Æstas, ātis, f. *summer*.

Æstimandus, a, um, part. to be esteemed, prized, or regarded; from

Æstimo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to esteem; to value; to regard; to judge of; to estimate.

Æstuo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to be very hot.

Æstuōsus, a, um, adj. stormy; boiling; surging; turbulent.

Æstus, ūs, m. heat.

Ætas, ātis, f. age.

Æternus, a, um, adj. eternal; immortal.

Æthiopia, æ, f. *Ethiopia*, a country in *Africa*, lying on both sides of the equator.

Æthiops, ōpis, m. an *Ethiopian*.

Ætna, æ, f. a volcanic mountain in *Sicily*.

Ævum, i, n. time; an age.

Afer, ra, rum, adj. § 106, of *Africa*.

Affābre, adv. artfully; ingeniously; curiously; in a workmanlike manner.

Affectus, a, um, part. affected; afflicted.

Afferō, afferre, attūli, allatum, irr. a. (ad & fero,) to bring; to carry.

Afficio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. (ad & facio,) to affect: inediā, to deprive of food: cladibus, to overthrow.

Afficior, ici, ectus sum, pass. to be affected: gaudio, to be affected with joy; to rejoice: febris, to be attacked with a fever.

- Affigo**, affigere, affixi, affixum, a. (ad & figo,) *to fasten; to affix: cruci, to crucify.*
- Affinis**, e, adj. *neighboring; contiguous.*
- Affinis**, is, c. *a relation.*
- Affirmo**, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & firmo,) *to affirm; to confirm.*
- Affixus**, a, um, part. (affigo.)
- Afflatus**, us, m. *a blast; a breeze; a gale; inspiration.*
- Africa**, æ, f. *Africa; also a part of the African continent, lying east of Numidia, and west of Cyrene.*
- Africānus**, i, m. *the cognomen or surname of two of the Scipios, derived from their conquest of Africa.*
- Africus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Africa; African.*
- Agamemnon**, ōnis, m. *a king of Mycenæ, and the commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.*
- Agathyræi**, ōrum, m. pl. *a barbarous tribe living near the palus Mæōtis.*
- Agellus**, i, m. dim. (ager,) *a small farm.*
- Agēnor**, ōris, m. *a king of Phœnicia.*
- Agens**, tis, part. (ago.)
- Ager**, ri, m. *a field; land; a farm; an estate; ground; a territory; the country.*
- Agger**, ēris, m. *a heap; a pile; a mound; a bulwark; a bank; a rampart; a dam; a mole.*
- Aggredior**, ēdi, essus sum, dep. (ad & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to go to; to attack.*
- Aggressus**, a, um, part. *having attacked.*
- Agitator**, ōris, m. *a driver; from*
- Agito**, are, avi, atum, freq. (ago,) *to drive; to agitate; to revolve.*
- Aglæus**, i, m. *a very poor Arcadian.*
- Agmen**, inis, n. (ago,) *a train; a troop upon the march; a band; an army.*
- Agnitus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Agnosco**, agnoscere, agnōvi, agnītum, a. (ad & nosco,) *to recognize; to know.*
- Agnus**, i, m. *a lamb.*
- Ago**, agere, ēgi, actum, a. *to conduct; to drive; to lead; to act; to do; to reside; to live: funus, to perform funeral rites: annum centesimum, to be spending, or to be in his one hundredth year: bene, to behave well: ago gratias, to thank.*
- Agor**, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be led: agitur, it is debated: re: de quā agitur, the point is debate: pessum agi, to sink.*
- Agricola**, æ, m. (ager & colo) *a husbandman; a farmer.*
- Agricultura**, æ, f. *agriculture.*
- Agrigentum**, i, n. *a town upon*

- the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.*
- Agrippa, æ, m. *the name of several distinguished Romans.*
- Ahenum, i, n. *a kettle; a caldron; a brazen vessel.*
- Aio, ais, ait, def. verb, (§ 183, 4,) *I say.*
- Ajax, ácis, m. *the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.*
- Ala, æ, f. *a wing; an arm-pit; an arm.*
- Aläcer, äcris, äcre, adj. *lively; courageous; ready; fierce; spirited.*
- Alba, æ, f. *Alba Longa; a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.*
- Albānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Alba.*
- Albānus, a, um, adj. *Alban: mons Albānus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.*
- Albis, is, m. *a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.*
- Albūla, æ, m. *an ancient name of the Tiber.*
- Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*
- Alcestis, idis, f. *the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus.*
- Alcibiādes, is, m. *an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.*
- Alcinōis, i, m. *a king of Phæacia or Corcyra, whose gardens were very celebrated.*
- Alcyōne, æs, f. *the daughter of Æolus, and wife of Ceyx: she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyōnes.*
- Alcyon, is, m. *kingfisher.*
- Alcyonēus, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*
- Alexander, dri, m. *surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon.*
- Alexandria, æ, f. *the capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.*
- Algeo, algère, alsi, n. *to be cold.*
- Alicunde, adv. (aliquis & unde,) *from some place.*
- Alienātus, a, um, part. *alienated; estranged.*
- Aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to alienate; to estrange.*
- Aliēnus, a, um, adj. *foreign; of or belonging to another; another man's; another's.*
- Aliò, adv. *to another place; elsewhere.*
- Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) *for some time.*
- Aliquando, adv. *once; formerly; at some time; at length; sometimes.*
- Aliquantum, n. adj. *something; somewhat; a little.*
- Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod & aliquid, pro. (§ 138,) *some; some one; a certain one.*
- Aliquot, ind. adj. *some.*
- Aliter, adv. *otherwise.*
- Aliter — aliter, in one way — in another.

- Alius, a, ud, adj. § 107, R. 1; *another; other: alii — alii, some — others.*
- Allātus, a, um, part. (affēro,) *brought.*
- Allectus, a, um, part. (allicio.)
- Allēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & levo,) *to raise up; to alleviate; to lighten.*
- Allia, æ, f. *a small river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber.*
- Allicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, (ad & lacio,) a. *to allure; to entice.*
- Alligātus, a, um, part. *bound; confined; from*
- Alligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & ligo,) *to bind to; to fasten; to bind or tie.*
- Allocūtus, a, um, part. *speaking, or having spoken to; from*
- Allōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor,) *to speak to; to address; to accost.*
- Alluo, -luere, -lui, a. (ad & luo,) *to flow near; to wash; to lave.*
- Alo, alere, alui, alitum or altum, a. *to nourish; to feed; to support; to increase; to maintain; to strengthen.*
- Alōeus, i, m. *a giant, son of Titan and Terra.*
- Alpes, ium, f. pl. *the Alps.*
- Alpheus, i, m. *a river of Peloponnesus.*
- Alpinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Alps; Alpine: Alpini mures, marmots.*
- Altē, iūs, issimē, adv. *on high; highly; deeply; low; loudly.*
- Alter, ēra, ērum, adj. § 107; *the one (of two); the other; the second.* § 120, 1.
- Alternus, a, um, adj. *alternate; by turns.*
- Althæa, æ, f. *the wife of Æneus, and mother of Meleager.*
- Altitudo, inis, f. *height; from*
- Altus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *high; lofty; deep; loud.*
- Alumnus, i, m. *a pupil; a foster-son; a fostering.*
- Alveus, i, m. *a channel.*
- Alvus, i, f. *the belly.*
- Amans, tis, part. and adj. (ior, issimus,) *loving; fond of.*
- Amārus, a, um, adj. *bitter.*
- Amātus, a, um, part. (amo.)
- Amāzon, ōnis; pl. Amāzōnes, um, f. *Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who originally inhabited a part of Sarmatia, near the river Don, and afterwards passed over into Asia Minor.*
- Ambitio, ōnis, f. (ambio,) *ambition.*
- Ambitus, ūs, m. *compass; extent; circuit; circumference; an encompassing; an encircling; a coiling around.*
- Ambo, æ, o, adj. pl. § 118, 1; *both; each.*
- Ambulo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to walk.*
- Amicitia, æ, f. *friendship; from*
- Amicus, a, um, adj. *friendly.*

Amicus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend.*
 Amissus, a, um, part. from
 Amitto, amittere, amisi, amis-
 sum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose ;*
to relinquish.
 Ammon, ōnis, m. *a surname of*
Jupiter, to whom, under this
name, a temple was erected in
the Lybian desert.
 Amnis, is, d. § 63, 1 ; *a river.*
 Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to love.*
 § 155.
 Amœnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
 mus,) *pleasant ; agreeable ;*
delightful.
 Amor, ōria, m. (amo,) *love.*
 Amphinŏmus, i, m. *a Catanean,*
distinguished for his filial af-
fection.
 Amphion, ōnis, m. *a son of Ju-*
piter and Antiope, and the
husband of Niobe. He is
fabled to have built Thebes
by the sound of his lyre.
 Amplē, adv. (iūa, issimē,) *amply ;*
(amplus.)
 Amplector, ecti, exus sum, dep.
 (amb & plector, § 196, (b.) *to*
embrace.
 Amplexus, a, um, part. *having*
embraced ; embracing.
 Amplio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to*
enlarge.
 Amplius, adv. (amplē,) *more.*
 Amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)
great ; abundant ; large ; spa-
cious.
 Amulius, i, m. *the son of Silivius*

Procas, and brother of Nu-
mitor.
 Amŷclæ, ārum, f. pl. *a town upon*
the western coast of Italy, near
Fundi.
 Amŷcus, i, m. *a son of Neptune,*
and king of Bebrycia.
 An, conj. *whether ; or.*
 Anacreon, tis, m. *a celebrated*
lyric poet of Teos in Ionia.
 Anāpus, i, m. *a Catanean, the*
brother of Amphinomus.
 Anaxagōras, æ, m. *a philoso-*
pher of Clazomene, a city of
Ionia.
 Anceps, cipītis, adj. *uncertain ;*
doubtful.
 Anchises, æ, m. *a Trojan, the*
father of Æneas.
 Anchōra, or Ancōra, æ, f. *an*
anchor.
 Ancilla, æ, f. *a female servant ;*
a maid.
 Ancus, i, m. (Martius,) *the fourth*
king of Rome.
 Andriacus, i, m. *a person of mean*
birth, called also Pseudophi-
lippus, on account of his pre-
tending to be Philip, the son of
Persis, king of Macedon.
 Andromēda, æ, f. *the daughter*
of Cepheus and Cassiope, and
wife of Perseus.
 Ango, angēre, anxī, a. *to trouble ;*
to disquiet ; to torment ; to
 vex.
 Anguis, is, c. *a snake ; a ser-*
pent.

- Angŭlus, i, m. *a corner.*
 Angustŭe, ōrum, f. pl. *narrowness; a narrow pass; a defile.*
 Angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow; limited; straitened; pinching.*
 Anima, æ, f. *breath; life; the soul.*
 Animadverto, -vertĕre, -verti, -versum, a. (anĭmus, ad, & verto,) *to attend; to observe; to notice.*
 Animal, ālis, n. (anĭma,) *an animal.*
 Animōsus, a, um, adj. *courageous; bold; undaunted; from*
 Anĭmus, i, m. *the mind; disposition; spirit; courage; a design: uno anĭmo, unanimously: mihi est anĭmus, I have a mind.*
 Anio, ĕnis, m. *a branch of the Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome. It is now called the Teverone.*
 Annecto, -nectĕre, -nexui, -nexum, a. (ad & necto,) *to annex; to tie or fasten to.*
 Annŭlus, i, m. *a ring.*
 Annumĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & numĕro,) *to number; to reckon; to reckon among.*
 Annuo, -nuĕre, -nui, n. (ad & nuo, to nod,) *to assent; to agree.*
 Annus, i, m. *a year.*
 Annuus, a, um, adj. *annual; yearly; lasting a year.*
- Anser, ĕris, m. *a goose.*
 Anserinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a goose: ova, goose-eggs.*
 Antĕ, adv. *before; sooner.*
 Ante, prep. *before.*
 Antea, adv. (ante & is,) *before; heretofore.*
 Antecello, -cellĕre, a. (ante & cello,) *to excel; to surpass; to exceed; to be superior to.*
 Antepōno, -ponĕre, -posui, -positum, a. (ante & pono,) *to prefer; to set before.*
 Antepositus, a, um, part. (antepōno.)
 Antĕquam, adv. *before; before that.*
 Antigōnus, i, m. *a king of Macedonia.*
 Antiochia, æ, f. *the capital of Syria.*
 Antiōchus, i, m. *a king of Syria.*
 Antiōpe, es, f. *the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.*
 Antĭquus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *ancient; old; of long continuance.*
 Antipāter, tris, m. *a Sidonian poet.*
 Antium, i, n. *a maritime town of Italy.*
 Antonius, i, m. *Antony, the name of a Roman family.*
 Antrum, i, n. *a cave.*
 Apelles, is, m. *a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.*

- Appenninus, i, m. *the Apennines*.
 Aper, ri, m. § 48; *a boar; a wild boar*.
 Aperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (ad & pario,) *to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known*.
 Apertus, a, um, part. (aperio.)
 Apex, icis, m. *a point; the top; the summit*.
 Apis, is, f. *a bee*.
 Apis, is, m. *an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians*.
 Apollo, inis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry*.
 Apparātus, ūs, m. *a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habiliment*.
 Appareo, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) *to appear; to be manifest or clear*.
 Appellandus, a, um, part. from
 Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) *to name or call; to address; to call upon*.
 Appendo, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (ad & pendo,) *to hang upon or to; to weigh out; to pay*.
 Appētens, tis, part. *seeking after; from*
 Appēto, -petēre, -petīvi, -petitum, a. (ad & peto,) *to desire; to strive for; to aim at; to attack*.
 Appius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen belonging to the Claudian gens or tribe*.
 Appōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (ad & pono,) *to set or place before; to put to; to join*.
 Apposītus, a, um, part. (appōno.)
 Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & propinquo,) *to approach; to draw near*.
 Apricus, a, um, adj. *sunny; serene; warm*.
 Apto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fit; to adjust*.
 Apud, prep. *at; in; among; before; to: with the name of a person, it signifies in his house; with that of an author, it signifies in his writings*.
 Apulia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic*.
 Aqua, æ, f. *water*.
 Aquæductus, ūs, m. (aqua & duco,) *an aqueduct; a conduit*.
 Aquīla, æ, f. *an eagle*.
 Aquīlo, ōnis, m. *the north wind*.
 Aquitania, æ, f. *a country of Gaul*.
 Aquitāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Aquitania*.
 Ara, æ, f. *an altar*.
 Arabia, æ, f. *Arabia*.
 Arabicus, a, um, adj. *Arabian; of or belonging to Arabia; Arabicus sinus, the Red sea*.
 Arabius, a, um, adj. *Arabian*.
 Arabs, ābis, m. *an Arabian*.

- Arbitrātus, a, um, part. *having thought*; from
- Arbitror, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *believe*; to *think*.
- Arbor, & Arbos, ōris, f. *a tree*.
- Arca, æ, f. *a chest*.
- Arcadia, æ, f. *Arcadia, a country in the interior of the Peloponnesus*.
- Arcas, ādis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto*; also, *an Arcadian*.
- Arceo, ēre, ui, a. *to drive away*; to *ward off*; to *keep from*; to *restrain*.
- Arcessitus, a, um, part. from
- Arcesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. *to send for*; to *invite*; to *summon*; to *call*.
- Archimēdes, is, m. *a famous mathematician and mechanic of Syracuse*.
- Architectus, i, m. *an architect*; a *builder*.
- Archytas, æ, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum*.
- Arctē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *straitly*; *closely*; *strictly*; from
- Arctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *narrow*; *close*.
- Arcus, ūs, m. *a bow*; an *arch*.
- Ardea, æ, f. *a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli*.
- Ardens, tis, part. & adj. *burning*; *hot*; from
- Ardeo, ardēre, arsi, arsum, n. *to burn*; to *sparkle*; to *be consumed by fire*.
- Arduus, a, um, adj. *high*; *lofty*; *steep*; *arduous*; *difficult*.
- Arēna, æ, f. *sand*.
- Arenōsus, a, um, adj. *sandy*.
- Arethūsa, æ, f. *the name of a nymph of Elis, who was changed into a fountain in Sicily*.
- Argentum, i, n. *silver*.
- Argias, æ, m. *a chief of the Megarensians*.
- Argivus, a, um, adj. *of Argos*; *Argive*.
- Argivi, ōrum, m. pl. *Argives*; *inhabitants of Argos*.
- Argonautæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Argonauts*; *the crew of the ship Argo, who sailed with Jason to Colchis*.
- Argos, i, n. sing., & Argi, ōrum, m. pl. *a city in Greece, the capital of Argolis*.
- Arguo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. *to show*; to *prove*; to *convict*.
- Ariminum, i, n. *a city of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic*.
- Aristobŭlus, i, m. *a name of several of the high priests and kings of Judæa*.
- Aristotēles, is, m. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, born at Stagira, a city of Macedonia*.
- Arma, ōrum, n. pl. § 96; *arms*.
- Armātus, a, um, part. *armed*: pl. armāti, ōrum, *armed men*; *soldiers*.
- Armenia, æ, f. (Major,) *a country of Asia, lying between the*

- Taurus and the Caucasus.*
 Armenia (Minor,) a small country, lying between Cappadocia and the Euphrates.
 Armenius, a, um, adj. *Armenian.*
 Arum ntum, i, n. a herd.
 Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.
 Armo, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, a. to arm.
 Aro, Ære. Ævi, Ætum, a. to plough; to cover with the plough.
 Arreptus, a, um, part. from
 Arripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (ad & rapio, § 189, 5.) to seize upon.
 Arrôgo, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, a. (ad & rogo,) to arrogate; to claim.
 Ars, tis, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.
 Arsi. See Ardeo.
 Artemisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.
 Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.
 Arundo, inis, f. a reed; a cane.
 Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.
 Arx, cis, f. a citadel; a fortress.
 Ascanius, i, m. the son of Æneas and Cræusa.
 Ascendo. See Adscendo.
 Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.
 Asiaticus, i, m. an agnomen or surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia.
 Asina, æ, m. a cognomen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.
 Asinus, i, m. an ass.
 Aspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.
 Asper, era, erum, adj. rough, rugged.
 Aspergo. See Adaspergo.
 As- or ad- spernor, ari, atum sum, dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.
 Aspicio. See Adspicio.
 Aspis, idis, f. an asp.
 Assecutus, a, um, part. from
 As- or ad- sequor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to obtain; to overtake.
 As- or ad- servo, ære, ævi, Ætum, a. (ad & servo,) to preserve; to keep.
 As- or ad- signo, ære, ævi, Ætum, a. (ad & signo,) to assign; to appoint; to allot; to distribute.
 Assisto. See Adsisso.
 Assuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, inc. to be accustomed; to be wont.
 Assurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ad & surgo,) to rise; to arise.
 Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.
 Astutus, a, um, adj. (ior, astutus,) cunning; crafty.
 Asylum, i, n. an asylum.

- At, conj. § 198, II. 9; *but*.
 Atalanta, æ, f. *the daughter of Schæneus, king of Arcadia*.
 Athênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica*.
 Atheniensis, is, m. *an Athenian; an inhabitant of Athens*.
 Atilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
 Atlantiæ, a, um, adj. *Atlantic; relating to Atlas: mare Atlanticum, the Atlantic ocean*.
 Atque, conj. *and*.
 Atrociter, adv. (iûs, issimè,) (atrox,) *fiercely; violently; severely*.
 Attâlus, i, m. *a king of Pergâmus*.
 Attêro, -terêre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (ad & tero,) *to rub off; to wear*.
 Atthis, idis, f. *the same as Attica*.
 Attîca, æ, f. *Attica, a country in the southern part of Greece proper*.
 Attingo, -tingere, -tûgi, -tactum, a. (ad & tango,) *to touch; to border upon; to attain; to reach*.
 Attollo, ère, a. (ad & tollo,) *to raise up*.
 Attritus, a, um, part. (attêro,) *rubbed away; worn off*.
 Auctor, ôris, c. (augeo,) *an author*.
 Auctoritas, âtis, f. *authority; influence; reputation*.
 Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) *increased enlarged; augmented*.
 Audacia, æ, f. *audacity; boldness; from*
 Audax, âcis, adj. *bold; daring; audacious; desperate*.
 Audeo, audêre, ausus sum, neut. pass. *to dare*. § 142, 2.
 Audio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to hear*.
 Auditus, a, um, part.
 Auditus, ûs, m. *the hearing*.
 Aufêro, auferre, abstûli, ablâtum, irr. a. (ab & fero,) *to take away; to remove*.
 Aufugio, -fugere, -fûgi, -fugitum, n. (ab & fugio, § 196, I,) *to fly away; to run off; to escape; to flee*.
 Augendus, a, um, part. *from*
 Augeo, augere, auxi, auctum, a. *to increase; to augment; to enlarge; to rise*.
 Augurium, i, n. *augury; divination*.
 Augustè, adv. *nobly; from*
 Augustus, a, um, adj. *august; grand; venerable*.
 Augustus, i, m. *an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; and succeeding emperors took the same name*.
 Aulis, idis, f. *a seaport town in Bœotia*.
 Aulus, i, m. *a common prænomen among the Romans*.
 Aurelius, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
 Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum,) *golden*.
 Auriga, æ, m. *a charioteer*.

Auris, is, f. *the ear.*

Aurum, i, n. *gold.*

Auspicium, i, n. *an auspice; a species of divination, from the flight, &c. of birds.*

Ausus, a, um, part. (audeo,) *daring; having dared.*

Aut, conj. § 198, 2; or; aut—aut, *either—or.*

Autem, conj. § 198, 9; *but; yet.*

Autumnus, i, m. *autumn.*

Auxi. See Augeo.

Auxilium, i, n. *help; aid; assistance.*

Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice; from*

Avārus, a, um, adj. *avaricious; covetous.*

Avēho, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (a & veho,) *to carry off or away.*

Avello, -vellēre, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (a & vello,) *to carry away; to pull away.*

Aventinus, i, m. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.*

Avērsus, a, um, part. *turned away: cicatrix aversa, a scar in the back: from*

Averto, -vertēre, -verti, -ver-sum, a. (a & verto,) *to avert; to turn; to turn away.*

Avicūla, æ, f. dim. (avis,) *a small bird.*

Avīdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *ravenous; greedy; eager.*

Avis, is, f. *a bird.*

Avōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (a &

voco,) *to call away, to divert to withdraw.*

Avolatūrus, a, um, part. from Avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (a & volo,) *to fly away or off.*

Avulsus, part. (avello.)

Avuncūlus, i, m. *an uncle.*

Avus, i, m. *a grandfather.*

Axēnus, i, m. (from the Greek "Ἀἶνος, inhospitable;) *the Euxine sea; anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes.*

B.

Babylon, ōnis, f. *the metropolis of Chaldea, lying upon the Euphrates.*

Babylonia, æ, f. *the country about Babylon.*

Bacca, æ, f. *a berry.*

Bacchus, i, m. *the son of Jupiter and Semēle, and the god of wine.*

Bactra, ōrum, n. *the capital of Bactriāna, situated upon the sources of the Oxus.*

Bactriāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Bactriāna.*

Bactriānus, a, um, adj. *Bactrian, pertaining to Bactra or Bactriāna.*

Bacūlum, i, n. *a staff.*

Bætica, æ, f. *a country in the southern part of Spain, watered by the river Bætis.*

Bætis, is, m. *a river in the south-*

- ern part of Spain, now the Guadalquivir.*
- Bagrada, æ, m. *a river of Africa, between Ulica and Carthage.*
- Ballista, æ, f. *an engine for throwing stones.*
- Baltica, a, um, adj. *Baltic: mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.*
- Barbârus, a, um, adj. *barbarous; rude; uncivilized; savage: subs. barbâri, barbarians.*
- Batâvus, a, um, adj. *Batavian; belonging to Batavia, now Holland.*
- Beatitudo, inis, f. *blessedness; happiness; from*
- Beâtus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy; blessed.*
- Bebrycia, æ, f. • *country of Asia.*
- Belgæ, ârum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the north-east part of Gaul; the Belgians.*
- Belgicus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Belgæ.*
- Bellerôphon, tis, m. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephra.*
- Bellicôsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus, bellum, § 128, 4,) *warlike.*
- Bellicus, a, um, adj. (bellum, § 128, 2,) *warlike.*
- Belligero, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (bellum & gero,) *to wage war; to carry on war.*
- Bello, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to war; to wage war; to contend; to fight.*
- Bellus, æ, f. *a beast; a brute.*
- Bellum, i, n. *war*
- Belus, i, m. *the founder of the Babylonish empire.*
- Benè, adv. (comp. melius, sup. optimè,) *well; finely; very: benè pugnâre, to fight successfully.*
- Beneficium, i, n. (benè & facio,) *a benefit; a kindness.*
- Benevolentia, æ, f. (benè & volo,) *benevolence; good will.*
- Benignè, adv. *kindly; from*
- Benignus, a, um, adj. *kind; benign.*
- Bestia, æ, f. *a beast.*
- Bestia, æ, m. *the surname of a Roman consul.*
- Bias, antis, m. *a philosopher born at Priene, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Bibliotheca, æ, f. *a library.*
- Bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum, a, to • *drink; to imbibe.*
- Bibulus, i, m. *a colleague of Julius Caesar in the consulship.*
- Bini, æ, a, num. adj. § 119, III; *two by two; two.*
- Bipes, êdis, adj. (bis & pes,) *two-footed.*
- Bis, num. adv. *twice.*
- Bithynia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, east of the Propontis.*
- Blanditia, æ, f. *a compliment: blanditiæ, pl. blandishments; caresses; flattery: from*
- Blandus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)

flattering; enticing; inviting; tempting.

Bæotia, æ, f. *a country of Greece, north of Attica.*

Bonitas, âtis, f. *goodness; excellence; from*

Bonus, a, um, adj. (*melior, optimus,*) *good; happy; kind.*

Bonum, i, n. *a good thing; an endowment; an advantage; profit: bona, n. pl. an estate; goods.*

Boreâlis, e, adj. *northern; from*

Boreas, æ, m. *the north wind.*

Borysthènes, æ, m. *a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine; it is now called the Dneiper.*

Borysthénis, idis, f. *the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthènes.*

Bos, bovis, c. *an ox; a cow.*

§§ 83, R. 1, & 84, E. 1.

Bosphōrus, or Bospōrus, i, m. *the name of two straits between Europe and Asia; one, the Bosphōrus Thracius, Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople; the other, the Bosphōrus Cimmerius, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.*

brachium, i, n. *the arm.*

Brevi, adv. *shortly; briefly; in a short time; from*

Brevis, e, adj. (*ior, issimus,*) *short; brief.*

Brevitas, âtis, f. *shortness; brevity.*

Brigantinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici: Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.*

Britannia, æ, f. *Great Britain.*

Britannicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Britain; British: oceanus Britannicus, and mare Britannicum, the North sea, including a part of the Baltic.*

Britannus, a, um, adj. *British: Britanni, the Britons.*

Bruma, æ, f. *the winter solstice; the shortest day.*

Bruttium, i, n. *a promontory of Italy.*

Bruttii, ōrum, m. pl. *a people in the southern part of Italy.*

Brutus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Bucephālus, i, m. *the name of Alexander's war-horse.*

Bucephālos, i, f. *a city of India near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.*

Buxeus, a, um, adj. *of box; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.*

Byzantium, i, n. *now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphorus.*

C.

C., an abbreviation of *Caius*.

Cabira, ind. a town of Pontus.

Cacūmen, inis, n. the top; the peak; the summit.

Cadens, tis, part. (cado.)

Cadmus, i, m. a son of Agēnor, king of Phœnicia.

Cado, cadēre, cecidi, casum, n. to fall.

Cæcilius, i, m. the name of several Romans.

Cæcūbum, i, n. a town of Campania, famous for its wine.

Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. Cæcuban; of Cæcūbum.

Cædes, is, f. slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder; from

Cædo, cædēre, cecidi, cæsum, a. to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.

Cælātus, a, um, part. from

Cælo, ære, āvi, ātum, a. to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.

Cæpe, or Cepe, n. indec. an onion.

Cæpio, ōnis, m. a Roman consul who commanded in Spain.

Cæsar, āris, m. a cognōmen or surname given to the Julian family.

Cæstus, ūs, m. a gauntlet; a boxing glove.

Cæsus, a, um, part. (cædo,) cut; slain; beaten.

Caius, i, m. a Roman prænōn en.

Calais, is, m. a son of Boreas.

Calamitas, ātis, f. a calamity; a misfortune; from

Calāmus, i, m. a reed.

Calathiscus, i, m. a small basket.

Calefacio, calefacēre, calefeci, calefactum, a. (caleo & facio,) to warm.

Calefio, fieri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; to be warmed.

Calefactus, a, um, part. (calefio,) warmed.

Calidus, a, um, adj. warm.

Callidus, a, um, adj. cunning; shrewd.

Calor, ōris, m. warmth; heat.

Calpe, es, f. a hill or mountain in Spain, opposite to Abjla in Africa.

Calpurnius, i, m. the name of a Roman family.

Calydonius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Calydon, a city of Ætolia; Calydonian.

Camēlus, i, c. a camel.

Camillūs, i, m. (M. Furius,) a Roman general.

Campania, æ, f. a pleasant country of Italy, between Latium and Lucania.

Campester, tris, tre, adj. even; plain; level; campaign; flat.

Campūs, i, m. a plain; a field, the Campus Martius.

Cancer, cri, m. a crab.

Candidus, a, um, adj. white.

- Candor**, òris, m. *brightness ; whiteness ; clearness.*
- Canens**, tis, part. *singing.*
- Canis**, is, c. *a dog.*
- Cannæ**, àrùm, f. pl. *a village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
- Cannensis**, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
- Cano**, canère, cecîni, cantum, a. *to sing ; to sound or play upon an instrument.*
- Cantans**, tis, part. (canto.)
- Canthârus**, i, m. *a beetle ; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.*
- Cantium**, i, n. *now the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of England.*
- Canto**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (cano,) *to sing ; to repeat often.*
- Cantus**, ūs, m. *singing ; a song : cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.*
- Capesso**, ère, ivi, itum, a. (capio,) § 187, II. 5 ; *to take ; to take the management of : fugam capessère, to flee.*
- Capiendus**, a, um, part. (capio.)
- Capiens**, tis, part. from
- Capio**, capère, cepi, captum, a. *to take ; to capture ; to take captive ; to enjoy ; to derive.*
- Capitâlis**, e, adj. (caput,) *capital ; mortal ; deadly ; pernicious : capitâle, (sc. crimen,) a capital crime.*
- Capitolium**, i, n. *the capitol ; the Roman citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
- Capra**, æ, f. *a she-goat.*
- Captivus**, a, um, adj. *captive.*
- Capto**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. § 187, II. 1, (capio,) *to catch at ; to seek for ; to hunt for.*
- Captus**, a, um, part. (capio,) *taken ; taken captive.*
- Capua**, æ, f. *the principal city of Campania.*
- Caput**, itis, n. *a head ; life ; the skull ; a capital city : capitis damnâre, to condemn to death.*
- Carbonarius**, i, m. (carbo, a coal,) *a collier ; a maker of charcoal.*
- Carcer**, èris, m. *a prison.*
- Careo**, ère, ui, itum, n. *to be without ; to be free from ; to be destitute ; not to have ; to want.*
- Cares**, ium, m. pl. *Carians ; the inhabitants of Caria.*
- Caria**, æ, f. *a country in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Carica**, æ, f. *a fig.*
- Carmen**, inis, n. *a song ; a poem.*
- Carneâdes**, is, m. *a philosopher of Cyrène, distinguished for his acuteness.*
- Caro**, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpentum**, i, n. *a chariot ; a wagon.*
- Carpetâni**, òrum, m. pl. *a people of Spain, on the borders of the Tagus.*

- Carpo, carpere, carpsi, carptum, a. to pluck; to tear.
- Carre, arum, f. pl. a city of Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates.
- Carthaginiensis, e, adj. of or belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian.
- Carthago, inis, f. Carthage, a maritime city in Africa: Carthago Nova, Carthagera, a town of Spain.
- Carus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) dear.
- Casa, æ, f. a cottage; a hut.
- Casca, æ, m. the cognomen or surname of P. Servilius, one of the conspirators against Cæsar.
- Caseus, i, m. cheese.
- Cassander, dri, m. the name of a Macedonian.
- Cassiope, es, f. the wife of Cephæus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.
- Cassius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Castalius, a, um, adj. Castalian; of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus.
- Castigatus, a, um, part. from
- Castigo, are, avi, atum, a. to chastise; to punish.
- Castrum, i, n. a castle: castra, orum, pl. a camp: castra ponere, to pitch a camp; to encamp.
- Casus, us, m. accident; chance; an event; a misfortune; a disaster; a calamity.
- Catabathmus, i, m. a declivity; a gradual descent; a valley between Egypt and Africa proper.
- Catana, æ, f. now Catania, a city of Sicily, near to mount Etna.
- Catanensis, e, adj. belonging to Catana; Catanæan.
- Catienus, i, m. Catienus Plotinus, a Roman who was greatly distinguished for his attachment to his patron.
- Catilina, æ, m. a conspirator against the Roman government, whose plot was detected and defeated by Cicero.
- Cato, onis, m. the name of a Roman family.
- Catulus, i, m. the name of a Roman family of the Iutatian tribe.
- Catulus, i, m. the young of beasts; a whelp.
- Caucasus, i, m. a mountain of Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas.
- Cauda, æ, f. a tail.
- Caudinus, a, um, adj. Caudine; of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.
- Caula, æ, f. a fold.
- Causa, æ, f. a cause; a reason; a lawsuit: in causâ est, on causa est, is the reason: ali

- *cujus rei causâ, for the purpose, or for the sake of a thing.*
- Cautes, *is, f. a rock; a crag; a cliff.*
- Caveo, *cavère, cavi, cautum, n. & a. to beware; to avoid; to shun: cavère sibi ab aliquo, to secure themselves; to guard against.*
- Caverna, *æ, f. a cave; a cavern.*
- Cavus, *a, um, adj. hollow.*
- Cecidi. *See Cædo.*
- Cecidi. *See Cado.*
- Cecini. *See Cano.*
- Cecropia, *æ, f. an ancient name of Athens; from*
- Cecrops, *ópia, m. the first king of Athens.*
- Cedo, *cedère, cessi, cessum, n. to yield; to give place; to retire; to retreat; to submit.*
- Celëber, *bris, bre, adj. (rior, erimus,) crowded; much visited; renowned; famous; distinguished.*
- Celebratus, *a, um, part. (celëbro.)*
- Celebritas, *âtis, f. (celëber,) fame; glory; celebrity; renown.*
- Celëbro, *âre, âvi, âtum, a. to visit; to celebrate; to make famous; to perform.*
- Celeritas, *âtis, f. (celer, swift,) speed; swiftness; quickness.*
- Celeriter, *adv. (iûs, rimè,) swiftly.*
- Celeus, *i m. a king of Eleusis.*
- Celo, *âre, âvi, âtum, a. to hide; to conceal.*
- Celtæ, *ârum, m. pl. the Celts, a people of Gaul.*
- Censeo, *êre, ui, um, a. to judge; to believe; to count; to reckon.*
- Censor, *is, m. a censor; a censorer; a fault-finder; a critic.*
- Censorinus, *i, m. (L. Manlius,) a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*
- Censorius, *i, m. one who has been a censor; a surname of Cato the elder.*
- Census, *ûs, m. a census; an enumeration of the people; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*
- Centëni, *æ, a, num. adj. pl. every hundred; a hundred.*
- Centesimus, *a, um, num. adj. the hundredth.*
- Centies, *num. adv. a hundred times.*
- Centum, *num. adj. pl. ind. a hundred.*
- Centurio, *ônis, m. a centurion; a captain of a hundred men.*
- Cephalenia, *æ, f. an island in the Ionian sea, now Cefalopepe, see Cæpe. [nia.]*
- Cepi. *See Capiro.*
- Cera, *æ, f. wax.*
- Cerbërus, *i, m. the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
- Cercasorum, *i, n. a town of Egypt.*

- Ceres, ēris, f. *Ceres, the goddess of corn.*
- Cerno, cernere, a. § 172; to see; to perceive.
- Certāmen, inis, n. (certo,) a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise: *Olympicum Certāmen, the Olympic games.*
- Certē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (certus,) certainly.
- Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. to contend; to strive; to fight.
- Certus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) certain; fixed.
- Cerva, æ, f. a female deer; a hind.
- Cervinus, a, um, adj. belonging to a stag or deer.
- Cervix, icis, f. the neck; an isthmus.
- Cervus, i, m. a male deer; a stag.
- Cessātor, is, m. a loiterer; a lingerer; an idler.
- Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to cease; to loiter.
- Cetērus, cetēra, cetērum, adj. (§ 105,) other; the other; the rest.
- Cetērum, adv. but; however; as for the rest.
- Cetus, i, m. a whale.
- Ceyx, ycis, m. the son of *Hesperus*, and husband of *Alcyōne*.
- Chalcēdon, ōnis, f. a city of *Bithynia*, opposite to *Byzantium*.
- Chaldaicus, a, um, adj. (Chaldæa,) *Chaldean*.
- Charta, æ, f. paper.
- Chersiphron, ōnis, m. a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple at *Ephesus* was built.
- Chersonesus, i, f. a peninsula.
- Chilo, ōnis, m. a *Lacedæmonian* philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.
- Christus, i, m. Christ.
- Cibus, i, m. food; nourishment.
- Cicātrix, icis, f. a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.
- Cicēro, ōnis, m. a celebrated Roman orator.
- Ciconia, æ, f. a stork.
- Cilicia, æ, f. a country in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.
- Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl. a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.
- Cinctus, a, um, part. (cingo.)
- Cineas, æ, m. a *Thessalian*, the favorite minister of *Pyrrhus*.
- Cingo, cingere, cinxi, cinctum, a. to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.
- Cinis, ēris, d. ashes; cinders.
- Cinna, æ, m. (L. *Cornelius*), a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.
- Cinnāmun, i, n. cinnamon.
- Circa, & Circum, pr. & adv. about; around; in the neighborhood of.

- Circuitus, ūs, m. *a circuit; a circumference.*
- Circumdātus, a, um, part. from Circundo, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & do,) *to surround; to put around; to environ; to invest.*
- Circumēo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo, § 182, 3,) *to go round; to visit.*
- Circumfluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (circum & fluo,) *to flow round.*
- Circumiens, euntis, part. (circumēo.)
- Circumjaceo, ēre, ui, n. (circum & jaceo,) *to lie around; to border upon.*
- Circumsto, stāre, stēti, n. (circum & sto,) *to stand round.*
- Circumvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (circum & venio,) *to surround; to circumvent.*
- Circumventus, a, um, part.
- Ciris, is, f. *the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.*
- Cisalpinus, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) *Cisalpine; on this side of the Alps; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.*
- Cithæron, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.*
- Citò, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *quickly; from*
- Citus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *quick.*
- Citra, pr. & adv. *on this side.*
- Civicus, a, um, adj. (civis,) *civic: corōna civica, a civic crown, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.*
- Civilis, e, adj. *of or belonging to a citizen; civil.*
- Civis, is, c. *a citizen.*
- Civitas, ātis, f. *a city; a state; the inhabitants of a city; the body of citizens; a constitution; citizenship; freedom of the city.*
- Clades, is, f. *an overthrow; discomfiture; defeat; disaster; slaughter.*
- Clam, pr. *without the knowledge of:—adv. privately; secretly.*
- Clamo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to cry out; to call on.*
- Clamor, ōris, m. *a clamor; a cry.*
- Clandestinus, a, um, adj. (clam,) *secret; clandestine.*
- Claritas, ātis, f. *celebrity; fame; from*
- Clarus, a, um, adj. (ior issimus,) *clear; famous; renowned; celebrated; loud.*
- Classis, is, f. *a fleet.*
- Claudius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.*
- Claudo, claudere, clausi, clausum, a. *to close; to shut.*
- Claudus, a, um, adj. *lame.*
- Clausus, a, um, part. (claudio,) *shut up.*

Clavus, i, m. *a nail; a spike.*

Clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*

Clementia, æ, f. *clemency; mildness.*

Cleopâtra, æ, f. *an Egyptian queen, celebrated for her beauty.*

Cloaca, æ, f. *a drain; a common sewer.*

Cluentius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*

Clusium, i, n. *a city of Etruria.*

Clypeus, i, m. *a shield; a buckler.*

Cn., *an abbreviation of*

Cneius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*

Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) *collected; assembled; compelled.*

Coccyx, ygis, m. *a cuckoo.*

Cocles, itis, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his bravery.*

Coctilis, e, adj. (coquo, § 129, 4,) *dried; burnt; baked.*

Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) *baked; burnt; boiled.*

Cælum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 92, 4; *heaven; the climate; the sky; the air; the atmosphere.*

Cæna, æ, f. *a supper.*

Cæpi, isse, def. § 183, 1; *I begin, or I began.*

Cæptus, a, um, part. *begun.*

Coërceo, ère, ui, itum, a. (con & arceo,) *to check; to restrain; to control.*

Cogitatio, ònis, f. (cogito,) *a thought; a reflection.*

Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought.*

Cogito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think; to consider; to meditate.*

Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)

Cognomen, inis, n. *a surname; from*

Cognosco, -noscère, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (con & nosco,) *to know; to learn: de causâ, to try or decide a suit at law.*

Cogo, cogère, coëgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) *to drive; to compel; to force; to urge; to collect: agmen, to bring up the rear; to march in the rear.*

Cohæreo, -hærére, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (con & hæreo,) *to adhere; to be united; to be joined to.*

Cohibeo, -hibère, -hibui, -hibitum, a. (con & habeo, § 189, 4,) *to hold back; to restrain.*

Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort; the tenth part of a legion.*

Colchi, òrum, m. *the people of Colchis.*

Colchis, Idis, f. *a country of Asia, east of the Euxine.*

Collabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (con & labor,) *to fall.*

Collâre, is, n. (collum,) *a collar; a necklace.*

Collatinus, i, m. *a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*

Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo.)

Collêga, æ, m. *a colleague.*

- Collegium, i, n. *a college; a company.*
- Colligo, -ligère, -lègi, -lectum, a. (con & lego,) *to collect.*
- Collis, is, m. *a hill.*
- Collocatus, a, um, part. from
- Collóco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & loco,) *to place: statuum, to erect; to set up.*
- Colloquium, i, n. *conversation; an interview; from -*
- Collóquor, -lôqui, -locûtus sum, dep. (con & loquor,) *to speak together; to converse.*
- Collum, i, n. *the neck.*
- Colo, colère, colui, cultum, a. *to cultivate; to exercise; to pursue; to practise; to respect; to regard; to venerate; to worship; to inhabit.*
- Colonia, æ, f. *a colony.*
- Colônus, i, m. *a colonist.*
- Color, & Colos, ôris, m. *a color.*
- Columba, æ, f. *a dove; a pigeon.*
- Columbære, is, n. *a dovecote.*
- Columna, æ, f. *a pillar; a column.*
- Combûro, -urère, -ussi, -ustum, a. (con & uro, § 196, 5,) *to burn; to consume.*
- Comedendus, a, um, part. from
- Comêdo, edère, êdi, êsum & estum, a. (con & edo,) *to eat up; to devour.*
- Cômes, Itis, c. *a companion.*
- Comètes, æ, m. *a comet, § 45.*
- Comissor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to revel; to riot; to banquet; to carouse.*
- Comitans, tis, part. (comitor.)
- Comitatus, a, um, part. from
- Comitor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (comes,) *to accompany; to attend; to follow.*
- Commemôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & memôro,) *to commemorate; to mention.*
- Commendo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & mando,) *to commend; to recommend; to commit to one's care.*
- Commeo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & meo,) *to go to and fro; to go and come; to pass.*
- Commercium, i, n. (con & merx,) *commerce; traffic; intercourse.*
- Commigro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & migro,) *to emigrate; to remove.*
- Comminuo, -minuère, -minui, -minûtum, a. (con & minuo,) *to dash or break in pieces; to crush.*
- Comminûtus, a, um, part. *diminished; broken in pieces.*
- Committo, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (con & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust: pugnam, to join battle; to commence or fight a battle.*
- Commissus, a, um, part. *intrusted; perpetrated; committed commenced: prælium commissum, a battle begun or*

- fought*: copiis commissis, *forces being engaged*.
- Commoditas, âtia, f. (commôdus,) *a convenience; commodiousness*.
- Commôdum, i, n. *an advantage; gain*.
- Commorior, -môri & -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. (con & morior,) *to die together*.
- Commôror, âri, âtus sum, dep. (con & moror,) *to reside; to stay at; to remain; to continue*.
- Commôtus, a, um, part. from
- Commoveo, -movêre, -môvi, -môtum, a. (con & moveo,) *to move; to excite; to stir up; to influence; to induce*.
- Communico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to communicate; to impart; to tell; from*
- Commûnis, e, adj. *common*: in commûne consulêre, *to consult for the common good*.
- Comœdia, æ, f. *a comedy*.
- Compâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & paro,) *to gain; to procure; to get; to compare*.
- Compello, -pellêre, -pûli, -pulsum, a. (con & pello,) *to drive; to compel; to force*: in fugam, *to put to flight*.
- Compenso, ârê, âvi, âtum, a. (con & penso,) *to compensate; to make amends for*.
- Comperio, -perire, -pêri, -pertum, a. (con & pario, § 189, 1,) *to learn; to discover*.
- Complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, dep. (con & plector,) *to embrace; to comprise; to comprehend; to reach; to extend*: complecti amôre, *to love*.
- Compôno, -ponêre, -posui, -postum, a. (con & pono,) *to compose; to put together; to arrange; to construct; to finish; to compare*.
- Compositus, a, um, part. *finished; composed; quieted*.
- Comprehendendus, a, um, part. from
- Comprehendo, -prehendêre, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (con & prehendo,) *to comprehend; to seize; to apprehend*.
- Comprehensus, a, um, part.
- Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello.)
- Conâtus, a, um, part. (conor,) *having endeavored*.
- Concêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -cessum, a. (con & cedo,) *to yield; to permit; to grant*.
- Conceptus, a, um, part. (concupio,) *conceived; couched; expressed*.
- Concessus, a, um, part. (concêdo.)
- Concha, æ, f. *a shell-fish*.
- Conchylum, i, n. *a shell-fish*.
- Concilio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to conciliate; to unite; to reconcile; to acquire for one's self; to gain; to obtain*; from
- Concilium, i, n. *a council*.
- Concio, ônia, f. (concieo,) *an*

- assembly; an assembly of the people.*
- Concipio, -cipĕre, -cĕpi, -ceptum, a. (con & capio, § 189, 5,) *to conceive; to imagine; to form; to draw up; to comprehend.*
- Concito, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (con & cito,) *to excite; to raise.*
- Concitor, ôris, m. *one who excites; an exciter; a mover; a disturber.*
- Concôquo, -coquĕre, -coxi, -côctum, a. (con & coquo,) *to boil; to digest.*
- Concordia, æ, f. (concors,) *concord; agreement; harmony.*
- Concrĕdo, -credĕre, -credĭdi, -creditum, a. (con & credo,) *to trust; to intrust.*
- Concrĕmo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & cremo,) *to burn with; to burn; to consume.*
- Concurro, -currĕre, -curri, -cursum, n. (con & curro,) *to run together: concurrĭtur, pass. imp. a crowd assemble; there is an assemblage.*
- Concussus, a, um, part. *shaken; moved; from*
- Concutio, -cutĕre, -cussi, -cussum, a. (con & quatio,) *to shake; to agitate; to tremble.*
- Conditio, ônis, f. (condo,) *condition; situation; a proposal; terms.*
- Conditus, a, um, part. *from*
- Condo, -dĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, a. (con & do,) *to found; to build; to make; to form; to hide; to bury; to conceal.*
- Condūco, -ducĕre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (con & duco,) *to hire.*
- Confectus, a, um, part. (conficio.)
- Confĕro, conferre, contŭli, collatum, irr. a. (con & fero,) *to bring together; to heap up; to bestow; to give: se conferre, to betake one's self; to go.*
- Conficio, -ficĕre, -fĕci, -fectum, a. (con & facio,) *to make; to finish; to waste; to wear out; to terminate; to consume; to ruin; to destroy; to kill.*
- Confligo, -fligĕre, -flixi, -flictum, a. (con & fligo,) *to contend, to engage; to fight.*
- Conflo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & flo,) *to blow together; to melt, to unite; to compose.*
- Confluo, -fluĕre, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (con & fluo,) *to flow together; to flock; to assemble.*
- Confodio, -fodĕre, -fodi, -fossum, a. (con & fodio,) *to dig; to pierce; to stab.*
- Confossus, a, um, part. (confodio.)
- Confugio, -fugĕre,^o -fŭgi, -fugĭtum, n. (con & fugio,) *to fly to; to fly for refuge; to flee.*
- Congĕro, -gerĕre, -gessi, -gestum, a. (con & gero,) *to bring together; to collect; to heap up,*

Congredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (con & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to encounter; to engage; to fight.*

Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & grex,) *to assemble in flocks; to assemble.*

Conjectus, a, um, part. from

Conjicio, -jicere, -jeci, -jectum, a. (con & jacio,) *to cast; to throw; to conjecture.*

Conjugium, i, n. (con & jugo,) *marriage.*

Conjungo, -jungere, -junxi, -junctum, a. (con & jungo,) *to unite; to bind; to join.*

Conjurātus, a, um, part. *conspired*: conjurāti, subs. *conspirators*: from

Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & juro,) *to swear together; to combine; to conspire*: conjurātum est, *a conspiracy was formed.*

Conjux, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) *a spouse; a husband or wife.*

Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to attempt; to venture; to endeavor; to strive.*

Conquēror, -quēri, -questus sum, dep. (con & queror,) *to complain; to lament.*

Conscendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, a. (con & scando,) *to climb; to ascend.*

Consensus, a, um, part. (conscendo.)

Conscisco, -sciscere, -scivi, -scitum, a. (con & scisco,) *to decree; to execute*: sibi mortem consciscere, *to lay violent hands on one's self; to commit suicide.*

Consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & sacro,) *to consecrate; to dedicate; to devote.*

Consēdi. See Consido.

Consenesco, -senescere, -senui, inc. (con & senesco,) *to grow old.*

Consentio, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, n. (con & sentio,) *to consent; to agree; to unite.*

Consēquor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (con & sequor,) *to gain; to obtain.*

Consecūtus, a, um, part. *having obtained.*

Consēro, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (con & sero,) *to join; to put together*: pugnam, *to join battle; to fight.*

Conservandus, a, um, part. from

Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & servo,) *to preserve; to maintain; to perpetuate.*

Considens, tis, part. from

Consido, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (con & sido,) *to sit down; to encamp; to take one's seat; to perch; to light.*

Consilium, i, n. (consūlo,) *counsel; design; intention; a council; deliberation; advice;*

- a plan ; judgment ; discretion ; prudence ; wisdom.*
- Consisto, -sistere, -stīti, n. (con & sisto,) *to stand ; to consist.*
- Consolor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (con & solor,) *to comfort ; to console.*
- Conspectus, a, um, part. (conspicio.)
- Conspectus, ūs, m. *a sight ; a view.*
- Conspicātus, a, um, part. (conspicor.)
- Conspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, a. (con & specio, § 189, 2,) *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspicor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspicuus, a, um, adj. *conspicuous ; distinguished.*
- Constans, tis, part. & adj. *firm ; determined ; constant ; steady.*
- Constituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (con & statuo,) *to appoint ; to establish.*
- Consto, -stare, -stīti, n. (con & sto,) *to consist of : constat, imp. it is certain, manifest, clear, evident, known.*
- Construo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (con & struo,) *to construct ; to build ; to compose ; to form ; to heap up.*
- Consuesco, -suescere, -suēvi, -suētum, n. (con & suesco,) *to be accustomed.*
- Consueudo, inis, f. *habit ; custom.*
- Consul, ūlis, m. *a consul.*
- Consulāris, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul ; consular : vir consulāris, one who has been a consul ; a man of consular dignity.*
- Consulātus, ūs, m. *the consulship.*
- Consulo, -sulere, -sului, -sultum, a. *to advise ; to consult.*
- Consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (consūlo,) *to advise together ; to consult.*
- Consumo, -sumere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) *to consume ; to wear out ; to exhaust ; to waste ; to destroy.*
- Consumptus, a, um, part.
- Contagiōsus, a, um, adj. (contingo,) *contagious.*
- Contemendus, a, um, part. from
- Contemno, -temnere, -tempsi, -temptum, a. (con & temno,) *to despise ; to reject with scorn.*
- Contemplātus, a, um, part. *observing ; regarding ; considering ; from*
- Contemplor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to contemplate ; to regard ; to consider ; to look at ; to gaze upon.*
- Contemptim, adv. *with contempt ; contemptuously ; scornfully ; from*
- Contemptus, a, um, part. *contemno.)*
- Contemptus, ūs, m. *contempt.*
- Contendo, dēre, di, tum, a. & n.

- (con & tendo,) *to dispute; to fight; to contend; to go to; to direct one's course: aliquid ab aliquo, to request; to solicit; to beg something of some one.*
- Contentio, ōnis, f. *contention; a debate; a controversy; exertion; an effort; a strife.*
- Contentus, a, um, adj. *content; satisfied.*
- Contĕro, -terĕre, -trĭvi, -tritum, a. (con & tero,) *to break; to pound; to waste.*
- Contĭnens, tis, part. & adj. *joining; continued; uninterrupted; temperate: subs. f. the continent, or main land: from*
- Contineo, -tinĕre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold in; to contain.*
- Contingo, -tingĕre, -tĭgi, -tactum, a. (con & tango,) *to touch: contingit, imp. it happens: mihi, it happens to me; I have the fortune.*
- Continuus, a, um, adj. *continued; adjoining; incessant; uninterrupted; continual; without intermission; in close succession: continuo alveo, in one entire or undivided channel.*
- Contra, prep. *against; opposite to: adv. on the other hand.*
- Contractus, a, um, part. (contrāho.)
- Contradico, -dicĕre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (contra & dico,) *to speak against; to contradict; to oppose.*
- Contradictus, a, um, part. *contradicted; opposed.*
- Contrāho, -trahĕre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (con & traho,) *to contract; to draw together; to assemble; to collect.*
- Contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary; opposite.*
- Contueor, -tuĕri, -tuĭtus sum, dep. (con & tueor,) *to regard, to behold; to view; to look steadfastly at; to gaze upon; to survey.*
- Contundo, -tundĕre, -tūdi, -tūsum, a. (con & tundo,) *to beat; to bruise; to crush; to pulverize.*
- Contūsus, a, um, part.
- Convalesco, -valescĕre, -valui, inc. (con & valesco,) *to grow well; to recover.*
- Convenio, -venire, -vĕni, -ventum, n. (con & venio,) *to meet; to assemble; to come together.*
- Converto, -vertĕre, -verti, -versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn; to resort to; to appropriate; to convert into; to change: se in preces, to turn to entreating.*
- Conversus, a, um, part.
- Conviciū, i, n. *loud noise, scolding; reproach; abuse.*
- Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast; a banquet; an entertainment.*

- Convoco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & voco,) *to call together ; to assemble.*
- Convolvo, -volvère, -volvi, -volutum, a. (con & volvo,) *to roll together : pass. to be rolled together : se, to roll one's self up.*
- Coöperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (con & operio,) *to cover.*
- Copia, æ, f. *an abundance ; a multitude ; a swarm : copiæ, pl. forces ; troops.*
- Copiosè, adv. (ihs, issimè,) *copiously ; abundantly.*
- Coquo, coquère, coxi, coctum, a. *to bake ; to boil ; to roast ; to cook.*
- Coquus, i, m. *a cook.*
- Cor, cordis, n. *the heart.*
- Coram, prep. *in the presence of ; before : adv. openly.*
- Corcýra, æ, f. *an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.*
- Corinthus, i, f. *Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.*
- Corinthius, a, um, adj. *Corinthian, belonging to Corinth :* Corinthii, subs. *the Corinthians.*
- Coriöli, örum, m. pl. *a town of Latium.*
- Coriolânus, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Corium, i, n. *the skin ; the skin or hide of a beast.*
- Cornelia, æ, f. *a nable Roman lady.*
- Corneius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome, containing many families.*
- Cornix, icis, f. *a crow.*
- Cornu, u, n. § 87 ; *a horn.*
- Coröna, æ, f. *a crown.*
- Corpus, öris, n. *a body ; a corpse.*
- Correptus, a, um, part. (corripio.)
- Corrigo, -rigère, -rexi, -rectum, a. (con & rego,) *to straighten ; to make better ; to correct.*
- Corripio, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (con & rapio,) *to seize.*
- Corródo, -rodère, -rösi, -rösum, a. (con & rodo,) *to gnaw ; to corrode.*
- Corrósus, a, um, part.
- Corruens, tis, part. (corruo.)
- Corrumpo, -rumpère, -rüpi, -ruptum, a. (con & rumpo,) *to corrupt ; to bribe ; to hurt ; to violate ; to seduce ; to impair ; to destroy.*
- Corruo, -ruère, -rui, n. (con & ruo,) *to fall ; to decay.*
- Corruptus, a, um, part. & adj. (corrumpo,) *bribed ; vitiated ; foul ; corrupt.*
- Corsica, æ, f. *an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.*
- Corvinus, i, m. *a surname given to M. Valerius.*
- Corvus, i, m. *a raven.*
- Corycius, a, um, adj. *Corycian, of Corycus.*

- Corycus**, i, m. *the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia.*
- Cos.**, an abbreviation of *consul*;
- Coss.**, of *consules*; § 328.
- Cotta**, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.*
- Crater**, êris, m. *a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.*
- Crates**, êtis, m. *a Theban philosopher.*
- Crassus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.*
- Creatus**, a, um, part. (creo.)
- Creber**, crebra, crebrum, adj. *frequent.*
- Crebrò**, adv. (creber,) *frequently.*
- Credo**, -dêre, -didi, -ditum, a. *to believe; to trust.*
- Cremêra**, æ, f. *a river of Etruria, near which the Fabian family were defeated and destroyed.*
- Crema**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to burn; to consume.*
- Creo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to choose; to create; to elect.*
- Cresco**, crescêre, crevi, cretum, n. *to increase; to grow.*
- Creta**, æ, f. *Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclades.*
- Cretensis**, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*
- Crevi**. See *Cresco*.
- Crimen**, nis, n. *a crime; a fault; an accusation: alicui crimini dare, to charge as a crime against one.*
- Crinis**, is, m. *the hair.*
- Crixus**, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Crocodilus**, i, m. *a crocodile.*
- Cruciatus**, a, um, part. (crucio.)
- Cruciatus**, ûs, m. *torture; torment; distress; trouble; affliction.*
- Crucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (crux,) *to torment; to torture.*
- Crudelis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cruel.*
- Crudeliter**, adv. *cruelly.*
- Crudus**, a, um, adj. *crude; raw.*
- Cruor**, ôris, m. *blood; gore.*
- Crus**, uris, n. *the leg.*
- Crux**, crucis, f. *a cross.*
- Cubitus**, i, m., & **Cubitum**, i, n. *a cubit.*
- Cucurri**. See *Curro*.
- Cui**, & **Cujus**. See *Qui*, & *Quis*.
- Culex**, icis, m. *a gnat.*
- Culpa**, æ, f. *a fault; guilt; blame.*
- Culpo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to blame.*
- Cultellus**, i, m. (dim. from *culter*,) *a little knife; a knife.*
- Cultus**, a, um, part. (colo,) *cultivated; improved; dressed.*
- Cum**, pr. *with*: adv. *the same as quum, when: cùm — tum, not only — but also; as well — as also.*
- Cunctatio**, ônis, f. (cunctor,) *delay; a delaying; hesitation.*

- Cuniculus, i, m. *a rabbit; a cony.*
- Cupiditas, âtis, f. (cupio,) *desire; cupidity.*
- Cupido, inis, f. *desire.*
- Cupidus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*
- Cupiens, tis, part. from
- Cupio, ère, ivi, itum, a. *to desire; to wish; to long for.*
- Cur, adv. *why; wherefore.*
- Cura, æ, f. *care; anxiety.*
- Cures, ium, f. pl. *a city of the Sabines.*
- Curia, æ, f. *a curia or ward; one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided; the senate-house.*
- Curiatii, òrum, m. pl. *the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii.*
- Curo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (cura,) *to take care of; to care; to be concerned; to cure or heal.*
- Curro, currère, cucurri, cursum, n. *to run.*
- Currus, ûs, m. *a chariot.*
- Cursor, òris, m. *a runner; also, a surname given to L. Papirius.*
- Cursum, ûs, m. *a course; a running.*
- Curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*
- Custodia, æ, f. (custos,) *a prison; a guard.*
- Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to preserve; to keep safely; to guard; to watch; from*
- Custos, òdis, c. *a guard; a keeper.*
- Cutis, is, f. *the skin.*
- Cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
- Cyclâdes, um, f. pl. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, which derive their name from the Greek κύκλος, a circle.*
- Cyclôpes, um, m. pl. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Ætna.*
- Cydnus, i, m. *a river of Cilicia.*
- Cyllène, es, f. *a mountain in Arcadia.*
- Cymba, æ, f. *a boat; a skiff; a canoe.*
- Cymbalum, i, n. *a cymbal.*
- Cynicus, i, m. *a Cynic. The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthènes.*
- Cynocephalæ, ârum, f. pl. *small hills near Scotussa, in Thesaly.*
- Cynocephali, òrum, m. pl. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*
- Cynocephalus, i, m. *an Egyptian deity.*
- Cynossêma, âtis, n. *a promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecûba was buried.*
- Cynthus, i, m. *a hill near the town of Delos.*
- Cyrênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica.*
- Cyrenaica, æ, f. *a country in the*

northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrenæ.

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Cyrenean; of Cyrenæ.*

Cyrnus, i, f. *a Greek name of the island of Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. *the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.*

D.

Dædālus, i, m. *an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphēmus.*

Damnō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to condemn.*

Damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious; hurtful.*

Danāus, i, m. *an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.*

Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)

Dans, tis, part. (do.)

Danubius, i, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also, after its entrance into Illyricum, the Ister; the largest river in Europe.*

Daps, dapis, f. § 94; *a feast; a meal.*

Dardaniæ, æ, f. *a country and*

city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.

Dāturus, a, um, part. (do.)

Datus, a, um, part. (do.)

De, prep. *from; of; concerning; on account of.*

Dea, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a goddess.*

Debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & bello,) *to conquer; to subdue.*

Debeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought or should.*

Debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

Debilitō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (debilis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*

Debitus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing.*

Decēdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*

Decerno, -cernere, -crēvi, -crētum, a. (de & cerno,) *to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decretum est, the management of the war was de-*

Decem, num. adj. ten. [creed.

Decemviri, ōrum, m. pl. decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.

Decerpo, -cerpere, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*

- Decido**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall*: dentes decidunt, *the teeth fall*, or *come out*.
- Decimus**, a, um, num. adj. (decem,) *the tenth*.
- Decius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, three of whom were distinguished for their patriotism*.
- Declaro**, are, avi, atum, a. (de & claro,) *to declare*; *to show*.
- Decoctus**, a, um, part. from
- Decoquo**, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (de & coquo,) *to boil*.
- Decorus**, a, um, adj. *handsome*; *adorned*; *decorous*; *beautiful*.
- Decretus**, a, um, part. (decerno.)
- Decresco**, -crescere, -crevi, n. (de & cresco,) *to decrease*; *to diminish*; *to subside*; *to fall*; *to decay*.
- Decumbo**, -cumbere, -cubui, n. (de & cubo,) *to lie down*.
- Decurro**, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (de & curro,) *to flow down*; *to run*.
- Dedi**. See **Do**.
- Dedidi**. See **Dedo**.
- Deditio**, ònis, f. (dedo,) *a surrender*.
- Deditus**, a, um, part. (dedo.)
- Dedo**, dedere, dedidi, deditum, a. *to surrender*; *to deliver up*; *to give up*; *to addict or devote one's self*.
- Deducer**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (de & duco,) *to lead forth*; *to bring*; *to lead*.
- Defatigo**, are, avi, atum, a. (de & fatigo,) *to weary*; *to fatigue*.
- Defendo**, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, a. (de & fendo, § 172,) *to defend*; *to protect*.
- Defensus**, a, um, part. (defendo.)
- Defero**, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, irr. a. (de & fero,) *to bring*; *to convey*; *to proffer*; *to confer*; *to give*; *to bestow*.
- Deficiens**, tis, part. from
- Deficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail*; *to be wanting*; *to decrease*; *to be eclipsed*.
- Defleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. (de & fleo,) *to deplore*; *to bewail*; *to lament*; *to weep for*.
- Defluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (de & fluo,) *to flow down*.
- Defodio**, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (de & fodio,) *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Deformitas**, atis, f. (deformis,) *deformity*; *ugliness*.
- Defossus**, a, um, part. (defodio.)
- Defunctus**, a, um, part. *finished*: defunctus or defunctus vitæ, *dead*: from
- Defungor**, -fungi, -functus sum, dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute*; *to perform*; *to be free from*; *to finish*.
- Degens**, tis, part. from
- Dego**, degere, degi, a. & n

- (de & ago,) *to lead ; to live ; to dwell.*
- Degusto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & gusto,) *to taste.*
- Deinde, adv. (de & inde,) *then ; further ; after that ; next.*
- Deiotârus, i, m. *a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, through the favor of Pompey.*
- Dejectus, a, um, part. from
- Dejicio, -jicere, -jici, -jectum, a. (de & jacio,) *to throw or cast down.*
- Delâbor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor,) *to fall ; to glide down ; to flow.*
- Delapsus, a, um, part. *descending ; having fallen.*
- Delâtus, a, um, part. (defero,) *conferred.*
- Delecto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & lacto, § 189, 1,) *to delight ; to please.*
- Delectus, a, um, part. (deligo.)
- Delendus, a, um, part. *to be destroyed ; from*
- Deleo, ere, evi, etum, a. *to extinguish ; to destroy ; to ruin.*
- Deliciæ, ârum, f. pl. *pastimes ; diversions ; pleasures ; delights.*
- Delictum, i, n. (delinquo,) *a crime ; a fault.*
- Deligo, -ligere, -legi, -lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to select ; to choose.*
- Delinquo, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (de & linquo,) *to offend ; to do wrong.*
- Delphicus, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*
- Delphi, orum, m. pl. *a town of Phocia, where were a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.*
- Delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Delta, æ, f. *a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.*
- Delubrum, i, n. *a temple ; a shrine.*
- Delus or -os, i, f. *an island, containing a city of the same name, situated in the Aegean sea ; the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*
- Demarâtus, i, m. *a Corinthian, the father of the elder Tarquin.*
- Demergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (de & mergo,) *to plunge ; to sink.*
- Demersus, a, um, part.
- Demetrius, i, m. *a Greek proper name.*
- Demissus, a, um, part. *cast down ; descending ; from*
- Demitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (de & mitto,) *to send down ; to let down ; to drop.*
- Democritus, i, m. *a Grecian philosopher, who was born at Abdera.*
- Demonstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & monstro,) *to demonstrate ; to show ; to prove.*
- Demosthenes, is, m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.*

- Demum, adv. *at length ; not till ; at last ; only.*
- Deni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. § 119, III. *every ten ; ten.*
- Denique, adv. *finally ; at last.*
- Dens, tia, m. *a tooth.*
- Densus, a, um, adj. *thick.*
- Dentatus, i, m. (Siccus,) *the cognomen, or surname, of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Denuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & nuntio,) *to denounce ; to foreshow ; to proclaim ; to declare.*
- Depascor, -pasci, -pastus sum, dep. (de & pascor,) *to feed ; to eat up ; to feed upon.*
- Depingo, -pingere, -pinxi, -pictum, a. (de & pingo,) *to paint ; to depict ; to describe ; to exhibit.*
- Deploro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & ploro,) *to weep for ; to deplore ; to mourn.*
- Depono, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down or aside.*
- Depopulatus, a, um, part. from
- Depopulor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & populus,) *to lay waste.*
- Deprehendo, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (de &prehendo,) *to seize ; to catch ; to detect.*
- Deprehensus, a, um, part.
- Depulso, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (de & pulso,) *to push away ; to keep off to repel.*
- Descendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, n. (de & scando, § 189, 1,) *to descend : in certâmen descendere, to engage in a contest : descenditur, imp. one descends ; we descend.*
- Describo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe ; to divide ; to order.*
- Desero, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (de & sero,) *to desert ; to forsake ; to abandon.*
- Desertum, i, n. *a desert.*
- Desertus, a, um, part. & adj. *deserted ; waste ; desolate ; desert.*
- Desiderium, i, n. *a longing for ; a desire ; love ; affection ; regret ; grief.*
- Desino, -sinere, -sivi, -sîtum, n. (de & sino,) *to leave off ; to terminate ; to cease ; to end, to renounce.*
- Desperatus, a, um, part. & adj. *despaired of ; past hope ; desperate ; hopeless.*
- Despero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair.*
- Desponsatus, a, um, part. from
- Desponso, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to promise in marriage ; to betroth ; to affianc.*
- Destino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to design ; to appoint ; to determine ; to aim at.*
- Desum, -esse, -fui, -futurus, irr.

- n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*
- Deterior, adj. comp. (sup. deterimus, § 126, 1,) *worse.*
- Deterreo, ére, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter; to frighten.*
- Detestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & testor,) *to detest.*
- Detractus, a, um, part. from
- Detrahô, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take down or away; to draw off; to take from.*
- Detrimentum, i, n. (detëro,) *detriment; damage; harm; loss; injury.*
- Deus, i, m. § 52; *God; a god.*
- Devêho, -vehère, -vexi, -vectum, a. (de & veho,) *to carry away.*
- Devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping; inclining.*
- Devictus, a, um, part. from
- Devinco, -vincère, -vici, -victum, a. (de & vinco,) *to conquer; to subdue; to overcome.*
- Devôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (de & volo,) *to fly down; to fly away.*
- Devôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour; to eat up.*
- Devôtus, a, um, part. from
- Devoveo, -vovère, -vôvi, -vôtum, a. (de & voveo,) *to vow; to devote; to consecrate.*
- Dexter, éra, érum, or ra, rum, § 106, adj. *right; on the right hand.*
- Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*
- Diadéma, âtis, n. a *tiadem; a white fillet worn upon the heads of kings.*
- Diagôras, æ, m. a *Rhodian who died from excessive joy, because his three sons were victorious at the Olympic games.*
- Diâna, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter and Latôna, and sister of Apollo*
- Dico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to consecrate; to dedicate.*
- Dico, dicere, dixi, dictum, a. *to say; to name; to call.*
- Dictâtôr, ôris, m. a *dictator; a chief magistrate, elected on special occasions, and vested with absolute authority; from*
- Dicto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to dictate; to say often.*
- Dictum, i, n. *a word; an expression.*
- Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)
- Dies, ei, m. or f. in sing., m. in pl., § 90; *a day: in dies, daily; every day.*
- Diffêrens, tis, adj. *different; differing; from*
- Diffëro, differre, distûli, dilâtum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero,) *to carry up and down; to scatter; to disperse; to spread abroad; to publish; to defer; to be different.*
- Difficilè, adv. (iûs, limè,) *difficultly; with difficulty; from*
- Difficilis, e, adj. (dis & facilis,) *difficult.*

- Difficultas**, âtis, f. § 101, 1, & (2.) *difficulty ; trouble ; embarrassment ; poverty.*
- Digitus**, i, m. *a finger ; a finger's breadth.*
- Dignatus**, a, um, part. (dignor,) *vouchsafing ; thought worthy.*
- Dignitas**, âtis, f. (dignus,) *dignity ; honor ; office.*
- Dignor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to think worthy ; to vouchsafe ; to deign ; from*
- Dignus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *worthy.*
- Dilanio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (dis & lanio,) *to tear or rend in pieces.*
- Diligenter**, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *diligently ; carefully.*
- Diligo**, -ligère, -lexi, -lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love.*
- Dimicatio**, ònia, f. *a fight ; a contest ; a battle ; from*
- Dimico**, âre, âvi, (or ui,) âtum, a. (dis & mico,) *to fight : dimicatum est, a battle was fought.*
- Dimissus**, a, um, part. from
- Dimitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss ; to let go.*
- Diogenes**, is, m. *an eminent Cynic philosopher, born at Sinòpe, a city of Asia Minor.*
- Diomèdes**, is, m. *a Grecian warrior ; also, a cruel king of Thrace.*
- Dionysius**, i, m. *the name of two tyrans of Syracuse.*
- Dirempturus**, a, um, part. (dirimo,) *about to decile.*
- Direptus**, a, um, part. (diripio.)
- Dirimo**, -imère, -ëmi, -emptum, a. (dis & emo, § 196, 13,) *to divide ; to part ; to separate ; to decide.*
- Diripio**, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (dis & rapio,) *to rob ; to plunder ; to pillage ; to sack ; to destroy.*
- Diruo**, -ruère, -rui, -rütum, a. (dis & ruo,) *to destroy ; to overthrow ; to raze.*
- Dirus**, a, um, adj. *frightful ; terrible ; direful ; ominous.*
- Dirütus**, a, um, part. (diruo.)
- Discèdo**, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (dis & cedo,) *to depart ; to go away.*
- Discerpo**, -cerpère, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (dis & carpo,) *to tear in pieces.*
- Discerptus**, a, um, part. (discerpo.)
- Discipulus**, i, m. (disco,) *a pupil ; a scholar.*
- Disco**, discère, didici, a. *to learn.*
- Discordia**, æ, f. (discors,) *disension ; disagreement ; discord.*
- Discordo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to be at variance ; to differ.*
- Discrepo**, âre, âvi or ui, itum, n. (dis & crepo,) *to differ ; to disagree.*
- Disertè**, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *clearly ; eloquently.*

- Disputatio, ōnia, f. a dispute; a discourse; a discussion; from*
Dispūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & puto,) to discourse; to dispute; to discuss.
- Disseminō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & semīno,) to spread abroad; to scatter; to promulgate.*
- Dissēro, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (dis & sero,) to discourse; to reason; to debate; to say.*
- Dissidium, i, n. a disagreement; a dissension.*
- Dissimilis, e, adj. unlike; dissimilar.*
- Distans, tis, part. (disto,) differing; distant; being divided, or separated.*
- Distinguo, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (di & stinguo,) to distinguish; to mark; to adorn; to variegate; to spot; to sprinkle.*
- Disto, stāre, n. (di & sto,) to be distant or apart; to be divided; to differ.*
- Distribuo, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum, a. (dis & tribuo,) to distribute; to divide.*
- Ditis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) rich.*
- Diu, adv. (utiūs, utissimē, § 194,) long; for a long time: tam diu — quā diu, so long — as.*
- Diurnus, a, um, adj. daily.*
- Diutinus, a, um, adj. lasting; long.*
- Diuturnitas, ātis, f. long continuance; duration.*
- Diuturnus, a, um, adj. long; lasting.*
- Divello, -vellere, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (di & vello,) to separate; to disjoin; to tear off.*
- Diversus, a, um, adj. different.*
- Dives, itis, adj. rich; wealthy; fertile; fruitful.*
- Divido, dividere, divisi, divisum, a. to divide; to distribute; to separate.*
- Divinus, a, um, adj. divine; heavenly.*
- Divisus, a, um, part. (divido.)*
- Divitiæ, ārum, f. pl. riches; wealth.*
- Divulsus, a, um, part. (divello.)*
- Do, dare, dedi, datum, a. to give; to grant; to surrender: pœnas, to suffer punishment: crimīni, to impute as a crime; to accuse: finem, to terminate: causam, to occasion: nomen, to give name.*
- Doceo, ere, ui, tum, a. to teach.*
- Docilitas, ātis, f. docility; teachableness.*
- Doctrina, æ, f. instruction; education; doctrine.*
- Doctus, a, um, part. & adj. (doceo,) taught; learned.*
- Dodōna, æ, f. a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter.*

- Doleo, ère, ui, n. *to grieve; to sorrow; to be in pain.*
- Dolor, òris, m. *pain; sorrow; grief.*
- Dolus, i, m. *a device; a trick; a stratagem; guile; artifice.*
- Domesticus, a, um, adj. (domus,) *domestic.*
- Domicilium, i, n. *a habitation; a house; an abode.*
- Domina, æ, f. (dominus,) *a mistress.*
- Dominatio, ònis, f. *government; power; dominion; usurpation; domination; despotism.*
- Dominus, i, m. *master; owner; lord.*
- Domitus, a, um, part. from
- Domo, âre, ui, itum, a. *to subdue; to tame; to overpower; to conquer; to vanquish.*
- Domus, ùs & i, f. § 89, & (a.) *a house: domi, at home: domo, from home: domum, home.*
- Donec, adv. *until; as long as.*
- Dono, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (donum,) *to give; to present.*
- Donum, i, n. *a gift; an offering; a present.*
- Dormio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to sleep.*
- Dorsum, i, n. *the back.*
- Dos, dotis, f. *a portion; a dowry.*
- Draco, ònis, m. *a dragon; a species of serpent.*
- Druidæ, ârum, m. pl. *Druids,*
- priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*
- Dubitatio, ònis, f. *a doubt; hesitation; question; from*
- Dubito, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to hesitate; to doubt.*
- Ducenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred.*
- Duco, cêre, xi, ctum, a. *to lead; to conduct: uxôrem, to take a wife; to marry: exequias, to perform funeral rites; murum, to build a wall.*
- Ductus, a, um, part. led.
- Duillius, i, m. (Caius,) *a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.*
- Dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *sweet; pleasant.*
- Dum, adv. & conj. *while; whilst; as long as; until.*
- Duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. § 118, 1, *two.*
- Duodêcim, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*
- Duodecimus, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*
- Duodeviginti, num. adj. ind. pl. § 118, 4; *eighteen.*
- Duritia, æ, & Durities, êi, f. § 101, 1; *hardness; from*
- Durus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *hard; severe; harsh; unfavorable.*
- Dux, cis, c. *a leader; a guide; a commander.*

E.

- E, ex, prep. *out of; from; of; among.*
- Ea. See Ia.
- Ebibo, -bibere, -bibi, -bibitum, a. (e & bibo,) *to drink up.*
- Ebrietas, âtis, f. (ebrius,) *drunkenness.*
- Ebur, ôris, n. *ivory.*
- Edico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (e & dico,) *to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.*
- Edidi. See Edo.
- Editus, a, um, part. *published; uttered; produced; from*
- Edo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. *to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectaculum edere, to give an exhibition.*
- Edo, edere or esse, edi, esum, irr. a. § 181; *to eat; to consume.*
- Educatus, a, um, part. *from*
- Edûco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to educate; to instruct.*
- Edûco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (e & duco,) *to lead forth; to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.*
- Efficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (e & facio,) *to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.*
- Effigies, is, f. *an image; an effigy.*
- Efflo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (e & flo,) *to breathe out: animam, to die; to expire.*
- Effugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, a. & n. (e & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from; to flee.*
- Effundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fûsum, a. (e & fundo,) *to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.*
- Effusus, a, um, part. *poured out; wasted.*
- Egeria, æ, f. *a nymph of the Aricinan grove, from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religious rites.*
- Egêro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (e & gero,) *to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.*
- Egestus, a, um, part.
- Egi. See Ago.
- Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 133.
- Egredior, -grêdi, -gressus sum, dep. (e & gradior,) *to go out; to overflow; to go beyond.*
- Egregiè, adv. *in a distinguishing manner; excellently; famously; from*
- Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) *distinguished; eminent; choice.*
- Egressus, a, um, part. (egredior.)
- Ejusmodi, pro. (genitive of is & modus, § 134, 5,) *such; such like; of the same sort.*
- Elabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep.

- (e & labor,) *to glide away; to escape.*
- Elapsus, a, um, part. *having passed.*
- Elephantis, Idis, f. *an island and city in the southern part of Egypt.*
- Elephantus, i, & Elēphas, antis, m. *an elephant.*
- Eleusiniī, ōrum, m. pl. *the Eleusinians; the inhabitants of Eleusis.*
- Eleusis & -in, inis, f. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres*
- Elido, -lidēre, -lisi, -lisum, a. (e & hēdo,) *to crush.*
- Eligo, -ligēre, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (e & lego,) *to choose; to select.*
- Elōquens, tis, adj. (ior, issimū,) (elōquor,) *eloquent.*
- Eloquentia, æ, f. *eloquence.*
- Elōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (e & loquor,) *to say; to declare; to tell.*
- Eluceo, -lucēre, -luxi, n. (e & luceo,) *to shine forth.*
- Emergo, -mergēre, -mersi, -mersum, n. (e & mergo,) *to emerge; to come out; to rise up.*
- Emineo, ēre, ui, n. *to be eminent; to rise above; to be conspicuous; to be distinguished; to appear.*
- Emitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (e & mitto,) *to send forth; to discharge.*
- Emo, emēre, emi, empium, a *to buy; to purchase.*
- Emorior, -mōri or -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. *to die.*
- Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)
- Enascor, -nasci, -nātus sum, dep. *to arise; to be born; to spring from.*
- Enātus, a, um, part. *born of.*
- Enēco, -necāre, -necāvi or -necui, -necātum or -nectum, a. (e & neco,) *to kill.*
- Enervo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enervate; to enfeeble; to weaken.*
- Enim, conj. § 279, 3; *for; but; truly; indeed.*
- Enna, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.*
- Ennius, i, m. *a very ancient Roman poet.*
- Enuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to proclaim; to disclose; to divulge.*
- Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. § 182; *to go.*
- Eò, adv. *thither; to that degree; to that pitch; to that degree of eminence.*
- Eòus, i, m. *the morning star.*
- Eòus, a, um, adj. *eastern; the eastern.*
- Epaminondas, æ, m. *a distinguished Theban general.*
- Ephēsus, i, m. *a city on the western coast of Ionia, near the river Cāÿster.*
- Ephialtes, is, m. *a giant, the son of Neptune or of Alōeus, and brother of Otos.*

Epimenides, is, m. *a poet of Gnosus, in Crete.*

Epirus, i, f. *a country in the western part of Greece.*

Epistola, æ, f. *an epistle; a letter.*

Epulor, ari, atus sum, dep. to *feast; to feast upon; to eat; from*

Epulum, i, n. sing., & Epulæ, arum, f. pl. *a banquet; a feast.*

Eques, itis, m. (equus,) *a knight; a horseman: equites, pl. knights; horsemen; cavalry.*

Equidem, conj. (ego & quidem,) *indeed; I for my part.*

Equitatus, us, m. *cavalry.*

Equus, i, m. *a horse.*

Eram, Ero, &c. See § 153.

Ereptus, a, um, part. (eripio.)

Erga, prep. *towards.*

Ergo, conj. § 198, 6; *therefore.*

Erinaceus, i, m. *a hedgehog.*

Eripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (e & rapio,) *to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.*

Erro, are, avi, atum, n. *to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.*

Erôdo, -rodere, -rôsi, -rôsum, a. (e & rodo,) *to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.*

Erudio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (e & rudis,) *to instruct; to form.*

Eruditio, ônis, f. *instruction; learning.*

Eruditus, a um, part. (erudio.)

Esse, Essem, &c. See Sum.

Esuriens, tis, part. *hungry; being hungry.*

Esurio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be hungry.*

Et, conj. § 198, 1; *and; also; even: et — et, both — and.*

Etiâ, conj. (et & jam,) *also; especially; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, even.*

Etruria, æ, f. *a country of Italy north and west of the Tiber, Tuscany.*

Etrusci, ôrum, m. pl. *the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.*

Etruscus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.*

Eubæa, æ, f. *a large island in the Ægean sea, near Boeotia.*

Eumenes, is, m. *a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of Pergamus.*

Euphêmus, i, m. *the father of Dædalus.*

Euphrâtes, is, m. *a large river which forms the western boundary of Mesopotamia.*

Euripides, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.*

Euripus, i, m. *a narrow strait between Boeotia and Eubæa.*

Eurôpa, æ, f. *the daughter of Agênor, king of Phœnicia.*

- From her, Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, is supposed to have been named.*
- Eurôtas**, æ, m. *a river of Lacedæmonia, near Sparta.*
- Euxinus**, i, m. (from *Εὐξινός*, hospitable,) (pontus,) *the Euxine, now the Black sea.*
- Evâdo**, -vadere, -vâsi, -vâsum, a. & n. (e & vado,) *to go out; to escape; to become.*
- Everto**, -vertere, -verti, -versum, a. (e & verto,) *to overturn; to destroy.*
- Eversus**, a, um, part. *overturned; destroyed.*
- Evôco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (e & voco,) *to call out; to summon; to implore.*
- Evôlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (e & volo,) *to fly out or away.*
- Evômo**, -vomere, -vomui, -vomitum, a. (e & vomo,) *to vomit forth; to eructate; to discharge.*
- Ex**, prep. *See E.*
- Exactus**, a, um, part. (exigo,) *banished; driven away.*
- Exæquo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & æquo,) *to equal.*
- Exanîmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & ânîma,) *to kill; to deprive of life; to render lifeless.*
- Exardesco**, -ardescere, -ârsi, inc. *to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exarsit, a war broke out.*
- Exaspéro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to exasperate; to incense.*
- Excæco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & cæcus,) *to blind; to make blind.*
- Excêdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (ex & cedo,) *to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.*
- Excello**, -celere, -celui, -celsum, n. (ex & cello,) *to be high; to excel; to be eminent.*
- Excelsus**, a, um, adj. *high; lofty.*
- Excidium**, i, n. (ex & cædo,) *a destruction; ruin.*
- Excîdo**, -cidere, -cîdi, n. (ex & cado,) *to fall; to fall out or from; to drop.*
- Excido**, -cidere, -cîdi, -cisum, a. (ex & cædo,) *to cut out; to cut down; to hew out.*
- Excisus**, a, um, part.
- Excipio**, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) *to sustain; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed.*
- Excitandus**, a, um, part. from
- Excîto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (exciteo,) *to excite; to awaken; to arouse; to stir up.*
- Exclâmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & clamo,) *to cry out; to exclaim.*
- Exclûdo**, -cludere, -clûsi, -clûsym, a. (ex & claudio,) *to exclude; to hatch.*
- Excôlo**, -colere, -colui, -cultum, a. (ex & colo,) *to cultivate, to exercise.*

- Excrucio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & crucio,) *to torment; to trouble.*
- Excubiæ, ârum, f. pl. (excûbo,) *a guard; a watch; a sentinel.*
- Excusatio, ônis, f. (excûso,) *an excusing; an excuse; an apology.*
- Exêdo, -edêre & -esse, -êdi, -êsum, irr. a. (ex & êdo, § 181,) *to eat; to eat up; to devour.*
- Exemplum, i, n. *an example; an instance.*
- Exequiæ. *See Exsequiæ.*
- Exerceo, êre, ui, itum, a. (ex & arceo,) *to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practise: agrum, to cultivate the earth: dominationem, to be tyrannical.*
- Exercitus, ûs, m. *an army.*
- Exhaurio, -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, a. (ex & haurio,) *to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.*
- Exîgo, -igêre, -êgi, -actum, a. (ex & ago,) *to drive away; to banish.*
- Exiguus, a, um, adj. *small; scanty.*
- Exilis, e, adj. *slender; small; thin.*
- Exilium, i, n. (ex & solum,) *exile; banishment.*
- Eximiè, adv. *remarkably; very; from*
- Eximius, a, um, adj. (exîmo,) *extraordinary; remarkable.*
- Existimatio, ônis, f. *opinion; reputation; respect; from*
- Existîmo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & æstîmo,) *to believe; to think; to imagine; to suppose.*
- Exitium, i, n. (exeo,) *destruction; ruin.*
- Exitus, ûs, m. *an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.*
- Exorâtus, a, um, part. (exôro,) *entreated; influenced; induced.*
- Exorior, -oriri, -ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ex & orior,) *to rise; to arise; to appear.*
- Exorno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & orno,) *to adorn; to deck.*
- Exôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & oro,) *to entreat or beseech earnestly. § 197, 9.*
- Exortus, a, um, part. (exorior,) *risen; having arisen.*
- Expecto or -specto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & specto,) *to look for; to wait for.*
- Expedio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & pes,) *to free; to extricate: expêdit, imp. it is fit; it is expedient.*
- Expeditio, ônis, f. *an expedition.*
- Expello, -pellere, -pûli, -pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) *to expel; to banish.*
- Expers, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *without; devoid; void of; destitute of.*
- Expêto, êre, ivi, itum, a. (ex & peto,) *to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.*

- Expio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pio,) *to expiate ; to appease.*
- Expleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (ex & pleo,) *to fill.*
- Explico, âre, âvi & ui, âtum & itum, a. (ex & plico,) *to unfold ; to spread ; to explain.*
- Explorâtor, ôris, m. (explôro,) *a spy ; a scout.*
- Expolio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & polio,) *to polish ; to adorn ; to improve ; to finish.*
- Expôno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. *to explain ; to set forth ; to expose.*
- Exprôbro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & probrum,) *to upbraid ; to blame ; to reproach ; to cast in one's teeth.*
- Expugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pugno,) *to take by assault ; to conquer ; to vanquish ; to subdue ; to take by storm.*
- Expulsus, a, um, part. (expello.)
- Exsequiæ, ârum, f. pl. (exsequor,) *funeral rites.*
- Exsilio, or Exilio, ire, ii & ui, n. (ex & salio,) *to spring up or out ; to leap forth.*
- Exspiro or -piro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & spiro,) *to breathe forth ; to expire ; to die.*
- Extinctus, or Extinctus, a, um, part. *dead ; from*
- Extinguo, -stinguère, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (ex & stinguo,) *to extinguish ; to kill ; to put to death ; to destroy.*
- Exstructus, or Extructus, a, um, part. *from*
- Exstruo, or Extruo, -struère, -struxi, -structum, a. (ex & struo,) *to build ; to pile up ; to construct.*
- Exsurgo, -surgère, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ex & surgo,) *to rise up ; to arise ; to swell ; to surge.*
- Exter, or Extèrus, a, um, adj. § 125, 4, (exterior, extimûs or extrémus,) *foreign ; strange ; outward.*
- Exto, extâre, extûti, n. (ex & sto,) *to be ; to remain ; to be extant.*
- Extorqueo, -torquère, -torsi, -tortum, a. (ex & torqueo,) *to extort ; to wrest from ; to obtain by force.*
- Extra, prep. *beyond ; without ; except.*
- Extractus a, um, part. *from*
- Extrâho, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (ex & traho,) *to draw out ; to extract ; to extricate ; to free ; to rescue ; to liberate.*
- Extrémus, a, um, adj. (sup. of extèrus,) *extreme ; the last ; the farthest.*

F.

- Faba, æ, f. *a bean.*
- Fabius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*
- Fabricius, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity.*

- Fabrico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (faber,) *to make; to forge; to manufacture.*
- Fabŭla**, æ, f. (fari,) *a story; a fable; a tradition; a play.*
- Fabulŏsus**, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*
- Faciendus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Faciens**, tis, part. (facio.)
- Facies**, iēi, f. *a face; appearance.*
- Facilē**, adv. (iŭs, limē,) *easily; willingly; clearly; undoubtedly; from*
- Facilis**, e, adj. (facio,) *easy.*
- Facinus**, ōris, n. *a deed; a crime; an exploit; from*
- Facio**, facēre, feci, factum, a. *to do; to make; to value: facēre iter, to perform a journey; to travel: malē facēre, to injure; to hurt: sacra facēre, to offer sacrifice: facēre pluris, to value higher: fac, take care; cause.*
- Factum**, i, n. *an action; a deed.*
- Factŭrus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Factus**, a, um, part. *made; done: facta obviām, meeting: prædā factā, having been taken.*
- Facundus**, a, um, adj. *eloquent.*
- Falerii**, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Etruria.*
- Falernus**, i, m. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*
- Falernus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus; Falernian.*
- Falisci**, ōrum, m. p. *the inhabitants of Falerii.*
- Fama**, æ, f. *fame; reputation; report.*
- Famelicus**, a, um, adj. *hungry; from*
- Fames**, is, f. *hunger; famine.*
- Familia**, æ, f. *a family; servants.*
- Familiāris**, e, adj. *of the same family; familiar.*
- Familiaritas**, ātis, f. *friendship; intimacy; confidence.*
- Familiariter**, adv. *familiarly; on terms of intimacy.*
- Famŭla**, æ, f. *a maid; a female servant or slave.*
- Fas**, n. ind. *right; a lawful thing.*
- Fascis**, is, m. *a bundle; a fagot: fasces, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*
- Fatālis**, e, adj. *fatal; ordained by fate.*
- Fateor**, fatēri, fassus sum, dep. *to confess.*
- Fatidicus**, a, um, adj. (fatum & dico,) *prophetic.*
- Fatigātus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Fatigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to weary.*
- Fatum**, i, n. *fate; destiny: fata, pl. the fates.*
- Fauce**, abl. f. *the throat: pl. fauces, the throat; the jaws; the straits. (§ 94.)*
- Faustulus**, i, m. *the shepherd by*

- whom *Romulus* and *Remus* were brought up.
- Faveo, favere; favi, fautum, n. to favor.
- Favor, ōria, m. favor; good will; partiality; applause.
- Febria, ia, f. a fever.
- Feci. See Facio.
- Felicitas, ātia, f. (felix, § 101, 2,) felicity; good fortune; happiness.
- Felicit̄er, adv. (iūa, issimē,) fortunately; happily; successfully.
- Felis, is, f. a cat.
- Felix, icia, adj. (ior, issimus,) happy; fortunate; fruitful; fertile; opulent; auspicious; favorable.
- Femina, æ, f. a female; a woman.
- Femineus, a, um, adj. female; feminine; pertaining to females.
- Fera, æ, f. a wild beast.
- Ferax, ācis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) fruitful; productive; fertile; abounding in.
- Ferē, adv. almost; nearly; about: ferē nullus, scarcely any one.
- Ferens, tis, part. (fero.)
- Ferinus, a, um, adj. (fera,) of wild beasts.
- Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. to bear; to carry; to relate; to bring; to produce: ferre manum, to stretch forth; to extend: ferunt, they say.
- Feror, ferri, latus sum, pass. to be carried; to flow; to move rapidly; to fly: fertur, imp. it is said.
- Ferox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) wild; fierce; savage; ferocious.
- Ferreus, a, um, adj. iron; obdurate; from
- Ferrum, i, n. iron; a sword; a knife.
- Fertilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) fertile; fruitful.
- Fertilitas, ātia, f. fertility; richness; fruitfulness.
- Ferula, æ, f. a staff; a reed.
- Ferus, a, um, adj. wild; rude; uncultivated; uncivilized; savage.
- Ferveo, fervēre, ferbui, n. to boil; to seethe; to foam; to be hot; to glow.
- Fessus, a, um, adj. weary; tired; fatigued.
- Festum, i, n. a feast; from
- Festus, a, um, adj. festive; joyful; merry.
- Ficus, i & ūa, f. a fig-tree; a fig.
- Fidelis, e, adj. faithful; from
- Fides, ei, f. fidelity; faith: in fidem, in confirmation: in fidem accipere, to receive under one's protection.
- Figo, figere, fixi, fixum, a. to fix; to fasten.
- Filia, æ, f. § 43, 2; a daughter.
- Filius, i, m. § 52; a son.
- Findo, findere, fidi, fissum, a. to split; to cleave.

- Fingens, tis, part. *feigning* ;
pretending ; from
- Fingo, fingere, finxi, fictum, a.
to pretend ; *to devise* ; *to*
feign ; *to form* ; *to make*.
- Finio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to end* ;
to finish ; *to terminate* ; from
- Finis, is, d. *the end* ; *a bound-*
ary ; *a limit* : fines, m. pl.
 § 63, 1 ; *the limits of a coun-*
try, &c.
- Finitus, a, um, part. (finio.)
- Finitimus, a, um, adj. (finis.)
neighboring.
- Fio, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass.
 § 180, (facio,) *to be made* ; *to*
become ; *to happen* : fit, it
happens : factum est, it hap-
pened ; *it came to pass*.
- Firmatus, a, um, part. (firmo.)
- Firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (fir-
 mus,) *firmly* ; *securely*.
- Firmo, are, avi, atum, a. *to con-*
firm ; *to establish* ; from
- Firmus, a, um, adj. *firm* ; *strong* ;
secure.
- Fissus, a, um, part. (findo.)
- Fixus, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed* ;
permanent.
- Flagello, are, avi, atum, a. *to*
whip ; *to scourge* ; *to lash*.
- Flagitiōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
 mus,) *shameful* ; *infamous* ;
outrageous ; from
- Flagitium, i, n. *a shameful ac-*
tion ; *an outrage* ; *a crime* ;
a dishonor ; *villany*.
- Flagro, are, avi, atum, n. *to*
burn ; *to be on fire* ; *to suffer* ;
to be oppressed ; *to be violent*.
- Flaminius, i, m. *a Roman*.
- Flavus, a, um, adj. *yellow*.
- Flamma, æ, f. *a flame*.
- Flecto, flectere, flexi, flexum, a.
to bend ; *to bow* ; *to turn* ; *to*
move ; *to prevail upon*.
- Fleo, ere, evi, etum, a. *to weep* ;
to lament.
- Fletus, ūs, m. *weeping* ; *tears*.
- Flevo, ōnis, m. *a lake near the*
mouth of the Rhine, now the
Zuyder-zee.
- Flexus, a, um, part. (flecto,) *bent* ;
changed ; *turned*.
- Floreo, ere, ui, n. (flos, § 187, I.
 1,) *to bloom* ; *to blossom* ; *to*
flourish ; *to be distinguished*.
- Flos, flōris, m. *a flower* ; *a blos-*
som.
- Fluctus, ūs, m. (fluo,) *a wave*.
- Fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluxum, n. *to*
flow.
- Fluvius, i, m. *a river*.
- Flumen, inis, n. (fluo,) *a river*.
- Fodio, fodere, fodi, fossum, a.
to dig ; *to pierce* ; *to bore*.
- Fœcunditas, ātis, f. *fruitfulness* ;
 from
- Fœcundus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
 mus,) *fruitful* ; *fertile*.
- Fœdus, ēris, n. *a league* ; *a treaty*.
- Folium, i, n. *a leaf*.
- Fons, tis, m. *a fountain* ; *a*
source ; *a spring*.
- Forem, def. verb. § 154, 3 ; *I*
would or should be : fore, to

- be about to be ; it would or will come to pass.*
- Foris, adv. *abroad.*
- Forma, æ, f. *a form ; shape ; figure ; beauty.*
- Formica, æ, f. *an ant.*
- Formido, inis, f. *fear ; dread ; terror.*
- Formidolōsus, a, um, adj. *fearful ; timorous.*
- Formositas, ātis, f. *beauty ; elegance ; from*
- Formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (forma,) *beautiful ; handsome.*
- Fortasse, adv. (fors,) *perhaps.*
- Fortè, adv. (fors,) *accidentally ; by chance.*
- Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *bold ; brave ; courageous.*
- Fortiter, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (fortis,) *bravely.*
- Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis,) *boldness ; bravery.*
- Fortūna, æ, f. (fors,) *fortune ; chance.*
- Forum, i, n. *the market-place ; the forum ; the court of justice.*
- Fossa, æ, f. (fodio,) *a ditch ; a trench ; a moat.*
- Fovea, æ, f. *a pit.*
- Foveo, fovère, fovi, fotum, a. *to keep warm ; to cherish.*
- Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)
- Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) *frail ; perishable.*
- Fragilitas, ātis, f. (fragilis,) *frailty ; weakness.*
- Fragmentum, i, n. (frango,) *a fragment ; a piece.*
- Frango, frangère, fregi, fractum, a. *to break ; to break in pieces ; to weaken ; to destroy.*
- Frater, tris, m. *a brother.*
- Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus, § 128, 4,) *fraudulent ; deceitful ; treacherous.*
- Frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *frequent ; numerous.*
- Fretum, i, n. *a strait ; a sea.*
- Frico, fricāre, fricui, frictum & fricātum, a. *to rub.*
- Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cold ; from*
- Frigus, ōris, n. *cold.*
- Frons, frondis, f. *a leaf of a tree ; a branch with leaves.*
- Fructus, ūs, m. (fruor,) *fruit ; produce.*
- Frugis, gen. f. (frux, nom. scarcely used, § 94,) *corn : fruges, um, pl. fruits ; the various kinds of corn.*
- Frumentum, i, n. (fruor,) *corn ; wheat.*
- Fruor, frui, frūitus & fructus, dep. *to enjoy.*
- Frustrā, adv. *in vain ; to no purpose.*
- Frustrātus, a, um, part. from
- Frustror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (frustrā,) *to frustrate ; to deceive.*
- Frutex, icis, m. *a shrub ; a bush.*
- Fuga, æ, f. *a flight.*

Fugax, ācis, adj. *swift; fleeting.*

Fugiens, tis, part. from

Fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitum, n.

& a. *to fly; to escape; to avoid; to flee; to flee from.*

Fugo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to put to flight; to drive off; to chase.*

Fui, Fuēram, &c. *See Sum.*

Fulgeo, fulgere, fulsi, n. *to shine.*

Fuligo, inis, f. *soot.*

Fullo, ōnis, m. *a fuller.*

Fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo,) *thunder; a thunderbolt; lightning.*

Funāle, is, n. (funis,) *a torch.*

Funditus, adv. (fundus,) *from the foundation; utterly.*

Fundo, fundere, fudi, fusum, a. *to pour out: lacrymas, to shed tears: hostes, to scatter; to rout; to discomfit.*

Fundus, i, m. *the bottom of any thing; also, a farm; a field.*

Funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (funus,) *fatal; destructive.*

Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep. *to perform or discharge an office; to do; to execute: fato, to die.*

Funis, is, d. *a rope; a cable.*

Funus, eris, n. *a funeral; funeral obsequies.*

Fur, furis, c. *a thief.*

Furcula, æ, f. dim. (furca,) *a little fork: Furculæ Caudinæ, the Caudine Forks, a narrow defile in the country*

of the Hirpini, in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites.

Furiōsus, a, um, adj. (furo,) *furious; mad.*

Furius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, as of M. Furius Camillus, a distinguished general.*

Fusus, a, um, part. (fundo.)

Futūrus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about to be; future.*

G.

Gades, ium, f. pl. *the name of an island and town in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now Cadiz.*

Gaditānus, a, um, adj. of Gades or Cadiz: fretum Gaditānum, *the straits of Gibraltar.*

Galatia, æ, f. *a country in the interior of Asia Minor.*

Gallia, æ, f. *Gaul, a country formerly extending from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and along the northern part of Italy to the Adriatic.*

Galliæ, pl. *the divisions of Gaul.*

Gallicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul; Gallic.*

Gallina, æ, f. *a hen.*

Gallinaceus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Gallia; a Gaul; also, a cognomen of several Romans.*

Ganges, *is*, m. *the name of a large river in India.*

Garumna, *æ*, f. *the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.*

Gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2; *to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.*

Gaudium, *i*, n. *joy; gladness.*

Gavisus, *a*, um, part. (gaudeo,) *rejoicing; having rejoiced.*

Geminus, *a*, um, adj. *double: gemini filii, twin sons.*

Gemmatus, *a*, um, part. *adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering.*

Gemmo, are, avi, atum, *a*. (gemma,) *to adorn with gems.*

Gener, eri, m. § 46; *a son-in-law.*

Genere, are, avi, atum, *a*. (genus,) *to beget; to produce.*

Generositas, atis, f. *nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from*

Generosus, *a*, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.*

Genitus, *a*, um, part. (gigno,) *born; produced.*

Gens, tis, f. *a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.*

Genui. *See Gigno.*

Genus, eris, n. *a race; a family; a sort or kind.*

Geometria, *æ*, f. *geometry.*

Gerens, tis, part. (gero,) *bearing; conducting.*

Germanus, *i*, m. *a German; an inhabitant of Germany.*

Germania, *æ*, f. *Germany.*

Germanicus, *a*, um, adj. *German; of Germany.*

Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum, *a*. *to bear; to carry; to do: res eas gessit, performed such exploits: odium, to hate: onus, to bear a burden: bellum, to wage or carry on war: res prospere gesta est, affairs were managed successfully, or a successful battle was fought.*

Geryon, m. *a giant who was slain by Hercules, and whose oxen were driven into Greece.*

Gestans, tis, part. from

Gesto, are, avi, atum, freq. (gero,) *to bear; to carry about.*

Gestus, *a*, um, part. *borne; performed: res gestæ, see Res.*

Getæ, arum, m. pl. *a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.*

Gigas, antis, m. *a giant.*

Gigno, gignere, genui, genitum, *a*. *to bring forth; to bear; to beget; to produce.*

Glaber, bra, brum, adj. *bald; bare; smooth.*

Glacialis, *e*, adj. *icy; freezing.*

Glacies, ei, f. *ice.*

Gladiator, oris, m. (gladius,) *a gladiator.*

Gladiatorius, *a*, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from*

Gladius, *i*, m. *a sword.*

Glans, dis, f. *mast*; *an acorn*.

Glisco, ère, n. *to increase*.

Gloria, æ, f. *glory*; *fame*.

Glorior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to boast*.

Gorgias, æ, m. *a celebrated sophist and orator. He was born at Leontini, in Sicily, and was hence surnamed Leontinus.*

Gracilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *slender*; *lean*; *delicate*.

Gracchus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Gradior, gradi, gressus sum, dep. *to go*; *to walk*.

Gradus, ūs, m. *a step*; *a stair*.

Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*.

Græcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian*; *Greek*:—subs. *a Greek*.

Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *large*; *great*.

Granicus, i, m. *a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis.*

Grassor, âri, âtus sum, dep. freq. (gradior,) *to advance*; *to march*; *to proceed*; *to make an attack*.

Grates, f. pl. (gratus,) § 94; *thanks*: agère grates, *to thank*.

Gratia, æ, f. (gratus,) *grace*; *favor*; *thanks*; *return*; *requit*; *gratitude*: habère, *to feel indebted or obliged*; *to be grateful*: in gratiam, *in favor of*: gratiâ, *for the sake*.

Gratulatus, a, um, part. *having congratulated*; *from*

Gratilor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to congratulate*; *from*

Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *acceptable*; *pleasing*; *grateful*.

Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *heavy*; *severe*; *great*; *grave*; *important*; *violent*; *unwholesome*; *noxious*: gravis somnus, *sound sleep*.

Gravitas, âtis, f. *heaviness*; *gravity*; *weight*.

Graviter, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *hardly*; *heavily*; *grievously*; *severely*.

Gravo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to load*; *to oppress*; *to burden*.

Gregatim, adv. (grex,) *in herds*.

Gressus, ūs, m. (gradior,) *a step*; *a pace*; *a gait*.

Grex, gis, c. *a flock*; *a herd*; *a company*.

Grus, gruis, c. *a crane*.

Gubernator, ôris, m. (guberno,) *a pilot*; *a ruler*.

Gyârus, i, f. *one of the Cyclopes*.

Gyges, is, m. *a rich king of Lydia*.

Gymnosophistæ, ârum, m. *Gymnosophists*; *a sect of Indian philosophers*.

H.

Habens, tis, part. *from*

Habeo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to have*; *to possess*; *to hold*; *to esteem*;

- to suppose; to take: habere consilium, to deliberate.*
- Habito, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (habeo,) *to dwell; to inhabit.*
- Habitûrus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, ūs, m. *habit; form; dress; attire; manner.*
- Hactenus, adv. (hic & tenus,) *hitherto; thus far.*
- Hadriānus, i, m. *Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome.*
- Hæmus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen.*
- Halcyon, or Alcyon, ōnis, f. *the halcyon or kingfisher. — See Alcyōne.*
- Halicarnassus, i, f. *a maritime city of Caria, the birthplace of Herodotus.*
- Hamilcar, âris, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Hannibal, âlis, m. *a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar.*
- Hanno, ōnis, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Harmonia, æ, f. *the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus.*
- Harpyiæ, ârum, f. pl. *the Harpies; winged monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.*
- Haruspex, icis, m. *a soothsayer; a diviner; one who pretended*
- to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims.*
- Hasdrûbal, âlis, m. *a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal.*
- Hasta, æ, f. *a spear; a lance.*
- Haud, adv. *not.*
- Haurio, haurire, hausi, haustum, a. *to draw out; to drink; to swallow.*
- Haustus, a, um, part. *swallowed.*
- Haustus, ūs, m. *a draught.*
- Hebes, êtis, adj. *dull; obtuse; dim.*
- Hebesco, êre, inc. (hebes,) *to become dull; to grow dim.*
- Hebrus, i, m. *a large river of Thrace.*
- Hecûba, æ, f. *the wife of Priam, king of Troy.*
- Hedëra, æ, f. *ivy.*
- Hegesias, æ, m. *an eloquent philosopher of Cyrene.*
- Helëna, æ, f. *Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelæus.*
- Helicon, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near to Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*
- Helvetia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland.*
- Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. *Helvetians; the inhabitants of Helvetia.*
- Hellebōrum, i, n. or Hellebōrus, i, m. *the herb hellebore.*
- Hellespontus, i, m. *a strait be-*

- tween Thrace and Asia Minor, now called the Dardanelles.*
 Heraclea, æ, f. *the name of several cities in Magna Græcia, in Pontus, in Syria, &c.*
 Herba, æ, f. *an herb; grass.*
 Herbidus, a, um, adj. *grassy; full of herbs or grass.*
 Hercules, is, m. *a celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.*
 Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian: Hercynia silva, a large forest in Germany, now the Black Forest.*
 Heres, or Hæres, ædis, c. *an heir.*
 Herennius, i, m. *a general of the Samnites, and the father of Pontius Thelesinus.*
 Hero, ūs, (§ 69, E. 4.) f. *a priestess of Venus, who resided at Sestos, and who was beloved by Leander, a youth of Abydos.*
 Hespærus, i, m. *a son of Iapetus, who settled in Italy, and from whom that country was called Hesperia; also the evening star.*
 Heu! int. *alas! ah!*
 Hians, tis, part. (hio.)
 Hiatus, ūs, m. *an opening; a chasm; an aperture.*
 Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish: mare Hibernicum, the Irish sea.*
 Hibernus, a, um, adj. *of winter; wintry.*
 Hic, adv. *here; in this place.*
- Hic, Hæc, Hoc, pro. § 134; *this; he; she, &c.*
 Hiempsal, ālis, m. *a king of Numidia.*
 Hiems, ĕmis, f. *winter.*
 Hiëro, ōnis, m. *a tyrant of Syracuse.*
 Hierosolyma, æ, f. & Hierosolyma, ōrum, n. pl. *Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.*
 Hinc, adv. *hence; from hence; from this; from this time: hinc — hinc, on this side, and on that.*
 Hinnio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to neigh.*
 Hinnitus, ūs, m. *a neighing.*
 Hinnuleus, i, m. *a fawn.*
 Hio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to gape; to yawn; to open the mouth.*
 Hipparchus, i, m. *the son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.*
 Hippolytus, i, m. *the son of Theseus.*
 Hippomēnes, is, m. *the son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta.*
 Hippopotāmus, i, m. *the hippopotamus or river-horse.*
 Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*
 Hispanus, a, um, adj. *Spanish: subs. m. a Spaniard.*
 Hodie, adv. (hic & dies,) *to-day; at this time; now-a-days.*
 Hodiēque, *to this day; to this time.*
 Hædus, i, m. *a kid; a young goat.*
 Homērus, i, m. *Homer, the most*

ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.

Homo, Inis, c. a man; a person; one.

Honestas, âtis, f. virtue; dignity; honor; from

Honestus, a, um, adj. honorable; noble; from

Honor & -os, ôris, m. honor; respect; an honor; a dignity; an office.

Honorificè, adv. (honorificus, § 125, 3,) honorably: parum honorifice, slightly; with little respect.

Hora, æ, f. an hour.

Horatius, i, m. Horace; the name of several Romans: Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.

Hortensius, i, m. the name of several Romans.

Horridus, a, um, adj. rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.

Hortâtus, ūs, m. an exhortation; instigation; advice; from

Hortor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to exhort.

Hortus, i, m. a garden.

Hospes, itis, c. a stranger; a guest.

Hospitium, i, n. hospitality: hospitio accipere, to entertain.

Hostia, æ, f. a victim.

Hostilius, i, m. (Tullus,) the third king of Rome: a cognomen among the Romans.

Hostis, is, c. an enemy.

Huc, adv. *hither*: huc — illuc, *hither — thither*; *now here — now there*.

Hujusmodi, adj. ind. (hic & modus, § 134, 5, of this sort or kind.

Humanitas, âtis, f. humanity; kindness; gentleness; from

Humânus, a, um, adj. (homo,) human.

Humêrus, i, m. the shoulder.

Humilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) humble: humili loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station or of obscure parents.

Humor, ôris, m. moisture; pl liquids; humors.

Humus, i, f. the ground: humi, on the ground. § 221, 1, R. 3.

Hyæna, æ, f. the hyena.

Hydrus, i, m. a water-snake.

Hymnus, i, m. a hymn; a song of praise.

Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (ὑπὲρ βορέας,) properly, living beyond the source of the north wind; northern: Hyperborei, ôrum, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.

Hystrix, icis, f. a porcupine.

I.

Iapêtus, the son of Cælus and Terra.

Ibêrus, i, m. a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

Ibi, adv. *there ; here ; then.*

Ibidem, adv. *in the same place.*

Ibis, idis, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*

Icārus, i, m. *the son of Dædālus.*

Icarius, a, um, adj. *of Icārus ; Icarian.*

Ichneumon, ōnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*

Ichnūsa, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia, derived from the Greek ἵκνος, a footstep ; a track.*

Ico, icēre, ici, ictum, a. *to strike : fædus, to make, ratify, or conclude a league or treaty.*

Ictus, a, um, part.

Ictus, ūs, m. *a blow ; a stroke.*

Ida, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*

Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida : mons Idæus, mount Ida.*

Idem, eādem, idem, pro. § 134, 6 ; *the same.*

Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit ; suitable.*

Igitur, conj. *therefore.*

Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in & gnārus,) *ignorant.*

Ignāvus, a, um, adj. (in & gnāvus,) *idle ; inactive ; cowardly.*

Ignis, is, m. *fire ; flame.*

Ignobilis, e, adj. (in & nobilis,) *ignoble ; mean ; unknown.*

Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ignōtus,) *to be ignorant ; not to know.*

Ignōtus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & notus,) *unknown.*

Ilium, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*

Illātus, a, um, part. (from infēro,) *brought in ; inflicted upon ; inferred.*

Ille, a, ud, pro. § 134 ; *that ; he she ; it ; the former : pl. they those.*

Illecēbra, æ, f. *an allurement an enticement.*

Illico, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place ; immediately ; instantly.*

Illuc, adv. *thither : huc — illuc, now here — now there.*

Illustris, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *illustrious ; famous ; celebrated.*

Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & lustro,) *to enlighten ; to illustrate ; to render famous ; to celebrate ; to make renowned.*

Illyria, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*

Imāgo, inis, f. *an image ; a picture ; a figure ; a resemblance.*

Imbecillis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *weak ; feeble.*

Imber, bris, m. *a shower ; a rain.*

Imitatio, ōnis, f. *imitation : ad imitationem, in imitation : from*

Imītor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to imitate ; to copy.*

Immānis, e, adj. *monstrous ; cruel ; huge ; enormous ; dreadful.*

- Immensus**, a, um, adj. (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*
- Immeritus**, a, um, part. (in & meritus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*
- Imminens**, tia, part. *hanging over; threatening; from*
- Immineo**, ère, ui, n. *to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*
- Immissus**, a, um, part. *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*
- Immitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*
- Immobilis**, e, adj. (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*
- Immolo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & mola,) *to sacrifice; to immolate.*
- Immortalis**, e, adj. (in & mortâlis,) *immortal.*
- Immotus**, a, um, part. (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless.*
- Immutatus**, a, um, part. *altered; changed; from*
- Immuto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & muto,) *to change.*
- Impatiens**, tia, adj. (in & patiens,) *impatient; not able to endure.*
- Impeditus**, a, um, part. *impeded; hindered; encumbered; entangled; from*
- Impedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & pes,) *to impede; to disturb, to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent.*
- Impendeo**, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, n. (in & pendeo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten.*
- Impenetrabilis**, e, adj. (in & penetrabilis,) *impenetrable.*
- Impensè**, adv. *exceedingly; greatly.*
- Imperâtor**, ôris, m. (impêro,) *a commander; a general.*
- Imperito**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (impêro,) *to command; to rule; to govern.*
- Imperitus**, a, um, adj. (ior, iassimus,) (in & peritus,) *inexperienced; unacquainted with.*
- Imperium**, i, n. *a command; government; reign; authority; power; from*
- Impêro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over.*
- Impertiens**, tia, part. *from*
- Impertio**, ire, ivi, itura, a. (in & partio,) *to impart; to share; to give.*
- Impêtro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish.*
- Impêtus**, ûs, m. (in & peto,) *force; violence; impetuosity; an attack.*
- Impius**, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful.*
- Impleo**, ère, èvi, ètum, a. *to fill; to accomplish; to perform.*

Implicitus, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked.*

Implico, âre, âvi or ui, âtum or itum, a. (in & plico,) *to entangle; to implicate.*

Implicor, âri, âtus or itus sum, pass. *to be entangled; morbo, to be attacked with; to be sick.*

Imploro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg.*

Impôno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (in & pono,) *to lay or place upon; to impose; to put.*

Importûnus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; craving; ungovernable.*

Impositus, a, um, part. (impôno.)

Improbatus, a, um, part. *disallowed; disapproved; rejected.*

Improbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & probo,) *to disapprove; to reject.*

Imprôbus, a, um, adj. *wicked; bad.*

Imprûdens, tis, adj. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*

Impugnatûrus, a, um, part. from

Impugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to attack.*

Impûnè, adv. (in & pœna,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*

Imus, a, um, adj. (sup. of inferus, § 125, 4,) *the lowest; the deepest.*

In, prep. with the accusative, signifies *into; towards; upon; until; for; against*: with the ablative, *in; upon; among; at*; § 235, (2:) in dies, *from day to day*: in eo esse, *to be on the point of*: in sublime, *aloft.*

Inânis, e, adj. *vain; empty; ineffectual; foolish.*

Inaresco, -arescere, -arui, inc. § 173; *to grow dry.*

Incêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (in & cedo,) *to go; to walk; to come.*

Incendo, dère, di, sum, a. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle, to set fire to; to inflame.*

Incensus, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*

Incertus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*

Inchoo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to begin.*

Incîdens, tis, part. from

Incîdo, -cidere, -cidi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*

Incipio, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*

Incîto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & cito,) *to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*

Includo, dère, si, sum, a. (in & claudio,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle; to encompass.*

- Inclûsus**, a, um, part. (inclûdo.)
- Inclÿtus**, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issimius,) *famous; celebrated; renowned.*
- Incôla**, æ, c. *an inhabitant.*
- Incôlo**, colêre, colui, cultum, a. (in & colo,) *to inhabit; to dwell.*
- Incolûmis**, e, adj. *unhurt; unpunished; safe.*
- Incompertus**, a, um, adj. *unknown; uncertain.*
- Inconsideratè**, adv. *inconsiderately; rashly.*
- Incredibilis**, e, adj. (in & credibilis,) *incredible; wonderful.*
- Incredibiliter**, adv. *incredibly.*
- Incrementum**, i, n. (increSCO,) *an increase.*
- Incrêpo**, âre, ui, itum, a. (in & crepo,) *to reprove; to chide; to blame.*
- Incruentus**, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) *bloodless.*
- Incultè**, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *rudely; plainly; from*
- Incultus**, a, um, part. & adj. (in & colo,) *uncultivated; uninhabited; desert.*
- Incumbo**, -cumbêre, -cubui, -cubitum, n. (in & cubo,) *to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to: gladio, to fall upon one's sword; to slay one's self with a sword.*
- Incurcio**, ônis, f. (incurro,) *an attack; an incursion; an inroad.*
- Inde**, adv. *thence; from thence.*
- Index**, icis, d. (indico,) *an index; a mark; a sign.*
- India**, æ, f. *a country of Asia, deriving its name from the river Indus.*
- Indico**, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & dico,) *to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim.*
- Indictus**, a, um, part.
- Indicus**, a, um, adj. *of India; Indian.*
- Indigēna**, æ, c. (in & geno,) *a native.*
- Indôles**, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) *the disposition; nature; inherent quality.*
- Indûco**, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & duco,) *to lead in; to induce; to persuade.*
- Inductus**, a, um, part.
- Induo**, -duêre, -dui, -dûtum, a. *to put on; to dress; to clothe.*
- Indus**, i, m. *a large river in the western part of India.*
- Industria**, æ, f. *industry; diligence.*
- Indûtus**, a, um, part. (induo.)
- Inedia**, æ, f. (in & edo,) *want of food; fasting; hunger.*
- Ineo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo,) *to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form.*
- Inermis**, e, adj. (in & arma,) *defenseless; unarmed.*
- Inertia**, æ, f. (iners,) *laziness, sloth; idleness.*

- Infāmis**, ē, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous*; *disgraceful*.
- Infāns**, tis, c. *an infant*; *a child*.
- Inferi**, ōrum, m. pl. (inferus,) *the infernal regions*; *Hades*; *Orcus*; *the infernal gods*; *the shades*.
- Inferior**, us, adj. comp. See **Inferus**.
- Infero**, inferre, intūli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero,) *to bring in or against*; *to bring upon*; *to inflict upon*: bellum, *to make war upon*.
- Inferus**, a, um, adj. (inferior, infimus or imus, § 125, 4,) *low*; *humble*.
- Infesto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to infest*; *to disturb*; *to molest*; *to vex*; *to plague*; *to trouble*; *to annoy*; from
- Infestus**, a, um, adj. *hostile*: *inimical*.
- Infigo**, gēre, xi, xum, a. (in & figo,) *to fix*; *to fasten*; *to drive in*.
- Infinitus**, a, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite*; *unbounded*; *vast*; *immense*: infinitum argenti, *an immense quantity of silver*: infinita nobilitas, *a vast number*.
- Infirmus**, a, um, adj. *weak*; *infirm*.
- Infixus**, part. (infigo.)
- Inflammo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to inflame*; *to excite*; *to stimulate*; *to animate*.
- Inflātus**, a, um, part. *blown upon*; *puffed up*.
- Infigo**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & figo,) *to inflict*.
- Inflo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & flo,) *to blow upon*.
- Infrendens**, tis, part. from
- Infrendeo**, ēre, ui, n. (in & frendeo,) *to gnash with the teeth*.
- Infringo**, -fringere, -fregi, -fractum, a. (in & frango,) *to break or rend in pieces*; *to disannul*; *to make void*.
- Infundo**, -fundere, -fudi, -fusum, a. (in & fundo,) *to pour in*: infunditur, *it empties*.
- Ingenium**, i, n. *the disposition*; *genius*; *talents*; *character*.
- Ingens**, tis, adj. *great*; *very great*.
- Ingenuus**, a, um, adj. *free-born*; *free*; *noble*; *ingenuous*.
- Ingredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in*; *to enter*; *to come in*; *to walk*; *to walk upon*; *to go*.
- Ingressus**, a, um, part.
- Ingruo**, -gruere, -grui, n. *to invade*; *to assail*; *to pour down*; *to fall upon suddenly*.
- Inhæreo**, -hæreere, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave or stick to or in*: cogitationibus, *to be fixed or lost in thought*.
- Inhio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & hio,) *to gape for*; *to desire*.
- Inimicus**, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *inimical*; *hostile*.
- Inimicus**, i, m. *an enemy*.

- Iniquē**, adv. (iniquus,) *unjustly* ; *unequally*.
- Initium**, i, n. (ineo,) *a commencement* ; *a beginning*.
- Initurus**, a, um, part. (ineo,) *about to enter upon or begin*.
- Injicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to throw in or upon*.
- Injuria**, æ, f. (injurius,) *an injury* ; *an insult*.
- Innāto**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (in & nato,) *to swim or float upon*.
- Innitor**, -nitī, -nisus or -nixus sum, dep. (in & nitor,) *to lean or depend upon* ; *to rest upon*.
- Innocentia**, æ, f. (in & nocens,) *innocence*.
- Innotesco**, -notescere, -notui, inc. (in & notesco,) *to be known* ; *to become known*.
- Innoxius**, a, um, adj. (in & noxius,) *harmless*.
- Innumerablis**, e, adj. (in & numerablis,) *innumerable*.
- Innumerus**, a, um, adj. (in & numerus,) *innumerable*.
- Inopia**, æ, f. (inops,) *want*.
- Inopus**, i, m. *a fountain or river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born*.
- In- or im-primis**, adv. (in & primus,) *chiefly* ; *especially*.
- Inquam, or Inquo**, def. *I say* ; § 183, 5.
- Inquino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to pollute* ; *to stain* ; *to soil*.
- Inquiro**, -quirere, -quisivī, -quistum, a. (in & quero,) *to inquire* ; *to investigate*.
- Insania**, æ, f. (insānus,) *madness*.
- Insanio**, ire, īvi, itum, n. *to be mad*.
- Inscribo**, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (in & scribo,) *to inscribe* ; *to write upon*.
- Inscriptus**, a, um, part.
- Insectum**, i, n. (insēco,) *an insect*.
- Insēquens**, tis, part. *succeeding* ; *subsequent* ; *following* ; from
- Insēquor**, -sēqui, -secutus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow*.
- Insidens**, tis, part. from
- Insideo**, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon*.
- Insidiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *an ambush* ; *ambuscade* ; *treachery* ; *deceit* : per insidias, *treacherously*.
- Insidians**, tis, part. from
- Insidior**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to lie in wait* ; *to lie in ambush* ; *to deceive*.
- Insigne**, is, n. *a mark* ; *a token* ; *an ensign* ; from
- Insignis**, e, adj. (in & signum,) *distinguished* ; *eminent*.
- Insisto**, -sistere, -stīti, -stitum, n. (in & sisto,) *to stand upon* , *to insist*.
- Insolabiliter**, adv. *inconsolably*.
- Insolens**, tis, adj. (ior, iestimus,) *insolent* ; *haughty*.

- Insolenter**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *haughtily, insolently.*
- Inspectans**, tis, part. from
- Inspecto**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to inspect; to look upon.*
- Instatūrus**, a, um, part. (insto.)
- Instituto**, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (in & statuo,) *to appoint; to institute; to make; to order.*
- Institutum**, i, n. *an institution; a doctrine; from*
- Institutus**, a, um, part. (instituto.)
- Insto**, -stāre, -stūti, n. (in & sto,) *to be near to; to urge; to persist; to harass; to pursue closely; to beg earnestly.*
- Instrumentum**, i, n. *an instrument; utensil; implement; from*
- Instruo**, -struēre, -struxi, -structum, a. (in & struo,) *to prepare; to teach; to supply with; to furnish.*
- Insūbres**, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cisalpine Gaul.*
- Insuesco**, -suescēre, -suēvi, -suētum, inc. (in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*
- Insūla**, æ, f. *an island.*
- Insūper**, adv. (in & super,) *moreover.*
- Intēger**, gra, grum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *whole; entire; unharmed; just.*
- Intēgo**, -tegēre, -tēxi, -tectum, a. (in & tego,) *to cover.*
- Integrītas**, ātis, f. (intēger,) *integrity; probity; honesty.*
- Intellectus**, a, um, part. from
- Intelligo**, -ligēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive; to discern; to know; to learn.*
- Inter**, prep. *between; among: inter se, mutually: occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*
- Intercipio**, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (inter & capio,) *to intercept; to usurp; to take away fraudulently.*
- Interdico**, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (inter & dico,) *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Interdictus**, a, um, part.
- Intērdiu**, adv. *by day; in the day-time.*
- Interdum**, adv. *sometimes.*
- Interea**, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*
- Interemptus**, a, um, part. (interimo.)
- Intereo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo, § 182,) *to perish.*
- Intērest**, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns: mea, it concerns me.*
- Interfector**, ōris, m. *a murderer; a slayer; a destroyer.*
- Interfectus**, a, um, part. *killed.*
- Interficio**, -ficēre, -fēci, -fectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay.*
- Intērim**, adv. *in the mean time.*

- Interīmo, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum,
a. (inter & emo,) *to kill; to put to death; to slay.*
- Interior, us, adj. (sup. intīmus, § 126, 1,) *inner; the interior.*
- Interiūs, adv. *farther in the interior.*
- Interjectus, a, um, part. *cast between: anno interjecto, a year having intervened; a year after.*
- Interjicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum,
a. (inter & jacio,) *to throw between.*
- Internecio, ōnis, f. (internēco,) *ruin; destruction: ad interneciōnem, with a general massacre.*
- Internodium, i, n. (inter & nodus,) *the space between two knots; a joint.*
- Internus, a, um, adj. *internal: mare internum, the Mediterranean sea.*
- Interpres, ētis, c. *an interpreter.*
- Interregnum, i, n. (inter & regnum,) *an interregnum; a vacancy of the throne.*
- Interrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (inter & rogo,) *to ask.*
- Intersum, esse, fui, irr. n. (inter & sum,) *to be present at.*
- Intervallum, i, n. (inter & val-lum,) *an interval; a space; a distance.*
- Interveniens, tis, part. from
- Intervenio, venire, vēni, ventum,
n. (inter & venio,) *to come between; to intervene.*
- Intexo, ēre, ui, tum, a. (in & texo,) *to interweave.*
- Intīmus, a, um, adj. sup. (comp. interior, § 126, 1,) *innermost; inmost; intimate; familiar; much beloved.*
- Intra, prep. *within:—adv. inward.*
- Intrepidus, a, um, adj. (in & trepidus,) *fearless; intrepid.*
- Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enter.*
- Introdūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (intro & duco,) *to lead in; to introduce.*
- Introitus, ūs, m. (introeo,) *an entrance.*
- Intuens, tis, part. from
- Intueor, ēri, itus sum, dep. (in & tueor,) *to look upon; to consider; to behold; to gaze at.*
- Intus, adv. *within.*
- Inusitātus, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed; unusual; extraordinary.*
- Inutilis, e, adj. *useless.*
- Invādo, -vadēre, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. (in & vado,) *to invade; to attack; to assail; to fall upon.*
- Invenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (in & venio,) *to find; to get; to procure; to obtain; to invent; to discover.*
- Inventus, a, um, part.
- Investigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & vestigo,) *to investigate; to trace or find out; to discover.*

Invicem, adv. (in & vicia,) *mutually*; *in turn*: se invicem occiderunt, *slew one another*.

Invictus, a, um, part. (in & victus,) *unconquered*; *impenthrable*; *invulnerable*.

Invidia, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy*; *hated*.

Invisus, a, um, adj. (in & visus,) *hated*; *hateful*; *obnoxious*: plebi, *unpopular*.

Invitatus, a, um, part. *invited*; *entertained*:—subs. a guest.

Invito, ære, avi, atum, a. *to invite*.

Inivus, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *inaccessible*; *impassable*; *impenetrable*.

Invoco, ære, avi, atum, a. (in & voco,) *to call upon*; *to invoke*.

Iones, um, m. pl. *Ionians*; *the inhabitants of Ionia*.

Ionia, æ, f. *Ionia*; *a country on the western coast of Asia Minor*.

Ionius, a, um, adj. *of Ionia*; *Ionian*: mare, *that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy*.

Iphicrâtes, is, m. *an Athenian general*.

Iphigenia, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana*.

Ipsæ, a, um, pro. § 195; *he himself*; *she herself*; *itself*; or simply *he*; *she*; *it*: et ipse,

he also; before a verb of the first or second person, *I*; *thou*: ego ipse, *I myself*; tu ipse, *thou thyself*, &c.

Ira, æ, f. *anger*; *rage*.

Irascor, irasci, dep. § 174; *to be angry*.

Iratus, a, um, adj. *angry*.

Ire. See Eo.

Irreparabilia, e, adj. *irreparable*; *irrecoverable*.

Irretio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & rete,) *to entangle*; *to insnare*.

Irretitus, part. *entangled*; *caught*.

Irridens, tis, part. from

Irideo, dère, ei, sum, a. (in & rideo,) *to deride*; *to laugh at*.

Irrigo, ære, avi, atum, a. (in & rigo,) *to water*; *to bedew*; *to moisten*.

Irrito, ære, avi, atum, a. *to irritate*; *to provoke*; *to incite*.

Irruens, tis, part. from

Irruo, uère, ui, n. (in & ruo,) *to rush*; *to rush in, into, or upon*; *to attack*.

Is, ea, id, pro. § 194; *this*; *he*; *she*; *it*: in eo esse, i. e. in eo statu, *to be in that state*; *to be upon the point*.

Issus, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia*.

Issicus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus*.

Isocrâtes, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator*.

Iste, a, ud, pro. § 184; *that*; *that*

person or thing; he; she; it.
 § 207, R. 25.

Ister, tri, m. *the name of the Danube after it enters Illyricum.*

Isthmicus, a, um, adj. *Isthmian; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth: ludi, games celebrated at that place.*

Isthmus, i, m. *an isthmus; a neck of land separating two seas.*

Ita, adv. *so; in such a manner; even so; thus.*

Italia, æ, f. *Italy.*

Itālus, a, um, adj. *Italian.*

Itāli, subs. *the Italians.*

Italicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Italy; Italian.*

Itaque, adv. *and so; therefore.*

Iter, itinēria, n. *a journey; a road; a march.*

Iterum, adv. *again; once more; a second time.*

Ithāca, æ, f. *a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.*

Itidem, adv. *in like manner; likewise; also.*

Itūrus, a, um, part. (eo.)

Ivi. See *Eo*.

J.

Jacens, tis, part. from

Jaceo, ēre, ui, n. *to lie; to be situated.*

Jacio, jacēre, jēci, jactum, a. *to throw; to cast; to fling; to hurl.*

Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (jacio,) *to throw about; to toss; to agitate.*

Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) *cast; thrown.*

Jacūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hurl; to dart; to shoot.*

Jam, adv. *now; already; presently; even.*

Jamdūdum, adv. *long ago.*

Janicūlum, i, n. *one of the seven hills of Rome.*

Jason, ōnis, m. *the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.*

Jejunus, a, um, adj. *fasting; hungry.*

Jovia. See *Jupiter*.

Juba, æ, f. *the mane.*

Jubeo, jubere, jussi, jussum, a. *to command; to bid; to order; to direct.*

Jucundus, a, um, adj. (jocus,) *sweet; agreeable; delightful; pleasant.*

Judæa, æ, f. *Judæa.*

Judæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Judæa:—subs. a Jew.*

Judex, icia, c. *a judge.*

Judicium, i, n. *a judgment; decision.*

Judico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to judge; to deem; to determine; to decide.*

Jugērum, i, n. § 93, 1; *an acre of land.*

Jugum, i, n. *a yoke; a ridge or*

- chain of mountains ; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.*
- Jugurtha, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Julius, i, m. *a name of Cæsar, who belonged to the gens Julia.*
- Junctus, a, um, part. (jungo.)
- Junior, adj. (comp. from juvenis,) *younger.*
- Junius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.*
- Jungo, jungere, junxi, junctum, a. *to unite ; to connect ; to join : curruī, to put in ; to harness to.*
- Juno, ðnis, f. *the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.*
- Jupiter, Jovis, m. § 85 ; *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*
- Jurgiõsus, a, um, adj. (jurgium,) *quarrelsome ; scolding ; brawling.*
- Juro, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. *to swear.*
- Jus, juris, n. *right ; justice : jus civitat̃is, the freedom of the city ; citizenship : jure, with reason ; rightly ; deservedly.*
- Jussi. See Jubeo.
- Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)
- Jussu, abl. m̃ § 94 ; *a command.*
- Justitia, æ, f. *justice ; from*
- Justus, a, um, adj. *just ; right ; full ; regular ; ordinary ; exact.*
- Juvenca, æ, f. *a cow ; a heifer.*
- Juvencius, i, m. *a Roman general, conquered by Andriscus.*
- Juvenis, e, adj. (comp. junior, § 126, 4,) *young ; youthful.*
- Juvenis, is, c. *a young man or woman ; a youth.*
- Juventus, ùtis, f. *youth.*
- Juvo, juvãre, juvi, jutum, a. *to help ; to assist.*
- Juxta, prep. *near ; hard by :—adv. alike ; even ; equally.*

L.

- L., *an abbreviation of Lucius. § 328.*
- Labor, & Labos, òris, m. *labor ; toil.*
- Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. *to fall ; to glide ; to glide away ; to flow on.*
- Laboriõsus, a, um, adj. (labor,) *laborious.*
- Labõro, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to work or labor ; to suffer with ; to be distressed.*
- Labyrinthus, i, m. *a labyrinth.*
- Lac, lactis, n. *milk.*
- Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon ; Lacedæmonian ; Spartan.*
- Lacedæmon, ðnis, f. *Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Laconia.*
- Lacerãtus, a, um, part. *from*

- Lacero**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lacessitus**, a, um, part. from
- Lacesso**, ěre, ivi, itum, a. *to disturb; to trouble; to provoke; to stir up.*
- Lacrȳna**, æ, f. *a tear.*
- Lacus**, ūs, m. *a lake.*
- Laconicus**, a, um, adj. *Laconic; Spartan; Lacedæmonian.*
- Lædo**, lædĕre, læsi, læsum, a. *to injure; to hurt.*
- Lætātus**, a, um, part. (lætor.)
- Lætitia**, æ, f. (lætus,) *joy.*
- Lætor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to rejoice; to be glad; to be delighted with.*
- Lætus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *glad; joyful; full of joy; fortunate; prosperous; fruitful; abundant.*
- Lævinus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family; (P. Valerius,) a Roman consul.*
- Lævor**, ōris, m. *smoothness.*
- Lagus**, i, m. *a Macedonian, who adopted as his son that Ptolemy who afterwards became king of Egypt.*
- Lana**, æ, f. *wool.*
- Lanātus**, a, um, adj. *bearing wool; woolly.*
- Laniātus**, a, um, part. from
- Lanio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lapidina**, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) *a quarry.*
- Lapideus**, a, um, adj. *stony; from*
- Lapis**, idis, m. *a stone.*
- Lapsus**, a, um, part. (labor.)
- Laqueus**, i, m. *a noose; a snare.*
- Largitio**, ōnis, f. *a present.*
- Latē**, adv. (iūs, issĭmē,) *widely, extensively.*
- Latēbra**, æ, f. *a lurking-place; a hiding-place; a retreat.*
- Latens**, tis, part. from
- Lateo**, ěre, ui, n. *to be hidden; to be concealed; to be unknown.*
- Later**, ěris, m. *a brick.*
- Laterculus**, i, m. dim. (later,) *a little brick; a brick.*
- Latinus**, i, m. *an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.*
- Latinus**, a, um, adj. *Latin; of Latium: Latini, subs. the Latins.*
- Latitudo**, inis, f. (latus,) *breadth.*
- Latium**, i, n. *Latium.*
- Latmus**, i, m. *a mountain in Caria, near the borders of Ionia.*
- Latōna**, æ, f. *the daughter of the giant Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.*
- Latro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to bark; to bark at.*
- Latro**, ōnis, m. *a robber.*
- Latrocinium**, i, n. *robbery; piracy.*
- Latūrus**, a, um, part. (fero.)
- Latus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *broad; wide.*
- Latus**, ěris, n. *a side.*
- Laudātus**, a, um, part. from

- Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to praise; to extol; to commend.*
- Laurentia, æ, f. *See Acca.*
- Laus, dia, f. *praise; glory; honor; fame; repute; estimation; value.*
- Lautē, adv. *sumptuously; magnificently.*
- Lavinia, æ, f. *the daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of Æneas.*
- Lavinium, i, n. *a city in Italy, built by Æneas.*
- Lavo, lavāre & lavēre, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavātum, a. § 165; *to wash; to bathe.*
- Læna, æ, f. *a lioness.*
- Leander, & Leandrus, dri, m. a youth of Abýdos, distinguished for his attachment to Hero.
- Lebes, étis, m. *a kettle; a caldron.*
- Lectus, a, um, part. (lego,) *read; chosen.*
- Leda, æ, f. *the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and the mother of Helēna.*
- Legatio, ōnis, f. (lego, āre,) *an embassy.*
- Legātus, i, m. (lego, āre,) *a deputy; a lieutenant; an ambassador.*
- Legio, ōnis, f. (lego, ēre,) *a legion; ten cohorts of soldiers.*
- Legislātor, ōris, m. (lex & fero,) *a legislator; a lawgiver.*
- Lego, legēre, legi, lectum, a. *to read; to choose; to collect.*
- Lemānus, i, m. *the name of a lake in Gaul, bordering upon the country of the Helvetii, now the lake of Geneva.*
- Leo, ōnis, m. *a lion.*
- Leonidas, æ, m. *a brave king of Sparta, who fell in the battle of Thermopylæ.*
- Leontinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Leontini, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of Sicily.*
- Lepidus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family, of the Æmalian clan: M. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.*
- Lepus, ōris, m. *a hare.*
- Letālis, e, adj. *fatal; deadly; from*
- Letum, i, n. *death.*
- Levis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *light; trivial; inconsiderable; smooth.*
- Levitas, ātis, f. *lightness.*
- Levo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ease; to relieve; to lighten; to alleviate.*
- Lex, gis, f. *a law; a condition.*
- Libens, tis, part. (libet,) *willing.*
- Libenter, adv. *willingly.*
- Libet, or Lubet, libuit, imp. *it pleases.*
- Libenter, adv. (libens,) *freely; willingly.*
- Liber, libēra, libērum, adj. *free.*
- Liber, libri, m. *the inner bark of a tree; a book.*
- Liberaliter, adv. (liberalis,) *liberally; kindly.*

- Liberátus**, a, um, part. (libéro,) *liberated; set at liberty.*
- Libèrè**, adv. *freely; without restraint.*
- Libèri**, òrum, m. pl. § 96; *children.*
- Libéro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to free; to liberate; to deliver.*
- Libertas**, âtis, f. *liberty.*
- Libya**, æ, f. properly *Lîbya*, a kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa.
- Licinius**, i, m. *a name common among the Romans.*
- Licet**, uit, itum est, imp. § 169; *it is lawful; it is permitted; you may; one may.*
- Licèt**, conj. *although.*
- Lienôsus**, a, um, adj. *splenetic.*
- Ligneus**, a, um, adj. *wooden; from*
- Lignum**, i, n. *wood; a log of wood; timber.*
- Ligo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to bind.*
- Liguria**, æ, f. *Liguria*, a country in the west of Italy.
- Ligus**, ūris, m. *a Ligurian.*
- Ligusticus**, a, um, adj. *Ligurian: mare, the gulf of Genôa.*
- Lilybæum**, i, n. *a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.*
- Limpidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *transparent; limpid; clear.*
- Limus**, i, m. *mud; clay.*
- Lingua**, æ, f. *the tongue; a language.*
- Linum**, i, n. *flax; lînm.*
- Liquidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *liquid; clear; pure; limpid.*
- Lis**, litis, f. *a strife; a contention; a controversy.*
- Littëra**, or Litëra, æ, f. *a letter of the alphabet: (pl.) letters; literature; learning; a letter; an epistle.*
- Litterarius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters; literary.*
- Littus**, or Litus, ōris, n. *the shore.*
- Loco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to place, set, dispose, or arrange; to give or dispose of in marriage; from*
- Locus**, i, m. in sing.; m. & n. in pl. § 92, 2; *a place.*
- Locusta**, æ, f. *a locust.*
- Longè**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (longus,) *far; far off.*
- Longinquus**, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *far; distant; long; foreign.*
- Longitúdo**, inis, f. *length; from*
- Longus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *long, applied both to time and space; lasting.*
- Locûtus**, a, um, part. (loquor,) *having spoken.*
- Locutûrus**, a, um, part. *about to speak; from*
- Loquor**, loqui, locûtus sum, dep. *to speak.*
- Lorica**, æ, f. *a coat of mail; corselet; breast-plate; cuirass.*
- Lorum**, i, n. *a thong.*

Lubens, tis, part. (lubet.)
 Lubenter, adv. (iūs, issimè.) See Libenter.
 Lubet. See Libet.
 Lubido, or Libido, īnis, f. *lust*; *desire*.
 Lubricus, a, um, adj. *slippery*.
 Luceo, lucēre, luxi, n. *to shine*.
 Lucius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen*.
 Lucretia, æ, f. *a Roman matron, the wife of Collatinus*.
 Lucretius, i, m. *the father of Lucretia*.
 Luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo,) *mourning*; *sorrow*.
 Lucullus, i, m. *a Roman celebrated for his luxury, his patronage of learned men, and his military talents*.
 Lucus, i, m. *a grove*.
 Ludo, ludēre, lusi, lusum, a. *to play*; *to be in sport*; *to deceive*.
 Ludus, i, m. *a game*; *a play*; *a place of exercise*; *a school*: gladiatorius, *a school for gladiators*.
 Lugeo, lugēre, luxi, n. *to mourn*; *to lament*.
 Lumen, īnis, n. (luceo,) *light*; *an eye*.
 Luna, æ, f. *the moon*.
 Lupa, æ, f. *a she-wolf*.
 Lupus, i, m. *a wolf*.
 Luscinia, æ, f. *a nightingale*.
 Lusitania, æ, f. *a part of Hispania, now Portugal*.
 Lusto, are, āvi, ātum, a. *to puri-*

fy; *to appease*; *to expiate*: exercitum, *to review*; *to muster*.
 Lustrum, i, n. *the lair of wild beasts*; *a den*.
 Lusus, ūs, m. *a game*; *a play*: per lusum, *in sport*; *sportively*.
 Lutatius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe*: C. Lutatius Catulus, *a Roman consul in the first Punic war*.
 Lutetia, æ, f. *a city of Gaul, now Paris*.
 Lutum, i, n. *clay*.
 Lux, lucis, f. *light*.
 Luxuria, æ, f. *luxury*; *excess*; *voluptuousness*.
 Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycian*; *of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor*.
 Lycomēdes, is, m. *a king of Scyros*.
 Lycurgus, i, m. *the Spartan law-giver*.
 Lydia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor*.
 Lysander, dri, m. *a celebrated Lacedæmonian general*.
 Lysimāchus, i, m. *one of Alexander's generals, who was afterwards king of a part of Thrace*.

M.

M., *an abbreviation of Marcus*.
 § 328.
 Macēdo, ōnis, m. *a Macedonian*.

Macedonia, æ, f. *a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epirus.*

Macedonicus, a, um, adj. *of Macedonia; Macedonian; also, an agnomen or surname of Q. Metellus.*

Macies, ei, f. *leanness; decay.*

Macrobian, òrum, m. pl. *a Greek word signifying long-lived; this name was given to certain tribes of Ethiopians, who were distinguished for the simplicity and purity of their manners, and for their longevity.*

Mactatus, a, um, part. from

Macto, are, avi, atum, a. *to sacrifice; to slay.*

Macula, æ, f. *a spot; a stain.*

Madeo, ère, ui, n. *to be moist; to be wet.*

Mænades, um, f. pl. *priestesses of Bacchus; bacchants; bacchanals.*

Mæotis, Idis, adj. *Mæotian: palus Mæotis, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.*

Magis, adv. (sup. maximè, § 194,) *more; rather; better.*

Magister, tri, m. *a teacher; a master: magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant.*

Magistratus, ùs, m. *a magistracy; a civil office; a magistrate.*

Magnesia, æ, f. *a town of Ionia.*

Magnificè, adv. (entius, entissimè,) (magnificus,) *magnificently; splendidly.*

Magnificentia, æ, f. *magnificence, splendor; grandeur; from*

Magnificus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (magnus & facio,) *magnificent; splendid.*

Magnitudo, inis, f. (magnus,) *greatness; magnitude; size.*

Magnopère, adv. (magnus & opus,) *greatly; very; earnestly.*

Magnus, a, um, adj. (comp. major, sup. maximus,) *great; large.*

Major, comp. (magnus,) *greater; the elder.*

Majores, um, m. pl. *forefathers; ancestors.*

Malè, adv. (pejùs, pessimè,) (malus,) *badly; ill; hurtfully.*

Maledico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (malè & dico,) *to revile; to rail at; to abuse; to reproach.*

Maledicus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) *reviling; railing; scurrilous; abusive.*

Maleficus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (malè & facio,) *wicked; hurtful; mischievous; injurious:—subs. an evil-doer.*

Malo, malle, malui, irr. § 178, 3; *to prefer; to be more willing; to wish rather.*

Malum, i, n. *an apple.*

Malum, i, n. (*malus*), *evil*; *misfortune*; *calamity*; *sufferings*; *evil deeds*.

Malus, a, um, adj. (*pejor*, *peſſimus*, § 125, 5,) *bad*; *wicked*: *mali*, *bad men*.

Mancinus, i, m. *a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians*.

Mando, *mandĕre*, *mandi*, *man-sum*, a. *to chew*; *to eat*.

Mando, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. *to command*; *to intrust*; *to commit*; *to bid*; *to enjoin*: *mandāre inarmoribus*, *to engrave upon marble*.

Mane, ind. n. *the morning*, § 94:—adv. *early in the morning*.

Maneo, *ĕre*, *si*, *sum*, n. *to remain*; *to continue*.

Manes, ium, m. pl: *the dead*; *the manes*; *ghosts* or *shades of the dead*.

Manlius, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.

Mano, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. *to flow*.

Mansuefacio, -*facĕre*, -*fĕci*, -*factum*, a. (*mansues & facio*), *to tame*; *to make tame*.

Mansueſcio, -*ſiĕri*, -*factus sum*, irr. § 180, N., *to be made tame*.

Mansuefactus, a, um, part.

Mantinĕa, æ, f. *a city of Arcadia*.

Manubiæ, ārum, f. pl. *booty*; *spoils*; *plunder*.

Manumissus, a, um, part. from

Manumitto, -*mittĕre*, -*misi*, -*missum*, s. (*manus & mitto*), *to set*

free, at liberty; *to free*; *to manumit*.

Manus, ūs, f. *a hand*; *the trunk of an elephant*; *a band or body of soldiers*.

Mapāle, is, n. *a hut or cottage of the Numidians*.

Marcellus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men*.

Marcus, i, m. *a Roman name and cognōmen or surname*.

Marcus, i, m. *a Roman prænōmen*.

Mare, is, n. *the sea*.

Margarita, æ, f. *a pearl*.

Mariandŷni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Bithynia*.

Marinus, a, um, adj. (*mare*), *marine*; *pertaining to the sea*; *aqua marina*, *sea-water*.

Maritŷmus, a, um, adj. *maritime*; *on the sea-coast*: *copiæ*, *naval forces*.

Maritus, i, m. *a husband*.

Marius, i, m. (C.) *a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul*.

Marmor, ōris, n. *marble*.

Mars, tis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war*.

Marsi, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Ticinus*.

Marsŷas, æ, m. *a celebrated Phrygian musician*; also, *a brother of Antigōnus, the king of Macedonia*.

- Massa**, æ, f. *a mass; a lump.*
- Massicus**, a, um, adj. *Massic, of Massicus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine: vinum, Massic wine.*
- Massilia**, æ, f. *a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.*
- Mater**, tris, f. *a mother; a matron.*
- Materia**, æ, f. *a material; matter; stuff; timber.*
- Matrimonium**, i, n. *matrimony; marriage.*
- Matrōna**, æ, f. *a matron; a married woman.*
- Matrōna**, æ, f. *a river of Gaul, now the Marne.*
- Maturesco**, maturescēre, maturui, inc. *to ripen; to grow ripe; from*
- Matūrus**, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issimus,) *ripe; mature; perfect.*
- Mauritania**, æ, f. *a country in the western part of Africa, extending from Numidia to the Atlantic ocean.*
- Mausōlus**, i, m. *a king of Caria.*
- Maxilla**, æ, f. *a jaw; a jawbone.*
- Maximē**, adv. (sup. of magis,) *most of all; especially; greatly.*
- Maxīmus**, i, m. *a Roman surname: Qu. Fabius Maximus, a distinguished Roman general.*
- Maximus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) *greatest oldest: maximus natu. See Natu.*
- Mecum**, (me & cum, § 133, 4,) *with me.*
- Medeor**, ēri, dep. § 170; *to cure; to heal.*
- Medicina**, æ, f. *medicine.*
- Medico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to heal; to administer medicine; to medicate; to prepare medically; to embalm.*
- Medicus**, i, m. *a physician.*
- Meditātus**, a, um, part. *designed; practised; from*
- Meditor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to meditate; to reflect; to practise.*
- Medius**, a, um, adj. *middle; the midst, § 205, R. 17: medium, the middle.*
- Mediomatrici**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgic Gaul.*
- Medūsa**, æ, f. *one of the three Gorgons.*
- Megāra**, æ, f. *the capital of Megaris.*
- Megarenses**, ium, m. pl. *Megarensians; the inhabitants of Megāra.*
- Megāris**, idis, f. *a small country of Greece.*
- Megasthēnes**, is, m. *a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.*
- Mehercūlē**, adv. by *Hercules; truly; certainly.*
- Mel**, lis, n. *honey.*

- Meleāgŕus** & -āger, gri, m. a king of *Calŕydonia*.
- Melior**, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 125, 5,) better.
- Meliūs**, adv. (comp. of bonē,) better.
- Membrāna**, æ, f. a thin skin; a membrane; parchment.
- Membrum**, i, n. a limb; a member.
- Memīni**, def. pret. § 183; I remember; I relate.
- Memor**, ōris, adj. *mindful*.
- Memorabilis**, e, adj. *memorable; remarkable; worthy of being mentioned*.
- Memoria**, æ, f. *memory*.
- Memōro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to remember; to say; to mention.
- Memphis**, is, f. a large city of *Egypt*.
- Mendacium**, i, n. a falsehood; from
- Mendax**, ācis, adj. *false; lying*.
- Menelāus**, i, m. a king of *Sparta*, the son of *Atreus*, and husband of *Helen*.
- Menenius**, i, m. (*Agrippa*), a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.
- Mens**, tis, f. the mind; the will; the understanding.
- Mensis**, is, m. a month.
- Mentio**, ōnis, f. (memīni,) mention or a speaking of.
- Mentior** iri, itus sum, dep. to lie;
- to assert falsely; to feign; to deceive.
- Mercātor**, ōris, m. (mercōr,) a merchant; a trader.
- Mercatūra**, æ, f. § 102, R. 2; merchandise; trade.
- Mercātus**, ūs, m. a market; a mart; a fair; an emporium; a sale.
- Mercēs**, ēdis, f. (mereo,) wages; a reward; a price.
- Mercurius**, i, m. *Mercury*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*. He was the messenger of the gods.
- Mereo**, ēre, ui, itum, n. to deserve; to gain; to acquire.
- Mereor**, ēri, itus sum, dep. to deserve; to earn.
- Mergo**, mergēre, mersi, mersum, a. to sink; to dip under.
- Meridiānus**, a, um, adj. *southern; south; at noon-day; from*
- Meridies**, iēi, m. (medius & dies,) noon; mid-day; south.
- Meritō**, adv. with reason; with good reason; deservedly.
- Meritum**, i, n. (mereo,) merit; desert.
- Mersi**. See *Mergo*.
- Mersus**, a, um, part. (mergo.)
- Merūla**, æ, f. a blackbird.
- Merx**, cis, f. merchandise.
- Messis**, is, f. (meto,) the harvest.
- Meta**, æ, f. a goal; a limit.
- Metagonium**, i, n. a promontory in the northern part of *Africa*.
- Metallum**, i, n. metal; a mine.

- Metanira**, æ, f. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Metellus**, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome.*
- Metior, metiri, mensus sum, dep.** *to measure.*
- Metius**, i, m. (Suffetius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Meto, metère, messui, messum,** a. *to reap; to mow.*
- Metuo, metuère, metui,** a. *to fear; from*
- Metus, us, m.** *fear.*
- Meus, a, um, pro.** § 139; (ego,) *my; mine.*
- Micipsa, æ, m.** *a king of Numidia.*
- Mico, âre, ui, n.** *to shine.*
- Midas, æ, m.** *a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.*
- Migro, âre, âvi, âtum, n.** *to remove; to migrate; to wander.*
- Mihi.** *See Ego.*
- Miles, itia, c.** *a soldier; the soldiery.*
- Milëtus, i, f.** *the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.*
- Militia, æ, f.** (miles,) *war; military service.*
- Milito, âre, âvi, âtum, n.** *to serve in war.*
- Mille, n. ind.** (in sing.) *a thousand: millia, um, pl. mille, adj. ind.* § 118, 6.
- Milliarium, i, n.** *a milestone; a mile or 5000 Roman feet: ad quintum milliariaura urbem, within five miles of the city.*
- Miltiâdes, ia, m.** *a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.*
- Milvius, i, m.** *a kite.*
- Minæ, ârum, f. pl.** § 96; *threats.*
- Minâtus, a, um, part.** (minor.)
- Minerva, æ, f.** *the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.*
- Minimè, adv.** (sup. of parum,) *least; at least; not at all.*
- Minimus, a, um, adj.** (sup. of parvus,) *the least; the smallest.*
- Ministerium, i, n.** (minister,) *service; labor.*
- Minium, i, n.** *red lead; vermilion.*
- Minor, âri, âtus sum, dep.** *to threaten; to menace.*
- Minor, ôris, adj.** (comp. of parvus,) *less; smaller; weaker.*
- Minos, ôis, m.** *a son of Europa, and king of Crete.*
- Minuo, minuère, minui, minütum, a.** *to diminish.*
- Minüs, adv.** (minor,) (comp. of parum,) *less: quò minüs or quominus, that—not.*
- Miracûlum, i, n.** (miror,) *a miracle; a wonder.*
- Mirâbilis, e, adj.** *wonderful; astonishing.*
- Mirâtus, a, um, part.** (miror,) *wondering at.*

- Mirè**, adv. (mirus,) *wonderfully ; remarkably.*
- Miror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to wonder at ; to admire ; from*
- Mirus**, a, um, adj. *wonderful ; surprising.*
- Misceo**, miscère, miscui, mistum or mixtum, a. *to mingle ; to mix.*
- Miser**, èra, èrum, adj. *miserable ; unhappy ; wretched ; sad.*
- Miserâtus**, a, um, part. (misèror.)
- Misereor**, miserèri, miseritus or misertus sum, dep. *to have compassion ; to pity.*
- Misèret**, miseruit, miseritum est, imp. *it pitieth : me misèret, I pity.*
- Misericordia**, æ, f. (miserìcors,) *pity ; compassion.*
- Misèror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pity.*
- Misi**. See Mitto.
- Mistus**, & **Mixtus**, a, um, part. (misceo.)
- Mithridâtes**, is, m. *a celebrated king of Pontus.*
- Mithridâticus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mithridates ; Mithridatic.*
- Mitis**, e, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *mild ; meek ; kind ; humane.*
- Mitto**, mittère, misi, missum, a. *to send ; to throw ; to bring forth ; to produce ; to afford : mittère se in aquam, to plunge into the water.*
- Mixtus**. See **Mistus**.
- Modicus**, a, um, adj. *moderate ; of moderate size ; small.*
- Modius**, i, m. *a measure ; a half-bushel.*
- Modò**, adv. *now ; only ; but : modò — modò, sometimes — sometimes : — conj. (for si modò or dummòdo,) provided that ; if only.*
- Modus**, i, m. *a measure ; a manner ; a way ; degree ; limit ; moderation.*
- Mœnia**, um, ñ. pl. *the walls of a city.*
- Mœnus**, i, m. *the Maine, a river of Germany, and a branch of the Rhine.*
- Mœrens**, tis, part. from
- Mœreo**, mœrère, neut. pass. *to be sad ; to mourn.*
- Mœris**, is, m. *a lake in Egypt.*
- Moles**, is, f. *a mass ; a bulk ; a burden ; a weight ; a pile.*
- Molestus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *irksome ; severe ; troublesome ; oppressive ; unwelcome.*
- Mollio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to soften ; to moderate ; from*
- Mollis**, e, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *soft ; tender.*
- Molossi**, òrum, m. pl. *the Molossians, a people of Epirus.*
- Momordi**. See **Mordeo**.
- Monens**, tis, part. from
- Moneo**, ère, ui, itum, a. *to advise ; to remind ; to warn ; to admonish.*

- Monimentum** or -umentum, i, n. § 102, 4; *a monument; a memorial; a record.*
- Mons**, tis, m. *a mountain; a mount.*
- Monstro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to show; to point out.*
- Mora**, æ, f. *delay.*
- Morbus**, i, m. *a disease.*
- Mordax**, âcis, adj. *biting; sharp; snappish; from*
- Mordeo**, mordere, inordini, mortuum, a. *to bite. •*
- Mores**. See **Mos**.
- Moriens**, tis, part. from
- Morior**, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, dep. § 174; *to die.*
- Moror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror, I care not for; I value not.*
- Morûsus**, a, um, adj. *morose; peevish; fretful; cross.*
- Mors**, tis, f. *death.*
- Morsus**, ûs, m. *a bite; biting.*
- Mortalis**, e, adj. *mortal.*
- Mortuus**, a, um, part. (mori- or,) *dead.*
- Mos**, moris, m. *a custom: more, after the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.*
- Mossyni**, ôrum, m. pl. *a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.*
- Motus**, ûs, m. *motion: terræ motus, an earthquake.*
- Motus**, a, um, part. from
- Moveo**, movere, movi, motum, a. *to move; to stir; to excite.*
- Mox**, adv. *soon; soon after; by and by.*
- Mucius**, i, m. (Scævola,) *a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.*
- Muliëbris**, e, adj. *womanly; female; from*
- Mulier**, êris, f. *a woman.*
- Multitudo**, inis, f. (multus,) *a multitude.*
- Multo** or -cto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to punish; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.*
- Multò**, & **Multum**, adv. *much; by far.*
- Multus**, a, um, adj. *much; many.*
- Mummius**, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Mundus**, i, m. *the world; the universe.*
- Muniendus**, a, um, part. from
- Mupio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.*
- Munus**, êris, n. *an office; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward.*
- Muralis**, e, adj. *pertaining to a wall: corôna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from*
- Murus**, i, m. *a wall; a wall of a town.*
- Mus**, muris, m. *a mouse.*

Musa, æ, f. *a muse; a song.*

Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*

Muscŭlus, i, m. dim. (mus, § 100, 3,) *a little mouse.*

Musice, es, & Musica, æ, f. (musa,) *music; the art of music.*

Musicus, a, um, adj. *musical.*

Muto, ære, avi, atum, a. *to change; to transform.*

Mygdonia, æ, f. *a small country of Phrygia.*

Myrmecides, is, m. *an ingenious artist of Miletus.*

Myndius, i, m. *a Myndian; an inhabitant of Myndus.*

Myndus, i, f. *a city in Caria, near Halicarnassus.*

Mysia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Egean sea on the west.*

N.

Nabis, Idis, m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon.*

Næ, adv. *verily; truly.*

Nactus, a, um, part. (nanciscor,) *having found.*

Nam, conj. § 198, 7; *for; but.*

Nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, dep. *to get; to find; to meet with.*

Narbonensis, e, adj. Narbonensis Gallia, *one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the southwestern part, deriving its name*

from the city of Narbo, now Narbonne.

Naris, is, f. *the nostril.*

Narro, ære, avi, atum, a. *to relate; to tell; to say.*

Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. *to be born; to grow; to be produced.*

Nasica, æ, m. *a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.*

Nasus, i, m. *a nose.*

Natalis, e, adj. *natal: dies natalis, a birth-day.*

Natans, tis, part. *from*

Nato, ære, avi, atum, freq. (no,) *to swim; to float.*

Natu, abl. sing. m. *by birth: natu minor, the younger: minimus, the youngest: major, the elder: maximus, the oldest.* § 126, 4, R. 1.

Natūra, æ, f. (nascor,) *nature; creation; power.*

Naturalis, e, adj. *natural.*

Natus, a, um, part. (nascor,) *born: octoginta annos natus, eighty years old.*

Natus, i, m. *a son.*

Naufragium, i, n. *a shipwreck.*

Nauta, æ, m. *a sailor.*

Navālis, e, adj. (navis,) *naval; belonging to ships.*

Navigabilis, e, adj. *navigable.*

Navigatio, ōnis, f. (navigo,) *navigation.*

Navigium, i, n. *a ship; a vessel.*

Navigo, ære, avi, atum, a. (navis & ago,) *to navigate; to sail:*

- navigātur, imp. *navigation is carried on; they sail.*
- Navis, is, f. *a ship.*
- Ne, conj. *not — lest; lest that; that — not: ne quidem, not even.* § 279, 3.
- Ne, conj. enclitic: in *direct* questions, it is often omitted in the translation; in *indirect* questions, *whether*: in a *second* question, *or.* § 265, R. 2.
- Nec, conj. (ne & que,) *and not; but not; neither; nor.*
- Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse,) *necessary: — subs. a friend.*
- Necessitas, ātis, f. *necessity; duty.*
- Neco, āre, āvi or ui, ātum, a. *to kill; to destroy; to slay.*
- Nefas, n. ind. (ne & fas,) *impiety; wrong.*
- Neglectus, a, um, part. from
- Negligo, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (nec & lego,) *to neglect; not to care for; to disregard.*
- Nego, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to deny; to refuse; to declare that not.*
- Negotium, i, n. (ne & otium,) *business; labor; pains; difficulty: facili or nullo negotio, easily.*
- Nemo, inis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one; no man.*
- Nemus, ōris, n. *a forest; a grove.*
- Nepos, ōtis, m. *a grandson.*
- Neptūnus, i, m. *Neptune, a son of Saturn and Ops, and the god of the sea.*
- Nequāquam, adv. *by no means.*
- Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *neither; nor; and — not.*
- Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo, § 182, 3,) *I cannot; I am not able.*
- Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. § 138; *lest any one; that no one or no thing.*
- Nereis, Idia, f. *a Nereid; a sea-nymph. The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris.*
- Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant of; not to know; can not.*
- Nestus, i, m. *a river in the western part of Thrace.*
- Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter, § 107,) *neither of the two; neither.*
- Nicomēdes, is, m. *a king of Bithynia.*
- Nidifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nidus & facio,) *to build a nest.*
- Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*
- Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
- Nihil, n. ind., or Nihilum, i, n. (ne & hilum,) *nothing: nihil habeo quod, I have no reason why.*
- Nihilominus, adv. *nevertheless.*
- Nilus, i, m. *the Nile; the largest river of Africa.*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. *too great; excessive; immoderate.*
- Nimiūm, & Nimiō, adv. *too much.*

Ninus, i, m. *a king of Assyria.*
 Niöbe, es, f. *the wife of Amphion,*
king of Thebes.

Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) *unless; ex-*
cept; if not.

Nisus, i, m. *a king of Megäris,*
and the father of Sylla.

Nitüdus, a, um, adj. (niteo,) *(niteo,)*
shining; bright; clear.

Nitor, öris, m. (niteo,) *splendor;*
gloss; brilliancy.

Nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum,
 dep. *to strive.*

Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*

No, nare, navi, natum, n. *to*
swim.

Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *(ior, issimus,)*
noble; celebrated; famous;
of high rank.

Nobilitas, ätis, f. *nobility; the*
nobility; the nobles; a noble
spirit; nobleness.

Nobilito, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to en-*
noble; to make famous.

Noceo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to hurt;*
to injure; to harm.

Noctu, abl. sing. *by night; in*
the night time. § 94.

Nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly;*
nocturnal.

Nodus, i, m. *a knot; a tumor.*

Nola, æ, f. *a city of Campa-*
nia.

Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. (non &
 volo, § 178, 2,) *to be unwill-*
ing; the imperative of nolo,
with an infinitive, is translat-
ed by not, and the infinitive,

by an imperative; as, esse
noli, be not.

Nomädes, um, m. pl. *a name*
given to those tribes who wan-
der from place to place, with
their flocks and herds, having
no fixed residence.

Nomen, inis, n. *a name.*

Non, adv. *not.*

Nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj.
the ninetyeth.

Nonne, adv. (instead of num
 non,) *not? (in a question.)*

Nonnihil, n. ind. *something.*

Nonnisi, adv. *only; not; except.*

Nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*

Nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*

Nos. *See Ego.*

Nosco, noscere, novi, notum, a.
 § 183, 3, N.; *to know; to un-*
derstand; to learn.

Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our.* § 139.

Nota, æ, f. *a mark.*

Notans, tis, part. from

Noto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to mark;*
to observe; to stigmatize.

Notus, a, um, part. (from nosco,) *(from nosco,)*
known.

Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*

Novus, a, um, adj. (comp. not
 used; sup. issimus,) *new;*
recent; fresh.

Nox, noctis, f. *night: de nocte,*
by night.

Noxius, a, um, adj. *hurtful; in-*
jurious.

Nubes, is, f. *a cloud.*

Nubo, nubere, nupsi & nupta

- sum, nuptum, n. *to cover ; to veil ; to marry ; to be married ; (used only of the wife.)*
- Nudatus, a, um, part. *laid open ; stripped ; deprived ; from*
- Nudo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to make naked ; to lay open ; from*
- Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked ; bare.*
- Nullus, a, um, gen. lus, § 107, adj. (non ullus,) *no ; no one.*
- Num, adv. : in translating direct questions, it is commonly omitted ; in indirect questions, it signifies *whether.*
- Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) *the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.*
- Numantia, æ, f. *a city of Spain, which was besieged by the Romans for twenty years.*
- Numantini, òrum, m. pl. *Numantines ; the people of Numantia.*
- Numen, ñis, n. (nuo,) *a deity ; a god.*
- Numéro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to count ; to number ; to reckon ; from*
- Numérus, i, m. *a number.*
- Numidæ, ârum, m. pl. *the Numidians.*
- Numidia, æ, f. *a country of Africa.*
- Numitor, òris, m. *the father of Rhea Silvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*
- Nummus, i, m. *money.*
- Nunc, adv. *now : nunc etiam, even now ; still.*
- Nuncûpo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to name.*
- Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. *never.*
- Nuntiatus, a, um, part. *from*
- Nuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (nuntius,) *to announce ; to tell.*
- Nuptiæ, ârum, f. pl. *nuptials ; marriage ; a wedding.*
- Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam,) *nowhere ; in no place.*
- Nutriendus, a, um, part. *to be nourished.*
- Nutrio, ire, ïvi, ïtum, a. *to nourish.*
- Nutritus, a, um, part.
- Nutrix, icis, f. *a nurse.*
- Nympha, æ, f. *a nymph ; a goddess presiding over fountains, groves, or rivers, &c*
- O.
- O ! int. *O ! ah !*
- Ob, prep. *for ; on account of ; before.*
- Obdormisco, -dormiscere, -dormivi, inc. (ob & dormisco,) *to fall asleep ; to sleep.*
- Obduco, -ducere, -dixi, -ductum, a. (ob & duco,) *to draw over ; to cover over.*
- Obductus, a, um, part. *spread over ; covered over.*
- Obedio, ire, ïvi, ïtum, n. (ob & audio,) *to obey ; to comply with ; to be subject to.*
- Obeo, ire, ïvi & ii, ïtum, irr. n.

- & a. (ob & eo,) *to go to ; to discharge ; to execute ; to die.*
- Oberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ob & erro,) *to wander ; to wander about.*
- Obîtus, ūs, m. (obeo,) *death.*
- Objaceo, ere, ui, itum, n. (ob & jaceo,) *to lie against or before ; to be oppositè.*
- Objectus, a, um, part. *thrown to, or in the way ; exposed.*
- Objicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (ob & jacio,) *to throw before ; to throw to ; to give ; to object ; to expose.*
- Obligō, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & ligo,) *to bind ; to oblige ; to obligate.*
- Obliquē, adv. *indirectly ; obliquely ; from*
- Obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique ; indirect ; sidewise.*
- Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting ; having forgotten.*
- Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblītus sum, dep. *to forget.*
- Obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious ; subject ; exposed to ; liable.*
- Obruo, -ruere, -rui, -rūtum, a. (ob & ruo,) *to overwhelm ; to cover ; to bury.*
- Obrūtus, a, um, part. *buried ; covered ; overwhelmed.*
- Obscuro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (obscurus,) *to obscure ; to darken.*
- Obscuro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech ; to conjure.*
- Obsēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (ob & sequor,) *to follow ; to serve.*
- Observeo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & servo,) *to observe ; to watch.*
- Obses, ūdis, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*
- Obseasus, a, um, part. *besieged ; from*
- Obsideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) *to besiege ; to invest ; to blockade.*
- Obsidio, ōnis, f. *a siege.*
- Obsidionalis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege ; obsidional : corōna, a crown given to him who has raised a siege.*
- Obstētrix, ūcis, f. *a midwife.*
- Obtestātus, a, um, part. *from*
- Obtestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (ob & testor,) *to conjure ; to beseech ; to entreat.*
- Obtineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (ob & teneo,) *to hold ; to retain ; to obtain : obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- Obtulit. *See Offero.*
- Obviām, adv. *in the way ; meeting ; to meet : fio or eo obviām, I meet ; I go to meet.*
- Occasio, ōnis, f. *an occasion ; a good opportunity.*
- Occāsus, ūs, m. *the setting of the heavenly bodies ; the descent ; evening ; the west.*
- Occidens, tis, m. *the west ; the setting sun ; evening.*

Occidentālis, e, adj. <i>western</i> ; <i>occidental</i> .	Oculus, i, m. <i>an eye</i> .
Occido, occidere, occidi, occisum, a. (ob & cædo,) <i>to kill</i> ; <i>to slay</i> ; <i>to put to death</i> .	Odi, odisse, def. pret. § 183, 1 <i>to hate</i> ; <i>to detest</i> .
Occido, occidere, occidi, occisum, n. (ob & cado,) <i>to fall</i> ; <i>to fall down</i> ; <i>to set</i> .	Odium, i, n. <i>hatred</i> .
*Occisurus, a, um, part. (occido.)	Odor, ōris, m. <i>a smell</i> : pl. <i>odores</i> , <i>odors</i> ; <i>perfumes</i> .
Occisus, a, um, part. (occido.)	Odōror, āri, ātus sum, dep. <i>to smell</i> .
Occēcātus, a, um, part. from	Œneus, ei & eos, m. <i>a king of Calydon, and father of Meleager and Dejanira</i> .
Occēco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to blind</i> ; <i>to dazzle</i> .	Œnomāus, i, m. § 9; <i>the name of a celebrated gladiator</i> .
Occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (occūlo,) <i>to conceal</i> ; <i>to hide</i> .	Œta, æ, m. <i>a mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Doris</i> .
Occultor, āri, ātus sum, pass. <i>to be concealed</i> ; <i>to hide one's self</i> .	Offēro, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero, § 196, 9,) <i>to offer</i> ; <i>to present</i> .
Occūpo, āre, āvi, ātum a. <i>to occupy</i> ; <i>to seize upon</i> ; <i>to take possession of</i> .	Officina, æ, f. <i>a work-shop</i> ; <i>an office</i> .
Occurro, -currere, -curri & -curri, -cursum, n. (ob & curro,) <i>to meet</i> ; <i>to go to meet</i> ; <i>to encounter</i> .	Officio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (ob & facio,) <i>to stand in the way of</i> ; <i>to injure</i> ; <i>to hurt</i> .
Oceānus, i, m. <i>the ocean</i> ; <i>the sea</i> .	Officium, i, n. <i>duty</i> ; <i>a kindness</i> ; <i>an obligation</i> ; <i>politeness</i> ; <i>civility</i> ; <i>attention</i> .
Octaviānus, i, m. (Cæsar,) <i>the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus</i> .	Olea, æ, f. <i>an olive-tree</i> .
Octāvus, a, um, num. adj. (octo,) <i>eighth</i> .	Oleum, i, n. <i>oil</i> .
Octingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. <i>eight hundred</i> .	Olim, adv. <i>formerly</i> ; <i>sometime</i> .
Octo, ind. num. adj. pl. <i>eight</i> .	Olor, ōris, m. <i>a swan</i> .
Octoginta, ind. num. adj. pl. <i>eighty</i> .	Olus, ēris, n. <i>herbs</i> ; <i>potherbs</i> .
	Olympia, æ, f. <i>a town and district of the Peloponnēsus, upon the Alpheus</i> .
	Olympicus, a, um, adj. <i>Olympic</i> ; <i>pertaining to Olympia</i> .
	Olympius, a, um, adj. <i>Olympian</i> ;

- pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.*
- Olympus, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia.*
- Omen, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
- Omnis, e, adj. *all; every; every one: omnes, all: omnia, all things: with sine, it may signify any; as, sine omni discordiâ, without any discord.*
- Onus, eris, n. *a burden; a load.*
- Onustus, a, um, adj. *laden; full of.*
- Opëra, æ, f. *labor; pains: dare opëram alicui, to attend to a thing; to devote one's self to it.*
- Opëror, äri, ätus sum, dep. *to labor; to work.*
- Opimus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior.) *rich; fruitful; fat; dainty.*
- Oportet, ère, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*
- Oppidum, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*
- Oppôno, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (ob & pono,) *to oppose; to set against.*
- Opportunus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*
- Oppositus, a, um, part. *opposed; opposite.*
- Opprimo, -primëre, pressi, -pressum, a. (ob & premo,) *to oppress; to overpower; to subdue.*
- Oppugnätus, a, um, part. from Oppugno, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (ob & pugno,) *to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*
- (Ops, nom., not in use, § 94,) opis, gen. f. *aid; help; means; assistance: opes, pl. wealth; riches; resources; power.*
- Optimë, adv. (sup. of benë,) *very well; excellently; best.*
- Optimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) *best; most worthy.*
- Optio, önis, f. *a choice; an option; from*
- Opto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to desire.*
- Opulens, & Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy.*
- Opus, eris, n. *a work; a labor; a task.*
- Ora, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*
- Ora, pl. *See Os.*
- Oraculum, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*
- Orans, tis, part. (oro.)
- Oratio, önis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*
- Orätor, öris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*
- Orbätus, a, um, part. (orbo,) *be-reaved or deprived of.*
- Orbëlus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*
- Orbis, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in*

- orbem jacere, *to lie round in a circle*: orbis, or orbis terrarum, *the world*.
- Orbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deprive*; *to bereave of*.
- Orcus, i, m. *Pluto, the god of the lower world; the infernal regions*.
- Ordino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to order*; *to ordain*; *to arrange*.
- Ordo, inis, m. *order*; *arrangement*; *a row*: ordines remorum, *banks of oars*.
- Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) *the east*; *the morning*.
- Oriens, part. (orior.)
- Orientalis, e, adj. *eastern*.
- Origo, inis, f. *source*; *origin*: originem ducere, *to derive one's origin*; *from*.
- Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177; *to arise*; *to begin*; *to appear*.
- Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) *an ornament*.
- Ornatus, ūs, m. *an ornament*; *from*.
- Orno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to adorn*; *to deck*.
- Oro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to beg*; *to entreat*.
- Orôdes, is, m. *a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Crassus*.
- Orpheus, ei & eos, m. *a celebrated poet and musician of Thrace*.
- Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *having arisen*; *risen*; *born*; *begun*.
- Ortus, ūs, m. *a rising*; *east*.
- Os, oris, n. *the mouth*; *the face*.
- Os, ossis, n. *a bone*.
- Ossa, æ, m. *a high mountain in Thessaly*.
- Ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tensum & tentum, a. (ob & tendo,) *to show*; *to point out*; *to exhibit*.
- Ostia, æ, f. *a town, built by Ancus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber*; *from*.
- Ostium, i, n. *a mouth of a river*.
- Ostrea, æ, f. pl. ostrea, ōrum, n. *an oyster*.
- Otium, i, n. *leisure*; *quiet*; *ease*; *idleness*.
- Otos, i, m. *a son of Neptune, or of Aloecus*.
- Ovis, is, f. *a sheep*.
- Ovum, i, n. *an egg*.

P.

- P., *an abbreviation of Publius*.
- Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) *food*; *fodder*.
- Paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, dep. *to make a compact*; *to form a treaty*; *to bargain*; *to agree*.
- Pactolus, i, m. *a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands*.
- Pactum, i, n. (paciscor,) *an agreement*; *a contract*: que pacto, *in what manner how*.
- Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor.)

- Padus, i, m. *the largest river of Italy, now the Po.*
- Pæne, or Pene, adv. *almost; nearly.*
- Palea, æ, f. *chaff.*
- Palma, æ, f. *the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.*
- Palpēbra, æ, f. *the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.*
- Palus, idis, f. *a marsh; a swamp; a lake.*
- Paluster, palustris, palustre, adj. *marshy.*
- Pan, Panis, m. *the god of shepherds.*
- Pando, pandēre, pansum & passum, a. *to open. to expand; to spread out.*
- Panionium, i, n. *a sacred place near mount Mycæ in Ionia.*
- Panis, is, m. *bread.*
- Panthēra, æ, f. *a panther.*
- Papirius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Papyrus, d. g. & Papyrus, i, n. *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.*
- Parātus, a, um, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (paro,) *prepared; ready.*
- Parcæ, arum, f. pl. *the Fates.*
- Parco, parcēre, peperci or parsi, *to spare.*
- Pardus, i, m. *a male panther; a pard.*
- Parens, tis, c. (pario,) *a parent;*
- father; mother; creator; author; inventor.*
- Pareo, ēre, ui, n. *to obey; to be subject to.*
- Paries, ētis, m. *a wall.*
- Pario, parēre, pepēri, partum, a. *to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.*
- Paris, Idis or Idos, m. *a son of Priam, king of Troy, and the brother of Hector.*
- Pariter, adv. *in like manner; equally; at the same time.*
- Parnassus, i, m. *a mountain of Phœcis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.*
- Paro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip: parāre insidias, to lay plots against.*
- Paropamisus, i, m. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India.*
- Pars, tis, f. *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party: magnam partem, for the most part: in utrāque parte, on each side: magnā ex parte, in a great measure; for the most part.*
- Parsimonia, æ, f. (pasco,) *frugality.*
- Parthus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*

- Particula, æ, f. dim. (pars,) *a particle; a small part.*
- Partiendus, a, um, part. (partior.)
- Partim, adv. (pars,) *partly; in part.*
- Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. (pars,) *to divide; to share.*
- Partus, a, um, part. (pario.)
- Partus, ūs, m. *a birth; offspring.*
- Parum, adv. (minūs, minimē, § 194,) *little; too little.*
- Parvulus, a, um, dim. adj. *small; very small; from*
- Parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, minimus, § 125, 5,) *small or little; less; the least.*
- Pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum, a. *to feed.*
- Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep. *to feed; to graze; to feed upon.*
- Passer, ēris, m. *a sparrow.*
- Passim, adv. *here and there; every where; in every direction.*
- Passurus, a, um, part. (patior.)
- Passus, a, um, part. (patior,) *having suffered.*
- Passus, a, um, part. (pando,) *stretched out; hung up; dried: uva passa, a raisin.*
- Passus, ūs, m. *a pace; a measure of 5 feet: mille passuum, a mile or 5000 feet.*
- Pastor ōris, m. (pasco,) *a shepherd.*
- Patefacio, facere, fēci, factum, a. (pateo & facio,) *to open; to disclose; to discover; to detect.*
- Patefio, fieri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; *to be laid open or discovered.*
- Patefactus, a, um, part. *opened, discovered.*
- Patens, tia, part. & adj. *lying open; open; clear; from*
- Pateo, ēre, ui, n. *to be open; to stand open; to extend.*
- Pater, tris, m. *a father: patres, fathers; senators: paterfamilias, patrifamilias, § 91; the master of a family; a housekeeper.*
- Paternus, a, um, adj. *paternal.*
- Patientia, æ, f. *patience; hardness; from*
- Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. *to suffer; to endure; to let; to allow.*
- Patria, æ, f. (patrius,) *one's native country; one's birthplace.*
- Patrimonium, i, n. (pater,) *patri-mony; inheritance.*
- Patrocinium, i, n. *patronage; from*
- Patrōnus, i, m. (pater,) *a patron; protector.*
- Patruēlis, is, c. *a cousin (by the father's side.)*
- Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few; a few.*
- Paulatim, adv. *gradually; little by little.*
- Paulò, or Paullò, adv. *a little.*
- Paululūm, adv. *a little.*
- Paullus, or Paulus, i, m. *a cog-*

nōmen or surname in the <i>Æmilian</i> tribe.	Pellis, is, f. <i>the skin</i> .
Pauper, ēris, adj. (ior, rīmus,) <i>poor</i> .	Pello, pellēre, pepūli, pulsum, a. <i>to drive away; to banish; to expel; to dispossess; to beat</i> .
Pauperies, ēi, f. <i>poverty</i> .	Peloponnēsus, i, f. <i>a peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea</i> .
Paupertas, ātis, f. <i>poverty; indigence</i> .	Pelusium, i, n. <i>a town of Egypt</i> .
Paveo, pavēre, pavi, n. <i>to fear; to be afraid</i> .	Pendens, tis, part. <i>hanging; impending</i> .
Pavo, ōnis, c. <i>a peacock</i> .	Pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pen-sum, n. <i>to hang</i> .
Pax, pacis, f. <i>peace</i> .	Pene, adv. <i>almost</i> .
Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. <i>to sin; to commit a fault</i> .	Penetrāle, is, n. <i>the inner part of a house</i> .
Pecto, pectēre, pexi & pexui, pexum, a. <i>to comb; to dress</i> .	Penētro, āre, āvi, ātum, (penītus,) a. <i>to penetrate; to enter</i> .
Pectus, ōris, n. <i>the breast</i> .	Penēus, i, m. <i>the principal river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus</i> .
Pecunia, æ, f. <i>money; a sum of money</i> .	Peninsūla, æ, f. (pene & insūla,) <i>a peninsula</i> .
Pecus, ūdis, f. <i>a sheep; a beast</i> .	Penna, æ, f. <i>a feather; a quill; a wing</i> .
Pecus, ōris, n. <i>cattle; a herd; a flock</i> .	Pensilis, e, adj. (pendeo,) <i>hanging; pendent</i> .
Pedes, itis, c. (pes,) <i>one on foot; a foot-soldier</i> .	Penuria, æ, f. <i>want; scarcity</i> .
Pelāgus, i, n. <i>the sea</i> .	Peperci. <i>See Parco</i> .
Peleus, i, m. <i>a king of Thessaly, the son of Æacus, and father of Achilles</i> .	Pepūli. <i>See Pello</i> .
Pelias, æ, m. <i>a king of Thessaly, and son of Neptune</i> .	Pepēri. <i>See Pario</i> .
Peligni, ōrum, m. pl. <i>a people of Italy, whose country lay between the Aternus and the Sagrus</i> .	Per, prep. <i>by; through; for, during; along</i> .
Pelion, i, n. <i>a lofty mountain in Thessaly</i> .	Pera, æ, f. <i>a wallet; a bag</i> .
Pellicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (per & lacio,) <i>to allure; to entice; to invite</i> .	Perāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & ager,) <i>to travel through; to go through or over</i> .
	Percontor & -cunctor, āri, ātus sum, dep. <i>to ask; to inquire</i> .

Percunctatus, a, um, part. (percunctor.)

Percussor, ōris, m. *a murderer; an assassin; one who wounds; from*

Percutio, -cutēre, cussi, -cussum, a. (per & quatio,) *to strike; to wound: secūri, to behead.*

Perditē, adv. *very; vehemently; exceedingly; desperately; from*

Perditus, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) *ruined; lost; undone; desperate.*

Perdix, icis, f. *a partridge.*

Perdo, -dēre, -didi, -ditum, a. (per & do,) *to ruin; to lose; to destroy.*

Perduco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (per & duco,) *to lead to.*

Perductus, a, um, part. *brought; led; conducted.*

Perigrinatio, ōnis, f. *foreign travel; a residence in a foreign country.*

Peregrinus, a, um, adj. *foreign.*

Perennis, e, adj. (per & annus,) *continual; lasting; unceasing; everlasting; perennial.*

Pereo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. *to perish; to be slain; to be lost.*

Perfidia, æ, f. *perfidy; from*

Perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) *perfidious.*

Pergamum, i, n., & -us, i, f., pl. -a, ōrum, n. *the citadel of Troy; also, a city of Mysia.*

situated upon the river Cai-cus. It was here that parchment was first made, which is hence called membrāna Pergāmi.

Pergo, pergēre, perrexī, perrectum, n. (per & rego,) *to advance; to continue.*

Pericles, is, m. *an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.*

Periculōsus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; hazardous; from*

Pericūlum, & **Periculum**, i, n. *danger; peril.*

Peritūrus, a, um, part. (pereo.)

Peritus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *skilful; experienced.*

Permeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & meo,) *to go through; to flow through; to penetrate; to permeate.*

Permisco, -miscēre, -miscui, -mistum & -mixtum, a. (per & misceo,) *to mix; to mingle.*

Permistus, a, um, part. *mixed; mingled; confused.*

Permitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (per & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust; to permit; to allow; to give leave to; to grant.*

Permutatio, ōnis, f. *exchange; change; from*

Permuto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (per & muto,) *to change; to exchange.*

- Pernicies, ēi, f. (pernéco,) *destruction ; extermination.*
 Perniciōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *pernicious ; hurtful.*
 Perpendo, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (per & pendo,) *to ponder ; to weigh ; to consider.*
 Perpēram, adv. *wrong ; amiss ; rashly ; unjustly ; absurdly ; falsely.*
 Perpetior, -pēti, -pessus sum, dep. (per & patior,) *to bear ; to suffer ; to endure.*
 Perpetuus, a, um, adj. *perpetual ; constant.*
 Perrexi. See Pergo.
 Persa, æ, m. *a Persian ; an inhabitant of Persia.*
 Persecūtus, a, um, part. from
 Persēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (per & sequor,) *to pursue ; to follow ; to continue ; to persevere in ; to persecute.*
 Perseus, ei & eos, m. *the son of Jupiter and Dandē ; also, the last king of Macedon.*
 Persicus, a, um, adj. *of Persia ; Persian.*
 Perspicio, -spicēre, -spexi, -spec-tum, a. (per & specio,) *to see through ; to discern ; to become acquainted with ; to discover.*
 Persuadeo, -suadēre, -suāsi, -suāsum, a. (per & suadeo,) *to persuade.*
 Perterreo, -terrēre, -terrui, -terrū-
 tum, a. (per & terreo,) *to frighten greatly.*
 Perterritus, a, um, part. *affrighted ; discouraged.*
 Pertinaciter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *obstinately ; constantly ; perseveringly.*
 Pertinax, ācis, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *obstinate ; wilful.*
 Pertineo, -tinēre, -tinui, n. (per & teneo,) *to extend ; to reach to.*
 Pervenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (per & venio,) *to come to ; to arrive at ; to reach.*
 Pervenitur, pass. imp. *one comes ; they come ; we come, &c.*
 Pervius, a, um, adj. (per & via,) *pervious ; which may be passed through ; passable.*
 Pes, pedis, m. *a foot.*
 Pessum, adv. *down ; under foot ; to the bottom.*
 Pestilentia, æ, f. (pestilens,) *a pestilence ; a plague.*
 Petens, tis, part. (peto.)
 Petitio, ōnis, f. *a petition ; a canvassing or soliciting for an office ; from*
 Peto, ēre, ivi, itum, v. *to ask ; to request ; to attack ; to assail ; to go to ; to seek ; to go for ; to derive ; to bring.*
 Petra, æ, f. *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa.*
 Petræa, æ, f. (Arabia,) *Arabia Petræa, the northern part of Arabia, south of Palestine.*

- Petulantia**, æ, f. *petulance*; insolence; mischievousness; wantonness.
- Phæax**, æcis, m. *a Phæacian, or inhabitant of Phæacia, now Corfu. The Phæacians were famous for luxury.*
- Paalære**, ærum, f. pl. *the trappings of a horse; habiliments.*
- Pharos**, i, f. *a small island at the western mouth of the Nile, on which was a tower or light-house, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world.*
- Pharsalus**, i, m. *a city of Thesaly.*
- Pharnaces**, is, m. *a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus.*
- Phasis**, idis & is, f. *a town and river of Colchis, on the east side of the Eurine.*
- Phidias**, æ, m. *a celebrated Athenian statuary.*
- Philæni**, òrum, m. pl. *two Carthaginian brothers, who suffered themselves to be buried alive, for the purpose of establishing the controverted boundary of their country.*
- Philippi**, òrum, m. pl. *a city of Macedon, on the confines of Thrace.*
- Philippicus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Philippi.*
- Philippides**, æ, m. *a comic poet.*
- Philippus**, i, m. *Philip; the father of Alexander; also, the son of Demetrius.*
- Philomæla**, æ, f. *a nightingale.*
- Philosophia**, æ, f. *philosophy.*
- Philosôphus**, i, m. *a philosopher; a lover of learning and wisdom.*
- Phineus**, i, m. *a king of Arcadia, and priest of Apollo.*
- Phocæi**, òrum, m. pl. *the Phocæans; inhabitants of Phocæa, a maritime city of Ionia.*
- Phocis**, Idis, f. *a country of Greece.*
- Phœnice**, es, f. *Phœnicia, a maritime country of Syria, north of Palestine.*
- Phœnix**, icis, m. *a Phœnician.*
- Phryx**, ygis, m. *a Phrygian; an inhabitant of Phrygia.*
- Picentes**, ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Picenum.*
- Picenum**, i, n. *a country of Italy.*
- Pictus**, a, um, part. (pingo,) *painted; embroidered: picta tabula, a picture; a painting.*
- Piêtas**, âtis, f. (pius,) *piety; filial duty.*
- Pignus**, òris, n. *a pledge; a pawn; security; assurance.*
- Pila**, æ, f. *a ball.*
- Pileus**, i, m. *a hat; a cap.*
- Pilus**, i, m. *the hair.*
- Pindârus**, i, m. *Pindar, a Theban, the most eminent of the Greek lyric poets.*
- Pingo**, pingere, pinxi, pictum, a. *to paint; to depict; to delineate; to draw; to represent in painting; acu, to embroider.*

Pinguis, e, adj. *fat ; fertile ; rich.*
 inna, æ, f. *a fn.*

Piræus, i, m. *the principal port*
and arsenal of Athens.

Pirâta, æ, m. *a pirate.*

Piscâtor, ôris, m. *a fisherman.*

Piscis, is, m. *a fish.*

Pisistrâtus, i, m. *an Athenian ty-*
rant, distinguished for his elo-
quence.

Pistrinum, i, n. *a mill.*

Pius, i, m. *an agnômen, or sur-*
name of Metellus.

Pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful,*
or affectionate to parents.

Placeo, ère, ui, itum, n. *to please :*
sibi, to be vain or proud of ; to
plume one's self.

Placet, placuit, or placitum est,
 imp. *it pleases ; it is determin-*
ed ; it seems good to.

Placidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)
placid ; quiet ; still ; tranquil ;
mild ; gentle.

Plaga, æ, f. *a blow ; a wound :*
plagæ, pl. nets ; toils.

Planè, adv. *entirely ; totally ;*
plainly.

Planta, æ, f. *a plant.*

Platânus, i, f. *the plane-tree.*

Platêa, æ, f. *a species of bird, the*
spoonbill.

P.ato, ônis, m. *an Athenian, one*
of the most celebrated of the
Grecian philosophers.

Plaustrum, i, n. *a cart ; a wag-*
on.

Plebs, & Plebes, is, f. *the peo-*

ple ; the common peopl. ; the
plebeians.

Plecto, plectère, — plexum, a. *to*
punish ; to weave.

Plerique, pleræque, plerâque,
 adj. pl. *most ; the most ; many.*

Plerùmque, adv. *commonly ; gen-*
erally ; for the most part ;
sometimes.

Plinius, i, m. *Pliny ; the name of*
two distinguished Roman au-
thors.

Plotinus, i, m. *See Catiênus.*

Plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead ;*
leaden ; from

Plumbum, i, n. *lead.*

Pluo, pluère, plui or pluvi, n. *to*
rain.

Plurimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of
 multus,) *very much ; most ;*
very many.

Plus, uris, adj. (n. in sing., comp.
 of multus, §§ 125, 5, & 110,)
more : pl. many.

Plûs, adv. (comp. of multum,)
more ; longer.

Pluto, ônis, m. *a son of Saturn,*
and king of the infernal re-
gions.

Poculum, i, n. *a cup.*

Poëma, âtis, n. *a poem.*

Pœna, æ, f. *a punishment.*

Pœnitet, ère, uit, imp. *it repents :*
pœnitet me, I repent.

Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to*
Carthage ; Carthaginian :—
subs. a Carthaginian.

Poëta, æ, m. *a poet.*

- Pol, adv. by *Pollux*; *truly*.
 Pollex, icis, m. *the thumb; the great toe*.
 Polliceor, eri, itus sum, dep. to *promise*.
 Pollicitus, a, um, part.
 Pollux, ucis, m. *a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor*.
 Polyxēna, æ, f. *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba*.
 Pomifer, era, erum, adj. (pomum & fero,) *bearing fruit: pomiferæ arborea, fruit-trees*.
 Pompa, æ, f. *a procession; pomp; parade*.
 Pompeianus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey*.
 Pompeius, i, m. *Pompey; the name of a Roman gens, or clan, from which sprang many distinguished individuals: (Cneius,) a distinguished Roman, sur-named the Great*.
 Pompilius, i, m. *See Numa*.
 Pomum, i, n. *an apple; any edible fruit growing upon a tree*.
 Pondus, eris, n. *a weight*.
 Pono, ponere, posui, positum, a. *to place; to put; to set*.
 Pons, tis, m. *a bridge*.
 Pontius, i, m. (Thelesinus,) *a general of the Samnites*.
 Pontus, i, m. *a sea: by synec-döche, the Euxine or Black sea; also, the kingdom of Pontus, on the south of the Euxine*.
 Poposci. *See Posco*.
 Popölor, ari, ätus sum, dep. to *lay waste; to depopulate; from*
 Popölus, i, m. *the people; a nation; a tribe: pl. nations; tribes*.
 Porrectus, a, um, part. from
 Porrigo, igere, exi, ectum, a. (porro & rego,) *to reach or spread out; to extend; to offer*.
 Porsēna, æ, m. *a king of Etruria*.
 Porta, æ, f. *a gate*.
 Portans, tis, part. (porto.)
 Portendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tentum, a. (porro & tendo,) *to presage; to forebode; to portend; to betoken*.
 Porticus, us, f. *a portico; a gallery; a porch*.
 Porto, are, ävi, ätum, a. *to carry; to bear*.
 Portus, us, m. *a port; a harbor*.
 Posco, poscere, poposci, a. *to demand; to earnestly request*.
 Positus, a, um, part. (pono,) *situated*.
 Possessio, önis, f. *possession*.
 Possessor, öris, m. *a possessor; an occupant; from*
 Possideo, -sidere, -sedi, -sessum, a. *to possess*.
 Possum, posse, potui, irr. n. (potis & sum, § 154, R. 7,) *to be able; I can*.
 Post, prep. *after:—adv. after, after that; afterwards*.

Postea, adv. *afterwards*.

Postĕra, ĕrum, adj. § 125, 4, (erior, rĕmus,) *succeeding*; *subsequent*; *next*: in postĕrum, (supply tempus,) *for the future*: postĕri, ōrum, (§ 205, R. 7, (1); *posterity*.

Postis, is, m. *a post*.

Postquam, adv. *after*; *after that*; *since*.

Postrĕmò & -um, adv. *at last*; *finally*; *from*

Postrĕmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postĕra, § 125, 4,) *the last*: ad postrĕmum, *at last*.

Postulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (posco,) *to ask*; *to ask for*; *to demand*.

Postumius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan*: (Spurius,) *a consul defeated by the Samnites, at the Caudine Forks*.

Posui. See Pono.

Potens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *powerful*.

Potentia, æ, f. *power*; *authority*; *government*.

Potestas, ātis, f. (potis,) *power*.

Potio, ōnis, f. (poto,) *a drink*; *a draught*.

Potior, iri, itus sum, dep. *to get*; *to possess*; *to obtain*; *to enjoy*; *to gain possession of*.

Potissimūm, adv. (sup. of potiūs,) *principal*; *chiefly*; *especially*.

Potitus, a, um, part. (potior,) *having obtained*.

Potiūs, adv. comp. (sup. potissimūm,) *rather*.

Poto, potāre, potāvi, potātum or potum, a. *to drink*.

Potuisse. See Possum.

Potus, ūs, m. *drink*.

Præ, prep. *before*; *for*; *in comparison of*, or *with*.

Præaltus, a, um, adj. *very high* or *lofty*, *very deep*.

Præbeo, ĕre, ui, itum, a. (præ & habeo,) *to offer*; *to supply*; *to give*; *to afford*: speciem, *to exhibit the appearance of*: usum, *to serve for*.

Præcĕdens, tis, part. from

Præcĕdo, -cedĕre, -cessi, -cessum, a. (præ & cedo,) *to precede*; *to go before*.

Præceptor, ōris, m. (præcipio,) *a preceptor*, *master*, or *teacher*.

Præceptum, i, n. (præcipio,) *a precept*; *a doctrine*; *advice*.

Præcido, -cidĕre, -cidi, -cisum a. (præ & cĕdo,) *to cut off*.

Præcipio, -cipĕre, -cĕpi, -cep tum, a. (præ & capio,) *to prescribe*; *to command*.

Præcipito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (præceps,) *to throw*; *to throw down*; *to precipitate*.

Præcipuè, adv. *especially*; *particularly*; *from*

Præcipuus, a, um, adj. *especial*; *distinguished*; *the chief*; *the principal*.

Præclârê, adv. *excellently; famously; gloriously*; from
 Præclârus, a, um, adj. *famous*.
 Præclûdo, -cludêre, -clûsi, -clûsum, a. (præ & claudio,) *to close; to stop; to shut up*.
 Præco, ônis, m. *a herald*.
 Præda, æ, f. *booty; the prey*.
 Prædico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & dico,) *to praise; to declare; to assert; to affirm*.
 Prædico, cêre, .xi, ctum, a. (præ & dico,) *to predict; to foretell*.
 Prædictus, a, um, part. *foretold*.
 Prædor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (præda,) *to plunder*.
 Præfans, tis, part. from
 Præfâri, fâtus, def. § 183, 6; *to foretell; to announce; to predict*.
 Præfêro, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (præ & fero,) *to prefer; to bear before*.
 Præfinio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (præ & finio,) *to appoint; to determine*.
 Præfinitus, a, um, part.
 Prælâtus, a, um, part. (præfêro.)
 Prælians, tis, part. (prælior.)
 Præliâtus, a, um, part. from
 Prælior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to give battle; to engage; to fight*.
 Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.
 Præmium, i, n. *a reward; a prize*.
 Præmitto -mittêre, -misi, -mis-

sum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send before*.
 Præneste, is, n. *a city of Latium*.
 Prænuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & nuntio,) *to announce; to tell beforehand; to signify; to give notice*.
 Præpâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & paro,) *to prepare; to make ready; to make*.
 Præpono, -ponêre, -posui, -postum, a. (præ & pono,) *to set before; to value more; to place over; to prefer*.
 Præsens, tis, adj. *present; imminent*.
 Præsêpe, is, n. *a manger; a crib*.
 Præsidium, i, n. *a garrison; defence*.
 Præstans, tis, part. & adj. (ior, issîmus,) (præsto,) *excellent; distinguished*.
 Præstantia, æ, f. *superiority; an advantage; a preëminence*.
 Præsto, stâre, stîti, n. & a. (præ & sto,) *to stand before; to perform; to pay; to grant, to give; to render; to execute; to cause; to excel; to be superior; to surpass: se, to show or prove one's self*
 præstat, imp. *it is better*.
 Præsum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (præ & sum,) *to be over; to preside over; to have the charge or command of; to rule over*.
 Prætendo, -tendêre, -tendi, -ten-

- sum or tum, a. (præ & tendo,) *to hold before; to stretch or extend before; to be opposite to; to pretend.*
- Præter, prep. *besides; except; contrary to.*
- Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) *besides; moreover.*
- Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, irr. a. § 182, 3, (præter & eo,) *to pass over or by; to go beyond; to omit; not to mention.*
- Prætereundus, a, um, part. (prætereo,) .
- Præteriens, euntis, part. (prætereo,) .
- Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo,) *past.*
- Præterquam, adv. *except; besides: præterquam si, except in case.*
- Prætorius, i, m. (vir,) *a man who has been a prætor; one of prætorian dignity.*
- Pratum, i, n. *a meadow; a pasture.*
- Pravitas, âtis, f. *depravity; from*
- Pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *depraved; bad.*
- Precâtus, a, um, part. (precor.)
- Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 94,) *a prayer: pl. preces.*
- Precor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pray; to entreat.*
- Premo, premere, pressi, pressum, a. *to press; to grieve; to urge.*
- Pretiosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
- mus,) *precious; valuable; costly; from*
- Pretium, i, n. *a price; a ransom; a reward: in pretio esse, to be valued; to be in estimation.*
- Priâmus, i, m. *Priam, the last king of Troy.*
- Pridie, adv. *the day before.*
- Priene, es, f. *a maritime town of Ionia.*
- Primò & -um, adv. (sup. of prius,) *first; at first: quum primum, as soon as.*
- Primoris, e, adj. *the first; the foremost: dentes, the front teeth.*
- Primus, a, um, num. adj. *the first.*
- Princeps, ipis, adj. (primus & capio,) *the chief; the first: principes, the princes; the chiefs; chief men.*
- Principatus, ûs, m. *a government; principality.*
- Priscus, i, m. *a cognomen or surname of the elder Tarquin.*
- Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 126, 1,) *the former; prior; first.*
- Prius, adv. *before; prior; first.*
- Priusquam, adv. *sooner than; before that; before.*
- Privâtus, a, um, adj. (privo,) *private; secret: — subs. a private man.*
- Pro, prep. *for; instead of.*

Probabilis, e, adj. (probo,) *probable*.

Proboscis, Idia, f. *proboscis*; *the trunk of an elephant*.

Procas, æ, m. *See* Silvius.

Procédens, tia, part. from

Procêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (pro & cedo,) *to proceed*; *to go forth*; *to go forward*; *to advance*; *to go out*.

Proceritas, âtis, f. *stature*; *height*; *tallness*; *length*; from

Procêrus, a, um, adj. *tall*; *long*.

Proclâmo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (pro & clamo,) *to cry out*; *to proclaim*.

Proconsul, ūlis, m. (pro & consul,) *a proconsul*.

Procreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro & creo,) *to beget*.

Procul, adv. *far*.

Procûro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro & curo,) *to take care of*; *to manage*.

Procûro, currere, curri & curri, cursum, n. (pro & curro,) *to run forward*; *to jut out*; *to extend*.

Prodigium, i, n. *a prodigy*.

Proditor, ôris, m. (prodo,) *a traitor*.

Proditus, a, um, part. from

Prodo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (pro & do,) *to betray*; *to relate*; *to discover*; *to disclose*; *to manifest*.

Prælior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to fight*; from

Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.

Profectus, a, um, part. (proficiscor.)

Proficiscens, tis, part. from

Proficiscor, icisci, ectus sum, dep. (pro & facio,) *to march*; *to travel*; *to depart*; *to go*.

Profiteor, -fiteri, -fessus sum, dep. (pro & fateor,) *to declare*; *to avow publicly*; *to profess*; *sapientiam, to profess wisdom*; *to profess to be a philosopher*.

Profugio, -fugere, -fûgi, -fugitum, n. (pro & fugio,) *to flee*, *to escape*.

Profûgus, a, um, adj. *fleeing*; *escaping*:—subs. *a fugitive*; *an exile*.

Progredior, -grêdi, -gressus sum, dep. (pro & gradior,) *to go forward*; *to proceed*; *to advance*.

Progressus, a, um, part. *having advanced*.

Prohibeo, êre, ui, itum, a. (pro & habeo,) *to prohibit*; *to hinder*; *to forbid*.

Prohibitus, a, um, part.

Projicio, -jicere, -jeci, -jectum, a. (pro & jacio,) *to throw away*; *to throw down*; *to throw*.

Prolâbor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (pro & labor,) *to fall down*; *to fall forward*.

Prolapsus, a, um, part. *having fallen*.

Pro'āto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (prof-
ĕro,) *to enlarge; to extend;
to amplify.*

Proles, is, f. *a race; offspring.*

Prometheus, i, m. *the son of Ia-
pētus and Clymēne.*

Promittens, tis, part. from

Promitto, -mittĕre, -misi, -mis-
sum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to prom-
ise; to offer.*

Promontorium, i, n. (pro & mons,) *a promontory; a headland; a
cape.*

Promoveo, -movĕre, -mōvi, -mō-
tum, n. & a. (pro & moveo,) *to
move forward; to enlarge.*

Pronus, a, um, adj. *inclined.*

Propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to
propagate; to prolong; to
continue.*

Prope, adv. & prep. (propius, prox
imē,) *near; near to; nigh.*

Propĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to has-
ten.*

Propinquus, a, um, adj. (prope,) *near;
related: propinqui, subs.
relations; kinsmen.*

Propior, us, adj. comp. § 126, 1;
(proximus, sup.) *nearer.*

Propius, adv. *nearer; comp. of
prope.*

Propōno, -ponĕre, -posui, -posi-
tum, a. (pro & pono,) *to set
before; to propose; to offer.*

Propōnor, -pōni, -positus sum,
pass. *to be set before: pro-
positum est mihi, I intend or
purpose.*

Propontis, idis, f. *the sea of Mar-
mōra.*

Propositus, a, um, part. *proposed;
put.*

Propriē, adv. *peculiarly; partic-
ularly; properly; strictly.*

Proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar;
proper; one's own; special.*

Propter, prep. *for; on account of.*

Propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.
(propello,) *to drive away; to
ward off; to repel.*

Propylæum, i, n. *the porch of a
temple; an entrance, the rows
of columns leading to the A-
cropōlis at Athens.*

Prora, æ, f. *the prow of a ship.*

Proscribo, -scribĕre, -scripsi,
-scriptum, a. (pro & scribo,) *to
proscribe; to outlaw; to
doom to death and confiscation
of goods.*

Prosecutus, a, um, part. *having
accompanied.*

Prosequor, -sĕqui, -secutus sum,
dep. (pro & sequor,) *to accom-
pany; to attend; to follow;
to celebrate: honoribus, to
heap or load with honors; to
honor.*

Proserpina, æ, f. *the daughter of
Ceres and Jupiter, and wife
of Pluto.*

Prospectus, ūs, m. (prospicio,) *a
prospect; a distant view.*

Prospĕrē, adv. (prosper,) *prosper-
ously; successfully.*

Prosterno, -sternĕre, -strāvi,

- stratum, a. (pro & sterno,) *to prostrate; to throw down.*
- Prostrātus, a, um, part. (proster-
no.)
- Prosum, prodesse, profui, irr. n. (pro & sum, § 154, R. 6,) *to do good; to profit.*
- Protagōras, æ, m. *a Greek philosopher.*
- Protenus, adv. (pro & tenus,) *immediately; directly.*
- Protero, -terere, -trivi, -tritum, a. (pro & tero,) *to trample upon; to tread down; to crush.*
- Protractus, a, um, part. from
- Protrāho, -trahere, -traxi, -tractum, a. (pro & traho,) *to protract; to prolong.*
- Proveniens, tia, part. from
- Provenio, -venire, -veni, -ventum, n. (pro & venio,) *to come forth.*
- Provincia, æ, f. *a province.*
- Provocatio, ōnis, f. *a provocation; a challenge; from*
- Provoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & voco,) *to call forth; to call out; to defy or challenge; to appeal.*
- Proximē, adv. (sup. of prope,) *nearest; very near; next to.*
- Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of propior,) *nearest; next.*
- Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *prudent; wise; expert.*
- Prudentia, æ, f. *prudence; knowledge.*
- Pseudophilippus, i, m. *a false or pretended Philip, a name given to Andrius.*
- Psittacus, i, m. *a parrot.*
- Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Psophis; Psophidian.*
- Psophis, idis, f. *a city of Arcadia.*
- Ptolemæus, i, m. *Ptolemy; the name of several Egyptian kings.*
- Publicē, adv. (publicus,) *publicly; at the public expense; by public authority.*
- Publicola, æ, m. (populus & colo,) *a surname given to P. Valerius, on account of his love of popularity.*
- Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,) *public: in publicum procedens, going abroad or appearing in public:—subs. publicum, the public treasury.*
- Publius, i, m. *the prænomen of several Romans.*
- Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,) *ashamed.*
- Puer, eri, m. *a boy; a servant.*
- Puerilis, e, adj. *puerile; childish. ætas, boyhood; childhood.*
- Pueritia, æ, f. *boyhood; childhood.*
- Pugna, æ, f. *a battle.*
- Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)
- Pugnatus, a, um, part. from
- Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to fight: pugnatur, pass. imp. a battle is fought; they fight.*

Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, rī-mus,) *fair; beautiful; glorious.*

Pulchritudo, inis, f. *fairness; beauty.*

Pullus, i, m. *the young of any animal.*

Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)

Pulvillus, i, m. (Horatius,) *a Roman consul in the first year of the republic.*

Punicus, a, um, adj. *Punic; belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian.*

Punio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to punish.*

Punitus, a, um, part.

Pupillus, i, m. *a pupil; a ward; an orphan.*

Puppis, is, f. *the stern of a ship.*

Purgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to purge; to purify; to clear; to clean; to excuse.*

Purpura, æ, f. *purple; the purple muscle.*

Purpuratus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple: purpurâti, pl. courtiers; nobles.*

Purpureus, a, um, adj. *purple.*

Purus, a, um, adj. *pure; clear.*

Pusillus, a, um, adj. *small; weak.*

Puteus, i, m. *a well.*

Puto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think.*

Putresco, putrescere, putrui, inc. (putreo,) *to rot; to decay.*

Pydna, æ, f. *a town of Macedonia.*

Pygmæi, òrum, m. *the Pygmies,*

a race of dwarfs, inhabiting a remote part of India or Ethiopia.

Pyra, æ, f. *a funeral pile.*

Pyramis, idis, f. *a pyramid.*

Pyrenæus, i, m., & Pyrenæi, òrum, m. pl. *Pyrenees, mountains dividing France and Spain.*

Pyrrhus, i, m. *a king of Epirus.*

Pythagōras, æ, m. *a Grecian philosopher, born at Samos.*

Pythagoræus, i, m. *a Pythagorean; a follower or disciple of Pythagoras.*

Pythia, æ, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*

Pythias, æ, m. *a soldier of Philip king of Macedon.*

Q.

Q., or Qu., an abbreviation of Quintus. § 328.

Quadragesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth; from*

Quadraginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*

Quadriennium, i, n. (quatuor & annus,) *the space of four years.*

Quadrigæ, ârum, f. *a four-horse chariot; a team of four horses.*

Quadringentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*

Quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*

Quadrupes, pēdis, adj. (quatuor

- & pes,) *having four feet; four-footed.*
- Quærens, tis, part. from
- Quæro, quærere, quæsi, quæsitum, a. *to ask; to seek for; to inquire; to search: quæritur, it is asked; the inquiry is made.*
- Quæstio, ònis, f. *a question.*
- Quæstor, òris, m. *a quæstor; a treasurer; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*
- Quæstus, ùs, m. *gain; a trade.*
- Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind; as; such as; what.*
- Quàm, conj. & adv. *as; how: after comparatives, than.*
- Quamdiu, or Quandiu, adv. *as long as.*
- Quamquam, or Quanquam, conj. *though; although.*
- Quamvis, conj. *although.*
- Quando, adv. *when; since.*
- Quantò, adv. *by how much; as.*
- Quantopère, adv. *how greatly; how much.*
- Quantùm, adv. *how much; as much as.*
- Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; as great; how admirable; how striking.*
- Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever; & ever so great.*
- Quapropter, adv. *wherefore; why.*
- Quare, adv. (quà & re,) *wherefore; for which reason; whence; therefore.*
- Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*
- Quasi, adv. *as if; as.*
- Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*
- Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*
- Quatuordécim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*
- Que, enclitic conj. § 198, N. 1; *and; also.*
- Queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. § 182, R. 3, N; *to be able; I can.*
- Quercus, ùs, f. *an oak.*
- Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain.*
- Questus, a, um, part. *complaining; having complained.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 136; *who; which; what.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, interrogative pro. *who? which? what?* § 137.
- Quì, adv. *how; in what manner.*
- Quia, conj. § 198, 7; *because.*
- Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, rel. pro. § 136; *who-soever; whatsoever; every one.*
- Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. § 138; *a certain one; a certain person or thing: quidam homines, certain men.*
- Quidem, adv. § 279, 3, (d.) *indeed; truly; at least. See Ne.*
- Quin, conj. § 198, 8; *but: but that.*

Quinctius, i, m. (Titus,) a Roman general.

Quindécim, num. adj. pl. ind. fifteen.

Quingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. the five hundredth.

Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. five hundred.

Quinquagēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. every fifty; fifty.

Quinquagesimus, a, um, num. adj. fiftieth.

Quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. fifty.

Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. five.

Quinques, num. adv. five times.

Quinto, adv. the fifth time.

Quintus, a, um, num. adj. the fifth.

Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. a surname among the Romans.

Quis, quæ, quid, pro. who? what? quid? why?

Quisnam, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. § 137; who; what.

Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. § 138, 3; any one; any thing: nec quisquam, and no one.

Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. each; every; whosoever; whatsoever.

Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 136; whoever; whatever.

Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. whosoever; whatsoever; any one.

Quò, adv. that; to the end that; whither: quò — eò, for quanto — tanto, by how much; by so much; or the more — the more.

Quòd, conj. that; because.

Quomīnus, adv. that — not.

Quomōdo, adv. how; by what means.

Quondam, adv. formerly; once.

Quoniam, conj. since; because.

Quoque, conj. also.

Quot, adj. ind. pl. how many.

Quotannis, adv. annually; yearly.

Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies,) every day; daily.

Quoties, adv. as often as; how often.

Quum, or Cūm, adv. when; quum jam, as soon as:—conj. since; although.

R.

Radius, i, m. a staff; a ray; a rod.

Radix, icis, f. a root; the foot or base of a mountain.

Ramus, i, m. a branch; a bough.

Rana, æ, f. a frog.

Rapina, æ, f. rapine; plunder; from

Rapio, rapere, rapui, raptum, a. to rob; to seize; to plunder; to hurry away.

Raptor, ōris, m. one who seizes or takes away by violence; a robber.

Raptûrus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
Raptus, a, um, part. (rapio,) seized; robbed; carried off.
Raritas, âtis, f. *rarity*.
Rarò, adv. *rarely; seldom*; from
Rarus, a, um, adj. *rare; few*.
Ratio, ònis, f. (reor,) *a reason*.
Ratis, is, f. *a raft; a ship; a boat*.
Ratus, a, um, part. (reor,) *thinking; having thought*.
Rebello, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (re & bello,) *to renew a war; to rebel; to revolt*.
Recêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (re & cedo,) *to recede; to yield; to retire; to withdraw*.
Recens, tis, adj. *new; recent; fresh*:—adv. *recently; lately; newly*: recens nati, *new-born children*.
Receptus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
Receptûrus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
Recessus, ûs, m. (recêdo,) *a recess; a corner*.
Recipio, -cipêre, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (re & capio,) *to receive; to take; to take back; to recover: animam, to come to one's self again; to recover one's senses: se, to return*.
Recognosco, -noscêre, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (re & cognosco,) *to recognize*.
Recolligo, -ligêre, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (re, con, & lego,) *to*

gather up again to recollect; to recover.
Reconditus, a, um, part. from
Recondo, dêre, dîdi, dîtum, a. (re & condo,) *to hide; to conceal*.
Recreâtus, a, um, part. from
Recreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & creo,) *to restore; to bring to life again*.
Rectè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *right; rightly; from*
Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimûs,) (rego,) *right; straight; upright; direct*.
Recuperâtus, a, um, part. from
Recupêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to recover; to regain*.
Redditûrus, a, um, part. (reddo.)
Redditus, a, um, part. from
Reddo, -dêre, -dîdi, -dîtum, a. (re & do,) *to return; to give; to give back; to make; to render; to restore; to cause: verba, to repeat: animam, to die: voces, to imitate*.
Redeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. (re & eo, § 182,) *to return; to go back*.
Rediens, euntis, part. *returning*.
Redîgo, -igêre, -êgi, -actum, a. (re & ago,) *to bring back; to reduce: in potestâtem, to bring into one's power*
Redimendus, a, um, part. from
Redîmo, -imêre, -êmi, -emptum, a. (re & emo,) *to buy back; to redeem; to ransom*.

Reducendus, a, um, part. from
Redūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -duc-
tum, a. (re & duco,) *to lead*
or *bring back*: in gratiam, *to*
reconcile.

Refērens, tis, part. *requiting*;
returning; *referring*; from

Refēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr.
a. (re & fero,) *to bring back*:
gratiam, or gratias, *to requite*
a favor; *to show gratitude*:
beneficium, *to requite a bene-*
fit: victoriam, *to bring back*
victory, i. e. *to return victori-*
ous: imaginem, *to reflect the*
image; *to resemble*: ad ali-
quam rem, *to refer to*; *to*
reckon a part of.

Refluens, tis, part. from

Refluō, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum,
n. (re & fluo,) *to flow back*.

Refugio, -fugēre, -fūgi, -fugitum,
n. (re & fugio,) *to fly back*; *to*
flee; *to retreat*.

Regia, æ, f. (regius,) *a palace*.

Regina, æ, f. (rex,) *a queen*.

Regio, ōnis, f. (rego,) *a region*;
a district; *a country*.

Regius, a, um, adj. (rex,) *royal*;
regal; *the king's*.

Regnatūrus, a, um, part. from

Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (reg-
num,) *to rule*; *to govern*.

Regnātur, pass. imp. *kingly gov-*
ernment continues.

Regnum, i, n. (rex,) *a kingdom*;
empire; *dominion*; *reign*;
government; *rule*.

Rego, regēre, rexi, rectum, a.
(rex,) *to rule*.

Regredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum,
dep. (re & gradior,) *to turn*
back; *to return*.

Regressus, a, um, part. *having*
returned.

Regūlus, i, m. *a distinguished*
Roman general in the first
Punic war.

Relātus, a, um, part. (refēro.)

Relictūrus, a, um, part. (relin-
quo.)

Relictus, a, um, part. (relinquo.)

Religio, ōnis, f. (relēgo,) *religion*;
sacredness; *sanctity*; *rever-*
ence; *religious rites*.

Relinquo, -linquēre, -liqui, -lic-
tum, a. (re & linquo,) *to*
leave; *to desert*; *to quit*; *to*
abandon.

Reliquiæ, ārum, f. pl. *the relics*;
the remains; from

Reliquus, a, um, adj. *the rest*;
the remainder; *the other*.

Remaneo, -manēre, -mansi, -man-
sum, n. (re & maneo,) *to re-*
main behind.

Remedium, i, n. (re & medeor,) *a*
remedy.

Remitto, -mittēre, -misi, -mis-
sum, a. (re & mitto,) *to send*
back; *to remit*.

Removeo, -movēre, -mōvi, -mō-
tum, a. (re & moveo,) *to remove*.

Remus, i, m. *an oar*.

Remūs, i, m. *the twin brother of*
Romūlus.

Renovātus, a, um, part. from

Renovo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & novo,) *to make anew; to renew.*

Renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & nuntio,) *to inform; to report; to declare; to announce.*

Reor, reri, ratus sum, dep. *to believe; to think.*

Repāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & paro,) *to renew; to repair.*

Repentē, adv. *suddenly.*

Reperio, -perire, -pēri, -pertum, a. (re & pario,) *to find; to discover; to invent.*

Repēto, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (re & peto,) *to demand back.*

Repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. (re & pleo,) *to fill; to fill up; to replenish.*

Repōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (re & pono,) *to place again; to restore; to replace.*

Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & porto,) *to bring back; to gain or obtain.*

Repræsentō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to represent; to paint; to depict.*

Repudiō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to repudiate; to reject; to slight; to disregard: uxōrem, to divorce.*

Requiro, -quirēre, -quisivi, -quisitum, a. (re & quæro,) *to*

seek; to demand; to require to need.

Res, rei, f. *a thing; an affair a way; a kingdom; a government; a subject: res gestæ, actions; exploits: res, res familiāris or domestica, domestic affairs; property.*

Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & servo,) *to reserve; to keep for a future time.*

Resideo, -sidēre, -sēdi, n. (re & sedeo,) *to sit; to sit down; to remain.*

Resimus, a, um, adj. *bent back; crooked.*

Resisto, -sistēre, -stīti, -stītum, n. (re & sisto,) *to resist; to withstand.*

Resolvo, -solvēre, -solvi, -solutum, a. (re & solvo,) *to loosen; to unbind; to unloose; to dissolve; to untie.*

Respondeo, -spondēre, -spondi, -sponsum, n. (re & spondeo,) *to answer; to reply; to correspond: respondētur, pass. imp. it is answered, or the reply is made.*

Responsum, i, n. *an answer; a reply.*

Respublica, reipublicæ, f. § 91; *the state; the government; the commonwealth.*

Respuo, -spuēre, -spui, a. *to spit out; to reject.*

Restituo, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (re & statuo,) *to re-*

- store; to replace; to rebuild: aciem, to cause the army to rally.*
- Retineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (re & teneo,) *to hold back; to retain; to detain; to hinder.*
- Reverā, adv. (res & verus,) *truly; in very deed; in reality; in good earnest.*
- Reverentia, æ, f. *reverence.*
- Reversus, a, um, part. *having returned.*
- Reverto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, n. (re & verto,) *to turn back; to return.*
- Revertor, -verti, -versus sum, dep. *to return.*
- Reviresco, -virescere, -virui, inc. (revireo,) *to grow green again.*
- Revōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & voco,) *to recall; to call back.*
- Revōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (re & volo,) *to fly back; to fly off again.*
- Rex, regis, m. *a king; also, the name of a plebeian family at Rome.*
- Rhadamanthus, i, m. *a lawgiver of Crete, and subsequently one of the three judges of the infernal regions.*
- Rhæti, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Rhætia, now the Grixons.*
- Rhea, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*
- Rhenus, i, m. *the river Rhine.*
- Rhinocēros, ōtis, m. *a rhinoceros.*
- Rhipæus, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan or Riphæan: montes, mountains, which, according to the ancients, were found in the north of Scythia.*
- Rhodānus, i, m. *the river Rhone.*
- Rhodiū, i, m. *an inhabitant of Rhodes; a Rhodian.*
- Rhodōpe, es, f. *a high mountain in the western part of Thrace.*
- Rhodus, i, f. *Rhodes; an island in the Mediterranean sea.*
- Rhætēum, i, n. *a city and promontory of Troas.*
- Rhyndācus, i, m. *a river of Mysia.*
- Ridens, tis, part. *smiling; laughing at; from*
- Rideo, dēre, si, sum, n. & a. *to laugh; to laugh at; to mock; to deride.*
- Rigeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be cold.*
- Rigīdus, a, um, adj. *severe.*
- Rigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to water; to irrigate; to bedew; to wet.*
- Ripa, æ, f. *a bank.*
- Risi. *See Rideo.*
- Risus, ūs, m. *laughing; laughter.*
- Rixor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to quarrel.*
- Robur, ōris, n. *strength: robur militum, the flower of the soldiers.*
- Rogātus, a, um, part. *being asked; from*
- Rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ask;*

to request; to beg; to entreat.

Rogus, i, m. *a funeral pile.*

Roma, æ, f. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber.*

Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*

Romānus, i, m. *a Roman.*

Romulus, i, m. *the founder and first king of Rome: Romulus Silvius, a king of Alba.*

Rostrum, i, n. *a beak; a bill; a snout.*

Rota, æ, f. *a wheel.*

Rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*

Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *red.*

Rudis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rude; uncultivated; new; uncivilized.*

Ruina, æ, f. *a ruin; a downfall; a fall.*

Rullianus, i, m. *a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*

Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. *to break; to break off; to break down; to violate.*

Ruo, uere, ui, utum, n. *to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush.*

Rupes, is, f. *a rock; a cliff.*

Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) *broken; violated.*

Rursus, adv. *again.*

Rus, ruris, n. *the country; a farm.*

Rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic, belonging to the country.*

Rusticus, i, m. *a countryman.*

Rutilius, i, m. *a Roman consul.*

S.

Sabini, orum, m. *the Sabines, a people of Italy.*

Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errimus,) *sacred; holy; divine; consecrated.*

Sacerdos, otis, c. *a priest; a priestess.*

Sacra, orum, n. pl. *religious service; sacrifice; sacred rites; religious observances.*

Sacrificans, tis, part. (sacrifico,) *sacrificing; offering sacrifices.*

Sacrificium, i, n. *a sacrifice, from*

Sacrifico, are, avi, atum, a. (sacer & facio,) *to sacrifice.*

Sæpè, adv. (iùs, issimè, § 194.) *often; frequently.*

Sævio, ire, ii, itum, n. (sævus,) *to rage; to be cruel.*

Sævitas, atis, f. *cruelty; severity; savageness; barbarity; from*

Sævus, a, um, adj. *severe; cruel; fierce; inhuman; violent.*

Saginatus, a, um, part. from

Sagino, are, avi, atum, a. *to fatten.*

Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow.*

- Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.*
- Saguntum, i, n. *a town of Spain.*
- Salio, salire, salui & salii, n. *to spring; to leap.*
- Salsus, a, um, adj. (sal,) *salt; sharp.*
- Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (salio,) *to dance.*
- Salūber, -bris, -bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) *wholesome; salubrious; healthy.*
- Salubritas, ātis, f. *salubrity; healthfulness.*
- Salum, i, n. *the sea.*
- Salus, ūtis, f. (salvus,) *safety; salvation; health.*
- Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to salute; to call.*
- Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; preserved; unpunished.*
- Samnites, ium, m. pl. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*
- Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy; blameless.*
- Sanguis, inis, m. *blood.*
- Sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wise:—subs. a sage; a wise man.*
- Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom; philosophy.*
- Sapio, ēre, ui, n. *to be wise.*
- Sarcīna, æ, f. *a pack; a bundle.*
- Sardinia, æ, f. *a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.*
- Sarmātæ, ārum, m. *the Sarmatians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.*
- Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa.*
- Satelles, itis, m. *a satellite; a guard; a body-guard.*
- Satiātus, a, um, part. from
- Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to satiate; to satisfy.*
- Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very; quite.*
- Satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. *satiated; full.*
- Saturnia, æ, f. *a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janicūlum.*
- Saturnus, i, m. *the father of Jupiter.*
- Saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound.*
- Saxum, i, n. *a rock; a stone.*
- Scævōla, æ, m. (Mucius,) *a brave Roman soldier.*
- Scateo, ēre, n. *to be full; to abound.*
- Scamander, dri, m. *a river of Troas, which flows from mount Ida into the Hellespont.*
- Scaurus, i, m. *the surname of several Romans.*
- Scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked; from*
- Scelus, ēris, n. *wickedness; a crime; by metonymy, § 324, 2, a wicked person.*
- Scena, æ, f. *a scene; a stage.*
- Schæneus, i, m. *a king of Ar-*

- cadia*, or of *Scyros*, and father of *Atalanta*.
- Scheria, æ, f. an ancient name of the island *Corcyra*, or *Corfu*.
- Scientia, æ, f. *knowledge*; from Scio, ire, ivi, itum, a. to know; to understand.
- Scipio, ònis, m. a distinguished Roman family: *Scipiones*, the *Scipios*.
- Scopulus, i, m. a cliff; a rock.
- Scorpio, ònis, m. a scorpion.
- Scotia, æ, f. *Scotland*.
- Scriba, æ, m. a writer; a secretary; a scribe; from
- Scribo, scribère, scripsi, scriptum, a. to write: scribère leges, to prepare laws.
- Scriptor, òris, m. a writer; an author.
- Scripturus, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scriptus, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scrutor, àri, àtus sum, dep. to search into; to trace out.
- Scutum, i, n. a shield.
- Scylla, æ, f. the daughter of *Nisus*.
- Scyros, i, f. an island in the *Ægean sea*.
- Scythes, æ, m. an inhabitant of *Scythia*; a *Scythian*.
- Scythia, æ, f. a vast country in the north of Europe and Asia.
- Scythicus, a, um, adj. *Scythian*.
- Seco, secāre, secui, sectum, a. to cut.
- Secèdo, -cedère, -cessi, cessum, n. (se & cedo,) to recede; to step aside; to withdraw.
- Sectatus, a, um, part. having followed or attended; from
- Sector, àri, àtus sum, dep. freq. (sequor, § 187, II., 1,) to follow; to pursue; to accompany; to attend; to strive after.
- Secum, (se & cum, § 133, R. 4,) with himself; with herself; with itself; with themselves.
- Secundus, a, um, adj. the second; prosperous: res secundæ, prosperity.
- Securis, is, f. an axe.
- Secutus, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Sed, conj. § 198, 9; but.
- Sedëcim, num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) sixteen.
- Sedeo, sedère, sedi, sessum, n. to sit; to light upon.
- Sedes, is, f. a seat; a residence; a settlement: regni, the seat of government.
- Seditio, ònis, f. sedition; a rebellion; an insurrection.
- Sedulus, a, um, adj. diligent.
- Seges, ètis, f. a crop; a harvest.
- Segnis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) dull; slow; slothful; sluggish.
- Sejungo, -jungère, -junxi, -junctum, a. (se & jungo,) to divide; to sever; to separate.
- Seleucia, æ, f. a town of Syria near the *Orontes*.

- Semel**, adv. *once*: plus **semel**, *more than once*.
- Semèle**, es, f. *a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus*.
- Semirāmis**, idis, f. *a warlike queen of Assyria, and the wife of Ninus*.
- Semper**, adv. *always*.
- Sempiternus**, a, um, adj. *everlasting*.
- Sempronius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan: Sempronius Gracchus, a Roman general*.
- Sena**, æ, f. *a town of Picenum*.
- Senātor**, ōris, m. (**senex**), *a senator*.
- Senātus**, ūs & i, m. (**senex**), *a senate*.
- Senecta**, æ, or **Senectus**, ūtis, f. (**senex**), *old age*.
- Senescens**, tis, part. from
- Senesco**, senescēre, senui, inc. *to grow old; to wane*.
- Senex**, is, c. *an old man or woman*:—adj. *old*: (comp. **senior**.) § 126, 4.
- Senōnes**, um, m. pl. *a people of Gaul*.
- Sensi**. See **Sentio**.
- Sensus**, ūs, m. (**sentio**), *sense; feeling*.
- Sententia**, æ, f. *an opinion; a proposition; a sentiment; from*
- Sentio**, sentire, sensi, sensum, a. *to feel; to perceive; to be sensible of; to observe; to suppose*.
- Sepāro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. se & paro,) *to separate; to divide*.
- Sepelio**, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum, a. *to bury; to inter*.
- Sepes**, is, f. *a hedge; a fence*.
- Septem**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven*.
- Septentrio**, ōnis, m. *the Northern Bear; the north*.
- Septies**, num. adv. *seven times*.
- Septimus**, a, um, num. adj. (**septem**), *the seventh*.
- Septingentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth*.
- Septuagesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth*.
- Septuaginta**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy*.
- Sepulcrum**, i, n. *a grave; a sepulchre; a tomb*.
- Sepultura**, æ, f. *burial; interment*.
- Sepultus**, a, um, part. (**sepelio**), *buried*.
- Sequāna**, æ, m. *the Seine, a river in France*.
- Sequens**, tis, part. from
- Sequor**, sequi, secūtus sum, dep. *to follow; to pursue*
- Secūtus**, a, um, part. (**sequor**).
- Serēnus**, a, um, adj. *serene; tranquil; clear; fair; bright*.
- Sergius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Sermo**, ōnis, m. *speech; a discourse; conversation*.
- Serò**. (**seriūs**), adv. *late; too late*.
- Sero**, serēre, sevi, satum, a. *to sow; to plant*.

- Serpens**, tis, c. (serpo,) *a serpent ; a snake.*
- Sertorius**, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Serus**, a, um, adj. *late.*
- Servilius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family : Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Caesar.*
- Servia**, ire, ivi, itum, n. (servus,) *to be a slave ; to serve, (as a slave.)*
- Servitium**, i, n., or **Servitus**, ūtis, f. (servus,) *slavery ; bondage.*
- Servius**, i, m. (Tullius,) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- Servo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to preserve ; to guard ; to watch ; to keep.*
- Servus**, i, m. *a slave ; a servant.*
- Sese**, pro. acc. & abl. § 133, R. 2 ; *himself ; herself ; themselves.*
- Sestertium**, i, n. *a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces. § 327, (b)*
- Sestertius**, i, m. *a sesterce, or two and a half asses. § 327, 3.*
- Sestos**, i, or -us, i, f. *a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.*
- Seta**, æ, f. *a bristle.*
- Setinus**, a, um, adj. *Setine ; belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.*
- Sex**, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- Sexagesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth.*
- Sexaginta**, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*
- Sexcentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*
- Sextus**, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
- Si**, conj. *if ; whether ; to see whether : si quando, if at any time.*
- Sic**, adv. *so ; thus ; in such a manner.*
- Siccus**, i, m. (Dentātus,) *the name of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Siccus**, a, um, adj. *dry : siccum, dry land.*
- Sicilia**, æ, f. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.*
- Siculus**, a, um, adj. *Sicilian : fretum, the straits of Messina.*
- Sicut**, & **Sicūti**, adv. (sic ut,) *as ; as if.*
- Sidon**, ōnis, f. *a maritime city of Phœnicia.*
- Sidonius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon ; Sidonian.*
- Sidus**, ēris, n. *a star.*
- Significo**, are, āvi, ātum, a. (signum & facio,) *to designate ; to mark ; to express ; to signify ; to give notice ; to imply or mean.*
- Signum**, i, n. *a sign ; a token ; a statue ; a standard ; colors.*
- Silens**, tis, part. (sileo,) *silent ; keeping silence.*
- Silentium**, i, n. *silence.*
- Silēnus**, i, m. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus.*

Sileo, ère, ui, n. *to be silent ; to conceal.*

Silva, or Sylva, æ, f. *a forest ; a wood.*

Silvia, æ, f. (Rhea,) *the mother of Romulus.*

• Silvius, i, m. *a son of Æneas, the second king of Alba : Silvius Procas, a king of Alba, the father of Numitor and Amulius.*

Simia, æ, f. *an ape.*

Similis, e, adj. (ior, limus,) *similar ; like.*

Similiter, adv. *in like manner.*

Simplex, icis, adj. (semel & plico,) *simple ; artless ; open ; plain ; single.*

Simöis, entis, m. *a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander.*

Simonides, is, m. *a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea.*

Simul, adv. *at the same time ; at once ; together ; as soon as : simul — simul, as soon as, or no sooner than.*

Simulacrum, i, n. (simûlo,) *an image ; a statue.*

Sin, conj. *but if.*

Sine, prep. *without.*

Singulâris, e, adj. *single ; singular ; distinguished ; extraordinary : certâmen singulâre, a single combat.*

Singûli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each ; one by one ; every : singûlis mensibus, every month : singûlis singûlas partes, to each a share.*

Sinister, ra, rum, adj. *left.*

Sino, sinère, sivi, situm, a. *to permit.*

Sinus, ûs, m. *a bosom ; a bay ; a gulf.*

Siquis, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro. *if any one ; if any thing.*

Siquando, adv. *if at any time ; if ever.*

Sitio, ire, ii, n. & a. *to thirst ; to be thirsty ; to earnestly desire.*

Sitis, is, f. *thirst.*

Situs, a, um, adj. *placed ; set ; situated ; permitted.*

Sive, conj. *or ; or if ; whether.*

Sobrius, a, um, adj. *sober ; temperate.*

Socer, eri, m. *a father-in-law.*

Sociâlis, e, adj. (socius,) *pertaining to allies ; social ; confederate.*

Sociêtas, âtis, f. *society ; alliance ; intercourse ; partnership ; from*

Socius, i, m. *an ally ; a companion.*

Socordia, æ, f. (socors,) *negligence ; sloth.*

Socrâtes, is, m. *the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.*

Sol, solis, m. *the sun.*

Soléo, ère, itus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2 ; *to be wont ; to be accustomed : solébat, used.*

Solidus, a, um, adj. *whole ; solid ; entire.*

Solitûdo, inis, f. (solus,) *a desert ; a wilderness ; a solitary place.*

Solitus, a, um, part. (soleo,) *accustomed ; usual.*

- Sollers, tis, adj. *ingenious*; *inventive*; *cunning*; *skilful*; *shrewd*.
- Sollertia, æ, f. *sagacity*; *skill*; *shrewdness*.
- Solon, ònis, m. *the lawgiver of the Athenians, and one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Solstitium, i, n. (sol & sisto,) *the solstice, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from bruma, the winter solstice; the longest day*.
- Solum, i, n. *the earth; the soil; land*.
- Solùm, adv. *alone*; *only*; from
- Solus, a, um, adj. § 107; *alone*.
- Solütus, a, um, part. from
- Solvo, solvère, solvi, solütum, a. *to dissolve*; *to melt*; *to answer*.
- Somnio, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to dream*; from
- Somnium, i, n. *a dream*; from
- Somnus, i, m. *sleep*.
- Sonitus, ùs, m. *a sound*; *a noise*.
- Sono, ãre, ui, itum, n. *to sound*; *to resound*; from
- Sonus, i, m. *a sound*.
- Sorbeo, -ère, -ui, *to suck in*; *to absorb*.
- Soror, òris, f. *a sister*.
- Sp., *an abbreviation of Spurius*.
- Spargo, spargère, sparsi, sparsum, a. *to sprinkle*; *to strew*; *to scatter*; *to sow*.
- Sparsi. See Spargo.
- Sparsus, a, um, part.
- Sparta, æ, f. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Lacedæmonia*.
- Spartacus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Spartanus, i, m. *a Spartan*.
- Sparti, òrum, m. pl. *a race of men, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed*.
- Spartum, i, n. *Spanish broom, a plant of which ropes were made*.
- Spatiosus, a, um, adj. *large*; *spacious*; from
- Spatium, i, n. *a space*; *room*; *distance*.
- Species, èi, f. (specio,) *an appearance*.
- Spectaculum, i, n. *a spectacle*; *a show*; from
- Specto, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. freq. (specio,) *to behold*; *to see*; *to consider*; *to regard*; *to relate*; *to refer*.
- Specus, ùs, m. f. & n. *a cave*.
- Spelunca, æ, f. *a cave*.
- Spero, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to hope*; *to expect*.
- Spes, ei, f. *hope*; *expectation*; *promise*.
- Speusippus, i, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato*.
- Sphinx, gis, f. *a Sphinx. The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion*.

- Spina, æ, f. *a thorn; a sting; a quill; a spine; a backbone.*
- Spiritus, ūs, m. *a breath; from*
- Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to breathe.*
- Splendeo, ēre, ui, n. *to shine; to be conspicuous.*
- Splendidus, a, um, adj. *splendid; illustrious.*
- Splendor, ōris, m. *brightness; splendor.*
- Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to despoil; to strip; to deprive; from*
- Spolium, i, n. *spoils; booty.*
- Spondeo, spondere, spopondi, sponsum, a. *to promise; to engage.*
- Sponsa, æ, f. *a bride.*
- Spontis, gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 94; *of himself; of itself; of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.*
- Spurius, i, m. *a prænomen among the Romans.*
- Squama, æ, f. *the scale of a fish.*
- Stabulum, i, n. (sto,) *a stall; a stable.*
- Stadium, i, n. *a stadium; a furlong; a measure of 125 paces; the race-ground.*
- Stannum, i, n. *tin.*
- Stans, stantis, part. (sto.)
- Statim, adv. *immediately.*
- Statio, ōnis, f. (sto,) *a station: navium, roadstead; an anchoring-place.*
- Statua, æ, f. (statuo,) *a statue.*
- Statuarius, i, m. *a statuary; a sculptor.*
- Statuo, uere, ui, ūtum, a. *to determine; to resolve; to fix; to judge; to decide; to believe.*
- Status, a, um, adj. *fixed; stated; appointed; certain.*
- Statutus, a, um, part. (statuo,) *placed; resolved; fixed; settled.*
- Stella, æ, f. *a star.*
- Sterilis, e, adj. *unfruitful; sterile; barren.*
- Sterto, ēre, ui, n. *to snore.*
- Stipes, itis, m. *a stake; the trunk of a tree.*
- Stirps, is, f. *a root; a stock; a race; a family.*
- Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. *to stand; to be stationary: stare a partibus, to favor the party.*
- Stoicus, i, m. *a Stoic, one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno.*
- Stoliditas, ātis, f. *stupidity; from*
- Stolidus, a, um, adj. *foolish; silly; stupid.*
- Strages, is, f. (sterno,) *an overthrow; slaughter.*
- Strangulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strangle.*
- Strenue, adv. *bravely; actively; vigorously; strenuously; from*
- Strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold; strenuous; brave; valiant.*
- Strophædes, um, f. pl. *two small islands in the Ionian sea.*
- Struo, struere, struxi, structum.

- a. *to put together; to construct; to build*: insidias, *to prepare an ambush.*
- Struthiocamēlus, i, m. *an ostrich.*
- Strymon, ōnis, m. *a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.*
- Studeo, ēre, ui, n. *to favor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue.*
- Studiōse, adv. (studiōsus,) *studiously; diligently.*
- Studium, i, n. *zeal; study; diligence; eagerness.*
- Stultitia, æ, f. *folly; from*
- Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, iessimus,) *foolish: stulti, fools.*
- Stupeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be astonished at; to be amazed.*
- Sturnus, i, m. *a starling.*
- Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)
- Suadens, tis, part. from
- Suadeo, suadēre, suasi, suasum, a. & n. *to advise; to persuade; to urge.*
- Suavitas, ātis, f. (suavis,) *sweetness; grace; melody.*
- Suaviter, adv. *sweetly; agreeably.*
- Sub, prep. *under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of.*
- Subducō, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (sub & duco,) *to withdraw; to take away; to withhold.*
- Subductus, a, um, part.
- Subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (sub & eo, § 182,) *to go under; to submit to: onus, to take up or sustain a burden.*
- Subigo, -igēre, -ēgi, -actum, a. (sub & ago,) *to subject; to subdue; to conquer.*
- Subitō, adv. *suddenly; from*
- Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) *sudden; unexpected.*
- Sublātus, a, um, part. (sustollo,) *taken away; lifted up.*
- Sublimis, e, adj. *sublime; high in the air: in sublime, aloft.*
- Sublimē, adv. *aloft; in the air.*
- Submergo, -mergēre, -mersi, -mersum, a. (sub & mergo,) *to overwhelm; to sink.*
- Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed; to sink.*
- Submersus, a, um, part.
- Subridens, tis, part. *smiling at.*
- Subrideo, -ridēre, -risi, -risum, n. (sub & rideo,) *to smile.*
- Subsilio, -silire, -silui & -silii, n. (sub & salio,) *to leap; to jump.*
- Substituo, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (sub & statuo,) *to put in one's place; to substitute.*
- Subter, prep. *under.*
- Subterraneus, a, um, adj. (sub & terra,) *subterranean.*
- Subvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (sub & venio,) *to come to one's assistance; to succor to help.*

Subvôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (sub & volo,) *to fly up.*

Succêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (sub & cedo,) *to succeed ; to follow.*

Successor, ôris, m. *a successor.*

Succus, i, m. *juice ; liquid ; sap.*

Suffêro, sufferre, sustûli, sublâtum, irr. a. (sub & fero,) *to take away ; to undertake ; to bear.*

Suffetius, i, m. (Metius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*

Sufficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, n. (sub & facio,) *to suffice ; to be sufficient.*

Suffodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (sub & fodio,) *to dig under ; to undermine.*

Suffossus, a, um, part.

Suffragium, i, n. *suffrage ; vote ; a ballot ; choice.*

Sui, pro. gen. § 133 ; *of himself ; of herself ; of itself : duæ sibi similes, like one another.*

Sulla, or Sylla, æ, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*

Sulpicius, i, m. (Gallus,) *a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology.*

Sum, esse, fui, irr. n. § 153 ; *to be ; to exist ; to serve for : terrôri esse, to excite terror.*

Summus, a, um, adj. (see Supêrus,) *the highest ; greatest ;*

perfect : in summâ aquâ, on the surface of the water.

Sumo, sumere, sumpsi, sumptum, a. *to take.*

Sumptus, a, um, part.

Sumptus, ûs, m. *expense.*

Supellex, supellectilis, f. *furniture ; household goods.*

Super, prep. *above ; upon.*

Superbè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *proudly ; haughtily.*

Superbia, æ, f. (superbus,) *pride ; haughtiness.*

Superbio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be proud ; to be proud of ; from*

Superbus, a, um, adj. *proud ; a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, the Proud.*

Superfluus, a, um, adj. (superfluo,) *superfluous.*

Superjacio, -jacere, -jeci, -jactum, a. (super & jacio,) *to throw upon ; to shoot over.*

Superjactor, -jaci, -jactus sum, pass. *to be shot over.*

Supêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (super,) *to surpass ; to conquer ; to excel ; to vanquish.*

Superstitiosus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*

Supersum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (super & sum,) *to remain ; to survive.*

Supêrus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior ; sup. suprêmus or summus, § 125, 4,) *above ; high ; upper.*

- Supervacuus**, a, um, adj. *superfluous*.
- Supervenio**, -venire, -véni, -ventum, n. (super & venio,) *to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly*.
- Supervolo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (super & volo,) *to fly over*.
- Suppêto**, êre, ivi, itum, n. (sub & peto,) *to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient*.
- Supplex**, icis, adj. *suppliant*.
- Supplicium**, i. n. *a punishment*.
- Suppono**, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (sub & pono,) *to put under; to substitute*.
- Supra**, prep. & adv. *above; before*.
- Surêna**, æ, m. *the title of a Parthian officer, next in authority to the king*.
- Surgo**, surgêre, surrexi, surrectum, n. *to rise*.
- Sus**, uis, c. *swine; a hog*.
- Suscipio**, -cipêre, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (sub & capio,) *to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive*.
- Suspectus**, a, um, part. & adj. (suspicio,) *suspected; mistrusted*.
- Suspendo**, -pendêre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (sub & pendo,) *to suspend; to hang; to hang up*.
- Suspensus**, a, um, part.
- Suspicio**, -spicêre, -spexi, -spec-tum, a. (sub & specio,) *to suspect*.
- Suspîcor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to suspect; to surmise*.
- Sustento**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to sustain; to support: sustentâre vitam, to support one's self; from*
- Sustineo**, -tinêre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (sub & teneo,) *to bear; to carry; to sustain; to support*.
- Sustollo**, sustollêre, sustûli, sublâtum, a. *to take away; to lift up; to raise*.
- Suus**, a, um, pro. *his; hers; its; theirs*. § 139, R. 2.
- Sylla**. See Sulla.
- Syllâba**, æ, f. *a syllable*.
- Sylva**. See Silva.
- Syphax**, âcis, m. *a king of Numidia*.
- Syracusæ**, ârum, f. pl. *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily*.
- Syria**, æ, f. *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea*.
- Syriâcus**, a, um, adj. *Syrian; belonging to Syria*.

T.

- T.**, an abbreviation of Titus.
- Tabesco**, tabescêre, tabui, inc. *to consume; to pine away*.
- Tabûla**, æ, f. *a table; a tablet, a picture; a painting: plumbæ tabûla, a plate or sheet of lead*.
- Taceo**, êre, ui, itum, n. *to be silent*.

Tactus, ūs, m. (*tango*,) *the touch*.
Tædet, tæduit, tæsum est or
pertæsum est, imp. *to be*
weary of: vitæ eos tædet,
they are weary of life.

l'ænârus, i, m., & um, i, n. *a*
promontory in Laconia, now
cape Matapan.

Talentum, i, n. *a talent; a sum*
variously estimated from \$860
to \$1020.

Talis, e, adj. *such*.

Talpa, æ, c. *a mole*.

Tam, adv. *so; so much*.

Tamen, conj. *yet; notwithstanding*
still; nevertheless.

Tanâis, is, m. *a river between Eu-*
rope and Asia, now the Don.

Tanâquil, ilis, f. *the wife of Tar-*
quinius Priscus.

Tandem, adv. *at length; at last;*
finally.

Tango, tangere, tetîgi, tactum,
a. *to touch*.

Tanquam, or Tamquam, adv. *as;*
as well as; as if; like.

Tantâlus, i, m. *a son of Jupiter;*
the father of Pelops, and king
of Phrygia.

Tantò, adv. (*tantus*,) *so much*.

Tantopère, adv. (*tantus & opus*),
so much; so greatly.

Tantum, adv. *only; so much;*
from

Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great;*
such: tanti, of so much value:
tanti est, it is worth the pains;
it makes amends: non est

tanti, it is not best; it is not
worth while.

Tardè, adv. (*iûs, issimè*), (*tardus*),
slowly.

Tarditas, âtis, f. (*tardus*), *slow-*
ness; dulness; heaviness.

Tardo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to retard;*
to check; to stop; from

Tardus, a, um, adj. *slow; dull*.

Tarentinus, a, um, adj. *Tar-*
entine; of or belonging to
Tarentum: Tarentini, Tar-
entines; the inhabitants of
Tarentum.

Tarentum, i, n. *a celebrated city*
in the south of Italy.

Tarpêia, æ, f. *the daughter of*
Sp. Tarpeius: she betrayed
the Roman citadel to the Sa-
bines.

Tarpêius, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian:*
mons, the Tarpeian or Capi-
toline mount.

Tarquiniî, òrum, m. pl. *a city of*
Etruria, whence the family of
Tarquin derived their name.

Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin; the*
name of an illustrious Roman
family, of which two, Priscus
and Superbus, were kings:
Tarquiniî, òrum, pl. the Tar-
quins.

Tartârus, i, m., & -a, òrum, pl.
n. *Tartarus; the infernal re-*
gions.

Taurica, æ, f. *a large peninsula*
of the Black sea, now called
the Crimea or Taurida.

- Faurus**, i, m. *a high range of mountains in Asia.*
- Taurus**, i, m. *a bull.*
- Taÿgētus**, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.*
- Tectum**, i, n. *a roof; a house.*
- Tectus**, a, um, part. (tego,) *covered; defended.*
- Teges**, ētis, f. *a mat; a rug; a coverlet; from*
- Tego**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. *to cover; to defend.*
- Tegumentum**, i, n. *a covering.*
- Telum**, i, n. *a weapon; a dart; an arrow.*
- Temērē**, adv. *at random; accidentally; rashly.*
- Tempe**, n. pl. indec. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows.*
- Temperies**, iēi, f. *temperateness; mildness; temperature.*
- Tempeſtas**, ātis, f. *a storm; a tempest.*
- Templum**, i, n. *a temple.*
- Tempus**, ōris, n. *time; a season: ad tempus, at the time appointed: ex tempore, without premeditation.*
- Temulentus**, a, um, adj. *drunken; intoxicated.*
- Tendo**, tendēre, tetendi, tensum, a. *to stretch; to stretch out; to extend; to go; to advance.*
- Tenēbræ**, ārum, f. pl. *darkness.*
- Teneo**, tenēre, tenui, tentum, a. *to hold; to have; to keep; to possess; to know; to hold by a garrison: portum, to reach the harbor.*
- Tentātus**, a, um, part. from
- Tento**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. *to attempt; to try.*
- Tentyritæ**, ārum, c. pl. *the inhabitants of Tentyra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.*
- Tenuis**, e, adj. *thin; light; rare.*
- Tenus**, prep. *up to; as far as.*
- Tepeſco**, eſcēre, ui, inc. (tepeo,) *to grow warm or cool; to become tepid.*
- Ter**, num. adv. *thrice.*
- Terentius**, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Tergum**, i, n. *the back; the farther side: a tergo, from behind: ad terga, behind.*
- Termino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bound; to limit; to terminate.*
- Terminus**, i, m. *a boundary; a limit; an end; bounds.*
- Terni**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three by three; three.*
- Terra**, æ, f. *the earth; a country; the land: omnes terræ, the whole world.*
- Terreo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to terrify; to scare; to frighten.*
- Terreſter**, terreſtris, terreſtre, adj. *terrestrial: animal terreſtre, a land animal.*
- Terribilis**, e, adj. *terrible.*
- Territo**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (terreo,) *to terrify; to affright.*

- Territorium, i, n. (terra,) *territory*.
 Territus, a, um, part. (terreo.)
 Terror, ōris, m. *terror*; *consternation*; *fear*.
 Tertius, a, um, num. adj. *the third*.
 Tertio, num. adv. *the third time*.
 Testa, æ, f. *an earthen vessel*; *a shell*.
 Testamentum, i, n. *a will*; *a testament*.
 Testudo, inis, f. *a tortoise*.
 Tetigi. See Tango.
 Teutōnes, um, & Teutōni, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation who lived in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri*.
 Texo, texere, texui, textum, a, *to weave*; *to plait*; *to form*; *to construct*.
 Thalāmus, i, m. *a bed-chamber*; *a dwelling*.
 Thales, is & étis, m. *a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
 Thasus, i, f. *an island on the coast of Thrace*.
 Theātrum, i, n. *a theatre*.
 Thebæ, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes, the capital of Bœotia*.
 Thebānus, a, um, adj. *Theban*; *belonging to Thebes*.
 Thelesinus, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
 Themistōcles, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war*.
 Theodōrus, i, m. *a philosopher of Cyrænæ*.
 Thermōdon, ontis, m. *a river of Pontus*.
 Theseus, i, m. *a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity*.
 Thessalia, æ, f. *Thessaly*; *a country of Greece, south of Macedonia*.
 Thessālus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly*; *Thessalian*.
 Thestius, i, m. *the father of Althæa*.
 Thetis, idis & idos, f. *one of the sea nymphs*; *the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*.
 Theutobōchus, i, m. *a king of the Cimbri*.
 Thyrcia, æ, f. *Thrace, a large country east of Macedonia*.
 Thracius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace*; *Thracian*.
 Thrasylbulus, i, m. *an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants*.
 Thus, thuris, n. *frankincense*.
 Tibēris, is, m. § 79; *the Tiber, a famous river of Italy*.
 Tibi. See Tu.
 Tibicen, inis, m. *one who plays upon the flute*; *a piper*.
 Ticinum, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal*.

- Tigrānes, is, m. *a king of Armenia Major.*
- Tigranocerta, ōrum, n. *a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes.*
- Tigris, idis, (*seldom is,*) f. *a tiger.*
- Tigris, idis & is, m. *a river in Asia.*
- Timens, tis, part. from
- Timeo, ēre, ui, n. & a. *to fear; to dread; to be afraid.*
- Timidus, a, um, adj. *timid; cowardly.*
- Timor, ōris, m. *fear.*
- Tinnitus, ūs, m. *a tinkling.*
- Tintinnabulum, i, n. *a bell.*
- Titio, ōnis, m. *a brand; a firebrand.*
- Titus, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
- Toléro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bear; to endure; to admit of.*
- Tollo, tollere, sustūli, sublātum, a. *to raise; to pick up; to remove; to do away with.*
- Tondeo, tondere, totondi, tonsum, a. *to shave; to shear.*
- Tonitru, u, n. *thunder.*
- Tono, āre, ui, itum, n. *to thunder: tonat, it thunders.*
- Tormentum, i, n. (torqueo,) *an engine for throwing stones and darts.*
- Torquātus, i, m. *a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants.*
- Torquis, is, d. *a collar; a chain.*
- Tot, ind. adj. *so many.*
- Totidem, ind. adj. *the same number; as many.*
- Totus, a, um, adj. § 107; *whole entire; all.*
- Trabs, is, f. *a beam.*
- Tractātus, a, um, part. from
- Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (traho,) *to treat; to handle.*
- Tractus, ūs, m. (traho,) *a tract; a country; a region.*
- Tractus, a, um, part. (traho.)
- Traditus, a, um, part. from
- Trado, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (trans & do,) *to deliver; to give; to give up; to relate; to teach: tradunt, they report: traditur, it is related; it is reported: traduntur, they are reported.*
- Tragicus, a, um, adj. *tragic.*
- Tragædia, æ, f. *a tragedy.*
- Traho, trahere, traxi, tractum, a. *to draw; to drag: bellum, to protract; to prolong: liquidas aquas trahere, to draw along clear waters; to flow with a clear stream.*
- Trajicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (trans & jacio,) *to convey over; to pass or cross over.*
- Trames, itis, m. (trameo,) *a path; a way.*
- Trano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (trans & no,) *to swim over.*
- Tranquillus, a, um, adj. *tranquil; calm; serene.*
- Trans, prep. *over; beyond; on the other side.*
- Transactus, a, um, part. (trans-igo.)

- Transeo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (trans & eo,) *to pass or go over.*
 Transféro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr. a. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry over: se ad aliquem, to go over to.*
 Transfigo, -figere, -fixi, -fixum, a. (trans & figo,) *to pierce; to run through; to stab.*
 Transfuga, æ, c. *a deserter.*
 Transgredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (trans & gradior,) *to go or pass over.*
 Transigo, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (trans & ago,) *to transact; to finish; to spend.*
 Transilio, -silire, -silui & -silivi, n. (trans & salio,) *to leap over.*
 Transiturus, a, um, part. (trans-eo,) *about to pass over; to pass on.*
 Translātus, a, um, part. (trans-fēro.)
 Transmarinus, a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) *beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.*
 Transno. See Trano.
 Transvehō, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (trans & veho,) *to carry over; to convey; to transport.*
 Transvōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (trans & volo,) *to fly over.*
 Trasimēnus, i, m. *a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.*
 Trebia, æ, f. *a river of Æt'ulpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.*
 Trecenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
 Trecentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
 Tredēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
 Tres, tria, num. adj. pl. § 109; *three.*
 Treviri, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgium.*
 Triangulāris, e, adj. (triangŭlum,) *triangular; three-cornered.*
 Tribūnus, i, m. *a tribune.*
 Tribuo, uere, ui, ūtum, a. *to attribute; to give; to grant; to bestow; to commit.*
 Tribūtum, i, n. *a tribute; a tax; a contribution; an assessment.*
 Tricesimus, a, um, num. adj. the • *thirtieth.*
 Triduum, i, n. *the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.*
 Triennium, i, n. (tres & annus,) *the space of three years.*
 Trigemini, ōrum, m. pl. *three brothers born at one birth.*
 Triginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
 Trinacria, æ, f. *one of the names of Sicily.*
 Triptolēmus, i, m. *the son of Cæleus, king of Eleusis.*
 Tristitia, æ, f. *sorrow; grief.*
 Triumphālis, e, adj. (triumphus,) *triumphal.*

Triumphans, tis, part. from
 Triumpho, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to triumph.*
 Triumphus, i, m. *a triumph; a triumphal procession.*
 Triumvir, viri, m. (tres & vir,) *one of three joint public officers; a triumvir.*
 Troas, âdis, f. *a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Hellespont.*
 Trochilus, i, m. *a wren.*
 Troglodytæ, ârum, c. pl. *Troglodytes, a people of Ethiopia, who dwell in caves.*
 Troja, æ, f. *Troy, the capital of Troas.*
 Trojânus, a, um, adj. *Trojan.*
 Trucidô, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to slay; to murder; to massacre.*
 Trux, ucis, adj. *savage; cruel; fierce; stern; grim.*
 Tu, subs. pro. *thou; § 133.*
 Tuba, æ, f. *a trumpet.*
 Tuber, âris, n. *a bunch; a tumor; a protuberance.*
 Tubicen, inis, m. (tuba & cano,) *a trumpeter.*
 Tueor, tuëri, tultus sum, dep. *to defend; to protect.*
 Tugurium, i, n. *a hut; a shed.*
 Tuli. *See Fero.*
 Tullia, æ, f. *the daughter of Servius Tullius.*
 Tullius, i, m. *a Roman.*
 Tullus, i, m. (Hostilius,) *the third Roman king.*
 Tum, adv. *then; and; so; also:*

tum — tum, *as well — as; both — and: tum demum, then first.*
 Tumultus, ūs, m. *a noise; a tumult.*
 Tumulus, i, m. *a mound; a tomb.*
 Tunc, adv. *then.*
 Tunica, æ, f. *a tunic; a close woollen garment, worn under the toga.*
 Turbatus, a, um, part. *disturbed; confused; troubled; from*
 Turbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (turba,) *to disturb; to trouble.*
 Turma, æ, f. *a troop; a company.*
 Turpis, e, adj. *base; disgraceful.*
 Turpitudô, inis, f. *baseness; ugliness.*
 Turris, is, f. *a tower.*
 Tuscia, æ, f. *a country of Italy the same as Etruria.*
 Tuscûlum, i, n. *a city of Latium.*
 Tuscus, a, um, adj. *Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany; Etrurian.*
 Tutor, ôris, m. *a guardian; a tutor.*
 Tutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *safe.*
 Tuus, a, um, adj. pro. § 139; (tu,) *thy; thine.*
 Tyrannis, Idis & Idos, f. *tyranny; arbitrary power.*
 Tyrannus, i, m. *a tyrant; a usurper; a king.*
 Tyrius, a, um, adj. *Tyrian: Tyrii, Tyrians; inhabitants of Tyre.*

Tyrrhænus, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhænian or Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany.*

Tyrus, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia.*

U.

Uber, êris, n. *an udder; a teat.*

Ubertas, âtis, f. *fertility; fruitfulness.*

Ubi, adv. *where; when; as soon as.*

Ubique, adv. *every where.*

Ulcisor, ulcisci, ultus sum, dep. *to take revenge; to avenge.*

Ullus, a, um, adj. § 107; *any; any one.*

Uterior, us, (ultîmus,) § 126, 1; *further.*

Uteriùs, adv. *farther; beyond; longer.*

Ultîmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of ulterior,) *the last.*

Ultra, prep. *beyond; more than:—adv. besides; moreover; further.*

Ultus, a, um, part. (ulciscor,) *having avenged.*

Ulysses, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca.*

Umbra, æ, f. *a shade; a shadow.*

Umbro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to shade; to darken.*

Unâ, adv. (unus,) *together.*

Unde, adv. *whence; from which.*

Undëcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven.*

Udenonagesîmus, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth.*

Undequinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine.*

Undetricesîmus, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth. [nineteenth.*

Undevicesîmus, a, um, num. adj.

Undeviginti, num. adj. *nineteen.*

Undîque, adv. *on all sides.*

Unguis, is, m. *a claw; a talon; a nail.*

Ungûla, æ, f. *a claw; a talon; a hoof: binis ungûlis, cloven-footed.*

Unicus, a, um, adj. *one alone; sole; only.*

Unio, ônis, m. *a pearl.*

Universus, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole; universal; all.*

Unquam, adv. *ever: nec unquam, and never.*

Unus, a, um, num. adj. § 107; *one; only; alone.*

Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one; each; § 138, 4.*

Urbs, is, f. *a city; the chief city; Rome.*

Uro, urêre, ussi, ustum, a. *to burn.*

Ursus, i, m. *a bear.*

Usque, adv. *even; as far as; till; until.*

Usus, a, um, part. (utor.)

Usus, ûs, m. *use; custom; profit; advantage.*

Ut, conj. *that; in order that; so that; adv. as.*

Utcunque, adv. *howsoever; somewhat; in some degree.*

Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 107; *which? which of the two?*

Uterque, trāque, trumque, adj. § 107; *both; each; each of the two.*

Utilis, e, adj. (utor,) *useful.*

Utica, æ, f. *a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.*

Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. *to use; to make use of.*

Utrinque, adv. *on both sides.*

Utrum, adv. *whether.*

Uva, æ, f. *a grape; a bunch of grapes: passa, a raisin.*

Uxor, ōris, f. *a wife.*

V.

Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be free from.*

Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viātor, the destitute traveller.*

Vadōsus, a, um, adj. *fordable; shallow; from*

Vadum, i, n. *a ford; a shallow.*

Vagans, tis, part. (vagor.)

Vagina, æ, f. *a scabbard; a sheath.*

Vagitus, ūs, m. *weeping; crying.*

Vagor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wander about; to stray.*

Valeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valēre,*

to be very powerful: vale, farewell.

Valerius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Vallis, is, f. *a valley; a vale.*

Variētas, ātis, f. (varius,) *variety; change.*

Vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to change; to vary; from*

Varius, a, um, adj. *various; diverse.*

Varro, ōnis, m. (Marcus,) *a very learned Roman, some of whose works are still extant: P. Terentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.*

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to lay waste; to ravage; from*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *wide; vast; great.*

Vates, is, m. *a poet; a bard.*

Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 198, R. 2.) *or.*

Vecordia, æ, f. *madness; folly.*

Vectus, a, um, part. (veho.)

Vehēmens, tis, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *vehement; immoderate.*

Vehementer, adv. (iūs, issīmè,) *vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.*

Veho, vehēre, vëxi, vectum, a. *to bear; to carry; to convey.*

Veiens, tis, & Veientānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Veii.*

Veii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Tuscany, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

Vel, conj. § 198, 2; *or; also;*

- even* : vel lecta, *even when read* : vel — vel, *either — or*.
 Vello, vellere, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. *to pluck*.
 Vellus, ĕris, n. *a fleece*.
 Velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *swift ; rapid ; active*.
 Velum, i, n. *a sail*.
 Velut, & Velūti, adv. (vel & ut,) *as ; as if*.
 Venālis, e, adj. *venal ; mercenary*.
 Venans, tia, part. (venor.)
 Venaticus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the chase : canis, a hound*.
 Venātor, ōris, m. (venor,) *a huntsman*.
 Vendīto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sell ; from*
 Vendo, vendēre, vendīdi, venditum, a. (venum & do,) *to sell*.
 Venenātus, a, um, adj. *poisoned ; poisonous ; from*
 Venēnum, i, n. *poison*.
 Veneo, ire, ii, irr. n. § 142, 3 ; *to be exposed for sale ; to be sold*.
 Venētus, i, m., or Brigantinus, a lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the Roden sea, or lake of Constance.
 Venio, venire, veni, ventum, n. *to come ; to advance*.
 Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hunt*.
 Venter, tris, m. *the belly ; the stomach*.
 Ventus, i, m. *a wind*.
 Venus, ĕris, f. *the goddess of love and beauty*.
 Ver, veris, n. *the spring*.
 Verber, ĕris, n. *a whip ; a rod ; a blow ; a stripe*.
 Verbēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strike*.
 Verbum, i, n. *a word*.
 Verē, adv. (verus,) *truly*.
 Vereor, ĕri, itus sum, dep. *to fear ; to be concerned for*.
 Vergo, vergēre, versi, n. *to tend to ; to incline ; to verge towards ; to bend ; to look*.
 Verisimīlis, e, adj. (verum & similis,) *probable*.
 Veritus, a, um, part. (vereor.)
 Verō, conj. § 279, 3, (verus,) *but : —adv. indeed ; truly*.
 Verōna, æ, f. *Verona, a city in the north of Italy*.
 Versātus, a, um, part. from
 Versor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (verto,) *to turn ; to revolve ; to dwell ; to live ; to reside*.
 Versus, a, um, part. (vertor.)
 Versūs, prep. *towards*.
 Vertex, icis, m. *the top ; the summit ; the crown of the head*.
 Verto, tēre, ti, sum, a. *to turn ; to change*.
 Veru, u, n. § 87 ; *a spit*.
 Verūm, conj. *but ; but yet ; from*
 Verus, a, um, adj. *true*.
 Vescor, i, dep. *to live upon ; to feed upon ; to eat ; to subsist upon*.
 Vespēri, or -ē, adv. *at evening* :

- tam vesp̄ri, *so late at evening.*
- Vesta, æ, f. *a goddess, the mother of Saturn.*
- Vestālis, is, f. (virgo,) *a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.*
- Vestibulum, i, n. *the porch; the vestibule.*
- Vestigium, i, n. *a footstep; a vestige; a trace; a mark; a track.*
- Vestio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to clothe; from*
- Vestis, is, f. *a garment; clothes.*
- Vesūlus, i, m. *a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.*
- Veterānus, a, um, adj. (vetus,) *old; a veteran.*
- Veto, āre, ui, itum, a. *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Veturia, æ, f. *the mother of Coriolānus.*
- Veturius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.*
- Vetus, ēris, adj. *ancient; old: vetēres, the ancients.*
- Vetustas, ātis, f. *antiquity; age.*
- Vetustus, a, um, adj. *old; ancient.*
- Vexi. *See Veho.*
- Via, æ, f. *a way; a course; a path; a journey.*
- Viātor, ōris, m. *a traveller.*
- Vicēni, æ a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty, twenty.*
- Vicesimū, a, um, num. i dj. *the twentieth.*
- Vici. *See Vinco.*
- Vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
- Vicinitas, ātis, f. *the neighborhood; vicinity; from*
- Vicinus, a, um, adj. *near; neighboring.*
- Vicinus, i, m. *a neighbor.*
- Vicis, gen. f. § 94; *change; reverse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.*
- Victīma, æ, f. *a victim; a sacrifice.*
- Victor, ōris, m. (vinco,) *a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious.*
- Victoria, æ, f. *a victory.*
- Victūrus, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Vicus, i, m. *a village.*
- Video, vidēre, vidi, visum, a. *to see; to behold.*
- Videor, vidēri, visus sum, pass. *to be seen; to seem; to appear.*
- Viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.*
- Vigil, ūlis, m. *a watchman.*
- Vigilans, tis, adj. (ior, issimū,) *watchful; vigilant.*
- Vigilia, æ, f. *a watching:—pl. the watch.*
- Viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
- Vilis, e, adj. *vile; bad; mean.*
- Villa, æ, f. *a country-house; a country-seat; a villa.*

- Villicus**, i, m. *an overseer of an estate; a steward.*
- Villus**, i, m. *long hair; coarse hair.*
- Vincio**, vincire, vinxi, victum, a. *to bind.*
- Vinco**, vincēre, vici, victum, a. *to conquer; to vanquish; to surpass.*
- Vinctus**, a, um, part. (vincio.)
- Vinculum**, i, n. *a chain: in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*
- Vindex**, icis, c. *an avenger; a protector; a defender; an assenter; from*
- Vindico**, are, avi, atum, a. *to claim; to avenge.*
- Vindicta**, æ, f. *vengeance; punishment.*
- Vinum**, i, n. *wine.*
- Viola**, æ, f. *a violet.*
- Violo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to violate; to pollute; to corrupt.*
- Vir**, viri, m. *a man.*
- Vireo**, ère, ui, n. *to be green; to be verdant; to flourish.*
- Vires**. See **Vis**.
- Virga**, æ, f. *a rod; a small staff; a switch.*
- Virgilius**, i, m. *Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.*
- Virginia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Virginius.*
- Virginus**, i, m. *the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.*
- Virgo**, inis, f. *a virgin; a girl; a maid.*
- Virgula**, æ, f. (dim. from *virga*.) *a small rod.*
- Viriathus**, i, m. *a Lusitanian general, who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.*
- Viridomarus**, i, m. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*
- Virtus**, utis, f. (vir,) *virtue; merit, excellence; power; valor, faculty.*
- Vis**, vis, f. § 85; *power; strength; force: vis hominum, a multitude of men: vim facere, to do violence:—pl. vires, ium, power; strength.*
- Viscus**, èris, n. *an entrail: viscera, pl. the bowels; the flesh.*
- Vistula**, æ, f. *a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.*
- Visurgis**, is, m. *the Weser, a large river of Germany.*
- Visus**, a, um, part. (video.)
- Visus**, us, m. *the sight.*
- Vita**, æ, f. *life.*
- Vitandus**, a, um, part. (vito.)
- Vitifer**, era, erum, adj. (vitis & fero,) *vine-bearing.*
- Vitis**, is, f. *a vine.*
- Vitium**, i, n. *a crime.*
- Vito**, are, avi, atum, a. *to shun; to avoid.*
- Vitupero**, are, avi, atum, a. *to find fault with; to blame.*
- Vividus**, a, um, adj. *lively; vivid; from*

Vivo, vivēre, vixi, victum, n. *to live; to fare; to live upon.*

Vivus, a, um, adj. *living; alive.*

Vix, ~~adv.~~ *scarcely.*

Vixi. *See Vivo.*

Voco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (vox,) *to call; to invite; to name.*

Volo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to fly.*

Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. § 178, 1; *to wish; to desire; to be willing.*

Volsci, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Latium.*

Volūcer, -cris, -cre, adj. *winged: —subs. a bird.*

Volumnia, æ, f. *the wife of Coriolanus.*

Voluntas, ātis, f. (volo,) *the will.*

Voluptas, ātis, f. (volūpe,) *pleasure; sensual pleasure.*

Volutātus, a, um, part. from

Voluto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (volvo,) *to roll.*

Volvo, vēre, vi, ūtum, a. *to roll; to turn.*

Votum, i, n. (voveo,) *a wish; a vow.*

Vox, vocis, f. *a voice; a word; an expression; an exclamation.*

Vulcānus, i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*

Vulgus, i, m. or n. *the common people; the populace; the vulgar.*

Vulnerātus, a, um, part. from

Vulnēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound; from*

Vulnus, ōris, n. *a wound.*

Vulpecūla, æ, f. dim. (vulpes,) *a little fox.*

Vulpes, is, f. *a fox.*

Vultur, ūris, m. *a vulture.*

Vultus, ūs, m. *the countenance; the look.*

X.

Xanthippe, es, f. *the wife of Socrates.*

Xanthippus, i, m. *a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war.*

Xenocrātes, is, m. *a philosopher of Chalcedon, the successor of Speusippus in the Academia.*

Xerxes, is, m. *a celebrated king of Persia.*

Z.

Zama, æ, f. *a city of Africa.*

Zeno, ōnis, m. *a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*

Zetes, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*

Zona, æ, f. *a girdle; a zone.*

Zone, es, f. *a city and promontory in the western part of Thrace, opposite to the island of Thasus.*

NOTES AND REFERENCES

TO THE

FIRST LATIN BOOK.

By means of the following Notes, the Reader can be used in connection with Andrews' First Latin Book. The same letters which originally, by means of notes at the foot of the page, referred to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar, may now be taken as referring also to these Notes, and through these to the First Latin Book.

In preparing these Notes, while regard has constantly been had to the editor's former mode of commenting simply by reference to the Grammar, occasional explanations have been added, for the sake of the younger classes. In some instances, when special reasons seemed to render it expedient, the reference to the First Latin Book relates to a different principle from the corresponding one to the Grammar, and sometimes, though rarely, a reference to the Grammar is here left with no corresponding note. In addition, however, to the original notes, numerous references will be found in the following pages, to principles contained in the First Latin Book; and as in such cases the text contains no letter of reference, the word or phrase to be explained is cited in the notes.

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 R. • L. 18, 2 and 3; L. 23, II., and R. 2. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? L. 66. • L. 9, 1; and L. 11. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? L. 66. / L. 26, 1 and 3. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? —pluperfect tense?—future-perfect tense? L. 68. What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense?—imperfect tense? L. 70—perfect tense?—pluperfect tense? L. 72. What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood, in each conjugation? L. 74. • L. 126, 1. • L. 13, and L. C, o.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? L. 92, 1. • L. 11. B, os, and L. C, os. • L. 79. • L. 5, I. and N. 1. • L. 15, 1; and 16, 1. • L. 5, N. 3; and L. 17, 2. What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? L. 91, 1. What is the logical subject of a proposition? L. 85, 1—the logical predicate? L. 85, 1. / L. 37; and L. 28, 2; and L. 17, 2. • L. 15, 1; and L. 17, 1, and N. • Nom. plur. neut. *vetēra*; Gen. plur. *vetērum*, L. 37, Exc. p. 57. • L. 29, N. 2. / L. 32, 1. • How is this adjective used? L. 91, N. 1.

• L. 90, 3. • L. 91, 2. • L. 40, 3. • L. 121, 6, (b.) • L. 88, 1, 12. and R. 2. / L. 14, 1 and 2. • L. 18, 2; L. 20, 2. • Is this noun the subject of the sentence, or is it the predicate? L. 83, 4 and 5. • L. 91, 4. / *Bipēdes*, "two footed," i. e., on "two feet." It is a predicate adjective following the verb of motion *ingrediuntur*, L. 92, 2, and R. 1, (a.) • L. 90, N. 2. / L. 32, 1, and R. 3. • L. 82, 3–5: What do these adverbs modify? What is the rule for the object of an active verb in the active voice? L. 96, 1. • L. 27, and Exc. • L. 9, 1; and L. 11, 1. • L. 81, 2, 3 and 4. • L. F, Excs. in gender and in declension—us. • See preceding note. • L. G, I., 2. • L. 12, 1, and R. • L. B, or. • L. C, ex. • L. 45, R. 2.

• L. C, es. • What is omitted before *vinum* and *litteras*? • L. 13. 32, 1. • L. 45, R. 2. • L. 88, 1, and R. 1. / *Novi*, and other tenses of *nosco*, derived from the 2d root, are used like the same tenses of *odi* and *memini*; L. 81, 4. • L. 18, 2 and 3. • L. 9. • L. 15, 1; and L. 17, 2. / L. J, 9. What is the rule for nouns in apposition? L. 89, 1. • L. 40, 3. • L. 39, 6, and N. 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 18, 2; L. 20, 2. • L. 109. • L. 116, 5. • L. 5, II.

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- L. 15, 1, and L. 17, 1, and N. • L. 118, 2. • L. 117, N. 1.
 • L. 35. • L. 24, 8. What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? L. 100. • L. 92.
14. *Infinita*, L. 92, 2. • L. 15, 1 and 5. *Antiquissimus*, L. 39, N. 2.
 • L. 90, R. 2. • *Non benignus*, "a not kind," i. e., "an unkind."
 L. 92. • What verb is here omitted? L. 90, N. 3. What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? L. 104—after partitives? L. 103. / L. 126, 2. • L. 18, 2 and 4. • L. 24, 6. • Superlatives followed by a partitive genitive are used like nouns, agreeing in gender and number, though not in case, with the genitives following them; as *stultissima animalium*, i. e., *stultissima animalia*. What is the rule for the dative after adjectives and verbs? L. 109. / L. 96, 1. • L. 45, 2.
15. • L. 88, 2. • L. 9, 1; and L. 11. • L. 32, 1. • L. 15, 1; and L. 13. • L. 90, R. 2. / L. 97, 1. • L. 40, 2. • L. 113 and N. • L. 21, *summa*, L. 40, 3 and 39, N. 2. / L. 39, 6. • L. 99. • L. 114. • See *ne quidem*, in Dict., under *ne*. • L. 91, N. 1. What is a preposition? L. 82, 7—the rule for the accusative • after prepositions? L. 97, 1. • L. 91, 4. • L. 12, 1, and L. 14, 4. • To find the nom. sing. of *culices* make use of L. 22, I., of R. 3, and R. 2. • L. 91, 5. • L. 10, R. 2. *Mitis* is sometimes followed by a dative; here it takes *erga* with the accusative. L. 109, R. 5.
16. • L. 97, 3. • L. 22, I., R. 1. • L. 47, N. 2; and L. 96, N. 2. What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? L. 97, 3. • L. 88, 2. • L. 15, 1; and L. 16, 2. / L. 75, 2. • L. 82, (1.) • L. 8, 5. • L. 126, 2; and L. 57, 2. What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? L. 99. / L. 117, N. 1. • L. 32, 1 and 3.
17. • L. 144, N. • L. 12, 1. • L. 117, N. 2. • *Primus* is translated as if it were *primum* limiting *duxit*, "first led." L. 91, 9. / *Esse*, "exist," L. 95, N. 5. • L. 17, 1, and N. • *Possum* is sometimes followed by the accusative of a neuter adjective or pronoun, *nilil*, &c., where in English we supply *do* or the like; as, *nilil potest*, "can do nothing." *Dulce*, L. 91, 7. • L. 95, 4. What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause*, *manner*, &c.? L. 117, 1—for *utor*, &c.?—for verbs signifying *to rejoice*, *glory* or *confide in*, &c.? L. 116, 4—for verbs which in English are followed by *with*? L. 117, 2—for verbs signifying *to abound*, &c.? L. 117, 3—for the ablative of *price* and *time*? L. 118, 1 and 2—for a genitive or ablative of *property*, *character* or *quality*? L. 101. / L. 110, 1. • L. 89. • L. 12, 1; and L. 22, I., and R. 1. • L. B, er.

• L. 39, N. 2. • L. 5, II. • L. 9. • L. 44, N. • L. 7, 3; and 18
 L. 25, 1. / L. 12, 1. *Prioribus*, sc. *pedibus*, "their fore feet." • L.
 79, N. • Sing. *locus*, m.; plur. commonly *loca*, n. • L. 103, 1.
 • L. 101. Upon what may the infinitive depend? L. 95, 5.
 After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a sub-
 ject? L. 95, N. 5. After what classes of verbs does the infinitive with a subject accusative follow? L. 95, N. 4.

What is the object of *cupio*? L. 95, 5; and L. 96, R. 2. • L. 19.
 18, 2 and 3: to find the nom. sing., see L. 23, II., and R. 2. • L.
 76. • L. J, 5. *Tiberim*, L. G, I., 1. • L. 47, N. 2. • L. 99, R. 2.
 / L. 126, 2. • L. 92, 2. • L. 81, Exc. • L. 111. / L. 117, 1.
 What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? L. 95, 4. • L.
 90, 5. • L. 91, 7.

• L. 109. With what does *turpius* agree? • *Suos* being used 20.
 without reference to a definite person, is to be translated "one's."
 What are gerunds? L. 47, 17. By what cases are gerunds fol-
 lowed? L. 123, 2. How are gerunds governed? L. 123, 3.
 What rule is to be given for the genitive of gerunds? L. 100.
 • L. 117, 1. • L. 17, 2: to find the nom. sing. see L. 23, I., and
 R. 2. • A predicate adjective. / L. 117, 1. *Nova*, L. 91, 5. • L.
 109, and L. 91, 4, "to one ignorant of reading." • From *ineo*.
 • Instead of *urbem delendi*, *cives trucidandi*, *nomen Romanum ex-*
stinguendi. L. 123, 4. What is the rule for the dative of gerunds
 and gerundives? L. 109. / L. 47, N. 2. • *Et—et*, see *et* in Dict.
 What is the rule for the accusative of gerunds and gerundives?
 L. 97. *Ad discendum*. L. 123, 5.

• For what is *adificandam* used? L. 123, 4. What is the rule 21
 for the ablative of gerunds and gerundives? Answer. Either L.
 99, or L. 117, 1, according as a preposition is or is not expressed.
 • This adverb modifies the gerund on account of the gerund hav-
 ing the nature of a verb. L. 88: see also L. 123, 1. *Lacedæmonii*,
brum, subst. m., the Lacedæmonians. • "Were accustomed to
 exercise." L. 47, N. 2. What is a compound sentence? L. 93,
 1. How may the members of a compound sentence be con-
 nected? L. 93, 8. What is the rule for copulative and disjunc-
 tive conjunctions? L. 88, II. • L. 92, 1. • L. 82, 8, (4.) What
 is the object of *accipere*? L. 96, 1. / What is the subject of
præstat? L. 95, 4; and L. 81, 8 and 9.

• A conjunction placed before each of two or more connected 22.
 words, gives peculiar emphasis to each. • L. 15, 1; and L. 17,
 R. What is the root of *nox*? How is the nom. sing. formed?

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- In translating *nox erat*, supply *it* before the verb, and let the noun follow the verb, "it was night." L. 22, I., R. 1 and 2. • L. 90, 3. • To what class of conjunctions does this belong? L. 82, (3.) • L. 131, N. • L. 109, R. 2: the dative after a verb is often thus used in Latin, where the English idiom requires a possessive case or a possessive adjective pronoun; as, *mihi in mentem revoco*, "I recall to my mind." • On what verb does the dependent clause *crocodilum crescere* depend? L. 95, N. 4. Why is *crocodilum* in the accusative? L. 95, 3. What is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. • L. 128, II. • L. 95, 1. *Aulem, enim* and *vero* occupy the second or third place in their clause. • L. 98. • What are the two constructions which may follow the comparative degree? *Ans.* A dependent clause connected by *quam*, or an ablative. When is the comparative degree followed by an ablative? L. 119, 1. When *quam* is expressed, what case follows it? L. 119, 2. • What words are to be supplied? • What is the positive of this adjective?—its root? How are the comparative and superlative formed? L. 39, 6.
23. • L. 36, 2. • What is to be supplied before this genitive? • In what case is *feræ*, and why? L. 109. Why is *homini* in the dative? • L. 1 and 9. • What is the rule for the construction of relatives? L. 94, 2. • L. 78. • L. 15, 1; L. 17, 2; and L. 22, I. and 2. • L. 18, 2. • L. 117, 1. • L. 116, 4. • *Is*, though often following *qui*, is commonly to be translated before it: *bona*, "good things;" *mala*, "evil things" L. 91, 5. • L. 79. • L. 104, and R. 1. • L. F, us. • L. 133, 1.
24. What mood follows *cum*? L. 132, 2. How is the subjunctive after adverbs of time to be translated? L. 132, R. 1. • L. 117, 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 15, 1 and 2. • See Ref. e, p. 17. • L. 117, 1. • L. 81, 6-12. • L. 89, 1. For what purpose is *rex Macedoniæ* added? L. 89, R. • L. 110. What is the rule for the mood in a clause denoting a purpose, object or result? L. 133, 1. • L. 134, 3. • L. 5, II., and L. 97, 3. • Give the rules for forming its nom. sing. L. 22, I., and R. 1 and 3. • Rule for its nom. sing. • *Ne-quidem*, "not even," see Dict. • L. H, 1. • L. 97, 4. • *Dico, duco* and *facio*, like *fero*, p. 104, commonly lose *e* in the 2nd pers. sing. of the imperative active, and become *dic, duc, fac*. L. 129, p. 171. • L. 106, 1. • L. 109. • L. 128, I.
25. • "*Him*," i. e., Alexander. • The subj. imperfect after the perfect indefinite, L. 135, 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 34, and L. 2, 5, (b).

• L. 135, 1. / L. 88, 1, R. 1. • L. 133, 1 and 6. • L. 123, 3; and L. 117, 1. • L. 135, 1. / L. 108, 2, and R. 1. • L. 95, N. 6. • L. 135, 2. In what mood is the verb of an indirect question? L. 129, 1. When is a question indirect? L. 129, N. How is the subjunctive in indirect questions translated? L. 129, 2. • L. 36, 3. What is to be supplied? • Its subjects are the preceding clauses, L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? L. 95, 3. What word is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. • L. 117, N. 1.

• L. 117, N. 1. • Supply *esse*, which is often omitted in the compound forms of the infinitive. • L. 95, 3. • L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. • L. 97, 1. / What preceding thing does the pronoun *id* here indicate? See L. 41, 1. • L. 8, 5. What is the rule for the agreement of participles? L. 91, 1. By what cases are they followed? L. 121, 9. What is said of the time denoted by the present, perfect, and future active participles? L. 121, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. • L. 96, 2.

• See Ref.^e, p. 17. • L. 108, 1. • A Greek accusative, L. G. 27. II., 1; see also L. D, is. • L. 98. • L. 111, and N. 1. / L. 121, 9, and L. 96, N. 2. • L. 89, R., "when a boy." • L. 117, 1. • On what does this infinitive depend? / L. 91, 4. • L. 110, 1; and L. 91, 4. • L. 116, 4. *Congregantur*; the passive voice is here used like what is called in Greek the middle voice, or like the active voice with *se*. • "In that," or, "in the thing," L. 91, 5. • What does this adverb modify? • 105, 1. • L. 108, R. 2.

Satiati, L. 122, 2. • L. 110. • 97, 4. • *Transituri*, "when about to pass over," L. 121, 4; and L. 122, 2—*laudatus*, "when praised." L. 121, 5; and L. 122, 2. • L. 117, N. 1. • "Upon those which go before (them)," L. 122, 3; and L. 111. / L. H, 1. • L. 116, 5. • L. 92—*Bucephalon*, a Greek noun, L. 11, 2 and 3; also L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. • L. 111, N. 2—*heres*, L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. / L. 109, R. 1. • L. 133, 1. • L. 88, 2.

• L. 108, R. 1. • L. 111. • L. 101. • L. 123, and L. 109. • L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3. / L. 123, 4 and 5. • L. 113, and N. • L. 91, 4. What is the rule for the ablative absolute? L. 120. *Senescente Luna*, L. 120, N. 2: the same note is applicable to the other ablatives marked (*). • L. 97, 3. / L. 108, 2. • L. 103, N. 2. • L. 120, R. 1. • L. 108, 1.

Aculeo amisso, L. 120, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. *Convolvuntur*, in a middle or reflexive sense, for *se convolvunt*. See note on *congregantur*, p. 27. • L. 45, 4. • L. 133, 1, and N. 1.

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31. • *Metu*, "through fear," or, "influenced by fear." L. 117, 1; L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 97, 3. • L. 118, 2. • L. 128, R. • L. 91, 4. • L. 95, 3. • L. 121, 6 (b). • L. 95, N. 4. • L. 117, 1. *Exoravit* here takes an acc. of the person and a subj. clause with *ut*, denoting the thing, L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 120, "That having gnawed the nets, he would set him at liberty;" or, "that he would gnaw the nets and set him at liberty," L. 120, N. 3; or, "to gnaw the nets and," &c., L. 133, 2. *Liberatus*. L. 121, 5, (a). • L. 88, 2. • What is the object of this verb? L. 96, R. 2. • L. 95, N. 5. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 112, 1. • L. 122, 3.
32. • L. 109. • L. 127, R. • L. 90, R. 2. • L. 90, R. 2. • L. 45, R. 2. • L. 94, 1 and 2. • L. 91, 4. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 91, 5. • L. 88, 2. • L. 88, 1, R. 2. • L. 47, N. 2. • L. 89, 1. • L. 128, 1. • *Autem, enim* and *vero* commonly occupy the second place in a clause. *Bona* is in the acc., the subject of *conferri*, L. 95, 3. • The subject of *oportuit* is, *omnia bona in unum conferri*, L. 95, 4: see also L. 81, 6, 8, and 9. • L. 97, 3. • L. 120, and N. 2. • In translating a participle, its time must conform to that of the verb with which it is connected; as, *adveniente domino grues avolant*, "when the owner comes, the cranes fly off;" *adveniente domino grues avolabant*, "when the owner came, the cranes flew off;" &c. • L. 117, 1. • L. 47, N. 2.
33. • L. 121, 9. *Relinquit*, L. 50, R. 4 and 5. • L. 113. • L. 91, 5. For the case of *tutis*, see L. 111. • *Dulcia tutis præponere* is the subject of *est*. • L. 82, (4), and L. 50, R. 3. • The adverb is often separated from the word which it modifies by the oblique case of a noun modifying the same word. • L. 117, 1. • L. 50, R. 4. • L. 116, 4. • L. 111. • L. 107, 2, and N. • "Was accustomed to lie," or, "kept lying," L. 47, N. 2. • L. 24, 3. • L. 117, 1. • L. 103, 1, and L. 1, 6. • L. 42, 1. • L. 116, 4. • L. 133, 1, and 134, 1. • The subjunctive denoting a result after *quem*, L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 2 and 3. • L. 111. • L. 132, 2. • L. 134, 3.
34. • L. 117, 1. • L. 121, 9. • *Quidem* follows an emphatic word. • L. 88, 1, 1. • L. 110, 4. • L. 79, N. • L. 97, 4. • L. 47, N. 2. • L. 29, N. 2. • L. 9, Exc. 3. • L. 126, 3. • L. 110, 1. • L. 47, 11. • L. 95, 3. • L. 88, 2. • L. 95, N. 4. • L. 40, 3. • When a noun is limited by another noun and by an adjective,

the adjective usually stands first. * L. 120. † L. 117, N. 1.
 * L. 103, 3. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 117, 2 * L. 131, 1. † L.
 119, N. 3.

* L. 91, 4. † L. 117, 1. * L. 95, 5. † L. 95, N. 4. * Supply *id* 35.
 before *quod*, "that which," or "what." † L. 111. * "Had seen
 it first," the comparative is used when only two are spoken of.
 L. 39, 4. † L. 128, II., 1 and N. † L. 82, 7, (1.) † L. 116, 4.
 † *Pelo* has various constructions, it is here construed with the *acc.*
 of the thing and the *abl.* of the person with *a*; see L. 96, 3, and
 N. 6. * L. 98. * "Not even *our* bodies;" see note (c), p. 34. * L.
 110, 1. † L. 131, 1, and (a.)

Spectatur has for its subject the clause, *quid fiat*. L. 90, 5. * L. 36.
 129, 1 and 2. † L. 120, and N. 3. * L. 94, N. 2. † L. 132, 2.
 * L. 131, 1, and (a) and (b.) † "These fellows." L. 42, N. 2.
 † L. 103, 1. † See note (c), p. 32. † *Epūlor* takes either the *acc.* or
 the *abl.* L. 116, 5. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 128, R. † L. 134, 3.
 * L. 132. * L. 91, 5; and L. 95, 3. * L. 95, N. 4. † L. 95, N.
 5. † L. 117, N. 1. † L. 126, 3. * *Neque*, "and not," is properly
 both an adverb and a conjunction. † L. 127, R. * L. 123, 3; and
 L. 100. * L. 91, 4. * L. 121, 6, (b); and L. 95, N. 4. * *Eos*,
qui, "those who," or "such as." † L. 123, 3 and 5. * L. 133, 1,
 and L. 134, 1, 2 and 3.

* *Reducere* depends on *conāta*. L. 95, N. 5. † L. 96, R. 2. 37
 * *Inter se*, "between themselves," or "with each other." *Facē-*
rent. L. 134, 1. † L. 120, and N. 2. * L. 95, 3, and N. 4. † L.
 91, 4; and L. 111. * L. 96, R. 2. * L. 131, 1. † L. 95, N. 4.
 The subject of *fore* is the clause following, beginning with *ut*.
 † The distributives denote the number of eggs expected *each day*,
 L. 38, 4. † L. 132, 2, and R. 1. † L. 91, N. 1. † L. 117, 1. *Con-*
spiciāta—discēdens. Both these participles may be translated by
 the English present participle, but the Latin words mark the
 time more accurately, as the past participle denotes an act prior
 to that of the verb with which it is connected, L. 121, N. 3,
conspiciāta, "having seen," or "after she had seen," L. 122, 1 and
 6; while the present participle denotes an act coexistent with
 that of the verb in the clause—*discēdens*, "departing," or "while
 departing," or "as she was departing." L. 122, 1, 2 and 5. * *Nec*
 "and—not." * *Repertas*, "if found." L. 122, 2 and 6. This
 participle supplies the place of a conditional clause, which would
 have been in the subjunctive, according to L. 131, 1. * L. 131,
 (a). † L. 95, 3.

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38. • L. 128, II., 1, and N. 2. • L. 121, 6, (b.) • L. 109. • L. 129, 1. • L. 91, 5. / L. 110. • L. 111. • For that in this way, or by this means, they, &c. • The verb of *saying* on which an infinitive with the accusative depends, is often implied in some preceding verb. Here it is implied in *placuit*. / "The inquiry was made," its subject is the following clause. L. 81, 7, 8, 11 and 12. • L. 123, 3; and L. 97, 3. / L. 22, I., and R. 2. = L. 88, 2. • L. 95, 5. • L. 133, 1 and 2. / L. 116, 5. • L. 131, 1, and N. • L. 92, 1. • L. 115. • What is the object of *ignorare*? L. 96, R. 2. • L. 95, N. 4.
39. • L. 97, 2. • L. 110. What is the subject of *licet*? L. 81, 8. • L. 99, R. 2. • L. 133, 3. • L. 116, 4. / Sc. *esse*. • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 115. / L. 97, 5. / L. 109, R. 1. • L. 106, 1. / L. 133, 1; and L. 134, 2. = L. 133, 1 and 2. • For what does this pronoun stand? L. 41, 1. • L. 92, 1. ‡ The subject is *quod caput*, &c., for which the pronoun *id* is prefixed to the verb in English.
40. • L. 117, 1. • The ablative of place without *in*. L. 108, R. 2. • L. 91, 6. • L. 91. • L. 111. / L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 96, N. 5. • L. 133, 1; and L. 134, N. 1: see note (A), p. 41, / L. 132, 2. • L. 120, and N. 1; and L. 121, 7. / L. 117, N. 1, and L. 121, 9. = L. 99, R. 1. • "As to happen is usual or common," i. e., "as often happens," L. 81, 8. • L. 95, N. 4. • See L. 120, N. 2. / L. 133, 1 and 2. • What is the antecedent of *quod*? L. 94, N. 2.
41. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 117, 4. † In English the order of the subject- and predicate-nominatives in questions and exclamations is reversed. • L. 129, 1. The question is denoted by *quidm*. L. 125, 1. • The reflexive is used because it stands for *astutus*, the subject of the leading clause. L. 127, IV. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 128, II. 1. / L. 111, N. I. • L. 115. • A relative clause, containing a reason for something preceding, takes a subjunctive, which is translated by the indicative or a gerundive, "who was unwilling," "because I was unwilling," or, "in being unwilling." / L. 117, 1. / L. 95, 5. • What is the antecedent of *quo*? / L. 101, R. 3. = L. 104, R. 2. *Prima nocte*, L. 91, 8.
42. • *Sese*, the same as *se*, L. 127, IV. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • "That she," L. 95, 3, and N. 1. • L. 96, 1. • L. 109. / L. 119, 3. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • *Se*, "her," i. e., the tortoise. / L. 133, 1 and 2. *Arreptam*, translate according to L. 122, 8. / L. 45, R. 2. • L. 117, 1. / L. 111. *Se enim*, L. 127, IV. *Perdat*, L. 133,

1, and N. 1. * L. 127, N. 1. *Explere*, L. 127, I. * L. 131, 1, and (a.) * L. 91, 5. * L. 47, 10. * L. 120. * L. 108, 2, and II.

* L. 98. * L. 103, 1 and 2. * *Et—et*, “both—and.” * L. 99, 43.

2. * L. 121, 9. * L. 117, 4: * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 120. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 107, 2. * L. 81, 6, *pœnitet*, &c., have no subject expressed, and in general none can be supplied. * Supply *aliquem* or *hominem* after *acquiro*. * L. 91, 4. * L. 103, 1. * The historical present, L. 47, N. 4, and L. 135, N. What is the accusative of the thing after *interrogat*, L. 96, N. 6. ¶ What is to be supplied with *proram*? * L. 132, 2. * L. 49, R. 2. * L. 29, N. 2. * *Multo major*, “much larger,” L. 119, 3. * L. 119, 1.

* L. 88, 2, and R. 2. * L. 133, 1. * L. 81, 6, 8 and 9.—*Vera* 44.

memoras, literally, “you say true things,” i. e., “what you say is true,” or more concisely, “that is true.” * L. 109.—*Audita voce*, “when I hear,” L. 120, N. 2 and 3. * L. I, Gen. pl. 2. * L. 117, 1. * A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. * L. 24, 7. * *Quid*? “what!”

An accusative depending upon an active verb or preposition understood. * *Esse* and *fuisse* in compound infinitives are often understood. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * *Si moriendum sit*, supply *mihi*; L. 112, 2 and Rem. (a) and (c), “if I must die:” as *moriendum sit* is impersonal, see also L. 81, 7 and 10, and N. * L. 119, 3. * *Præclarius* agrees with the clause, *meo crude aspergi*, &c., which also is the subject of the impersonal verb *erit*, L. 91, 7, and L. 81, 8 and 9. * Depending on *præclarius*, L. 109. * L. 95, 3, and N. 1. * L. 94, 2, and N. * L. 111. * L. 95, N. 4. * L. 131. * L. 49, R. 2. *Adoritur*, L. 47, N. 4.

* L. 24, 7. * L. 131, 1 and (a). * L. 109. * See N. (c), p. 32. 45.

Arreptum devoravit, L. 122, 8. * L. 121, 6, (b.) * L. 109. *Ovis*, supply *et*, L. 88, II., R. 3. * L. 120. * “For itself,” the reflexive referring to *labor*; L. 45, R. 2. * L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3.

* as the antecedent of *qui*, is usually placed after it. * *Is sciat*, “let him know,” L. 126, 2, and L. 57, 2. * L. 95, N. 4; see N. (c) on p. 44. * L. 109. * L. 134, N. 2; *quæ*, “who,” or, “what one.” * L. 117, N. 1. * When the noun depending on a preposition is limited by a genitive or an adjective, the preposition commonly stands first. * * L. 134, 1 and 3. * L. 131, N.

* The historical perfect, L. 47, N. 3. * *Daturus esset*, “proposed to give,” L. 128, II., 1; and L. 121, 4, (b.) * L. 118, 2. *Quæ quum*, “when they,” L. 94, 5. * The perfect infinitive, connected with a verb in a past tense, has the meaning of a pluperfect; “had taken a wife,” i. e., “was married,” L. 95, 1. * L. 119, 1.

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- / L. 115.—*Nonne*, L. 53, 4; and L. 125, 2 and 4, and N. 2. * L. 81, 3 and 4. * L. 129, 1 and 2. † L. 47, 11. ‡ L. 21. * Instead of *refugiēbant*, L. 90, N. 1, (b). * L. 121, 4, (b). * L. 117, N. 1. *Pœnituit*, L. 107, 2. * L. 117, 1.
47. * “To him,” L. 109. † *Iis*—*ante oculos*, literally, “for them before the eyes,” i. e., like *ante eorum oculos*, “before their eyes,” L. 109, Rem. 2. * *Ponēret* denotes the purpose for which he related the fable, L. 133, 1 and 2. * The indirect quotation or *oratio obliqua* depending on *dixit*, begins at *lupos*, L. 127, 3 and I.—*Se esse impugnāturos*, “that they, the wolves,” L. 127, IV. The agreement of the wolves constitutes a second *oratio obliqua* within the first, depending on *pactos esse*, a verb of saying, L. 95, N. 4.—*Dederentur*, L. 131, 1.—*Placuisse*. The second *oratio obliqua* ends with *dederentur*, and *placuisse* together with *dilaniasse*, like *pactos esse*, depends on *dixit*. / L. 117, 4. * L. 88, 2. * L. 120.—*Oves pascens*, L. 122, 2, 3 and 5.—*Lupos* depends on the verb of saying *fingerens*, L. 127, 3 and I.—*Aggressos esse*, “had attacked,” L. 127, N. 2.—*Fingerens*, L. 122, 1. † L. 121, 9. ‡ See N. (m) on p. 46. * L. 117, N. 2. † L. 110. * L. B, ex. ‡ *Ludēre* depends on *existimantes*, L. 95, N. 4. * L. 122, 1, *preces*, L. B, ex. ‡ L. 103, 1. * L. 117, 1. * L. 94, 3 and 5. † L. 111, N. 2.
48. * *Gratūlor* is sometimes construed with the dative of the person and the accusative of the thing in respect to which the congratulation is given, “to congratulate one upon,” or, “on account of something.” † L. 128, II., 1. * L. 126, 2 and 3. * The English order is, *eos pullos quos*.—*Dominus*, sc. *meus*, L. 91, 6.—*Raptos*, “having seized,” see L. 120, N. 3. * L. 121, 6, (a). / L. 123, 6. * L. 90, 3; and L. 86, 2.—*Illam*, “it.” * L. 95, N. 4.—*Ponēret*, L. 132, Rem. 1.—*Corruptum*, translate according to L. 120, N. 3. † L. 123, 3.—*Astutior*, sc. *asino*. ‡ L. 111. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 129, 3. † L. 95, N. 5. * *Nequeo* is conjugated like *eo*, L. 80. * L. 115, 3.
49. * L. 123, 3, and L. 104.—*Adspicit*, &c., L. 47, N. 4. † *Salō*, “in the sea,” L. 108, R. 2. * *Qui voluērim*, literally, “who wished;” the relative clause denotes the reason of the declaration, *nā jure plector*, and the passage may be translated, “I am rightly punished for wishing, or, because I wished, though I was born in the sea,” &c.—*Salō—solo*: here is the play upon words, called *paronomasia*.—*Suus*, “his own.” * *Unusquisque* has a double declension, see L. 45, N. 2. * *Quem præterire sine periculo* is the subject of *licet*, L. 81, 8. / L. 127, 3, I., III. and IV. * *Eum*,

"him," i. e., the bull. ¹ Supply *esse*; "would fly off." L. 95, N. 3. ² Supply *dixit* or *respondet*, L. 127, N. 1.—*Considentem*, "when you lighted," L. 122, 5. ³ Supply *unam* sc. *peram*, "the one filled," &c.—*Propriis*, "own," i. e., in connection with the preceding *nobis*, "our own."—*Vitiis*, L. 117, 2.—*Dare*, "to give," *post tergum dare*, "to place behind the back."—*Aliénis*, sc. *vitiis*, "with the faults of others."—*Hac re*, "on this account, for this reason."—*Alii simul*, the order is, *simul alii*.

MYTHOLOGY.

• L. 89, I., and R.—Give the rules for forming the nominative 50. singular of *Agénōris*, *dracōnem*, *Martis*, *fontis*, *custōdem*, *prolem* and *uxōre*; see L. 22 and L. 23. ¹ L. 117, N. 2. • "All who had come," L. 134, 1; or "all such as had come," L. 134, 2, and N. 1. ² L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 89, 2. ³ L. 101, and Rem. 3. ⁴ L. 118, 2. ⁵ L. 98. *Annōrum novem*, lit. "of nine years," i. e., "nine years old," L. 101, and R. 1. The rule for forming the nom. sing. of *Apollinis*. ⁶ L. 47, N. 2. ⁷ L. 91, 2, and N. 2.

• L. 108, 1. ⁸ L. 97, 2 and 3. • L. 117, N. 1; and L. C, os. 51. ⁹ L. 117, 1. • L. 117, N. 2. ¹⁰ L. 119, N. 3. • L. 92, and (b). ¹¹ A Greek accusative, L. G, II., 1. ¹² L. 127, 3 and IV. ¹³ L. 133, 1. ¹⁴ L. 110, 1. ¹⁵ L. 114. ¹⁶ L. 127, II. • L. 90, 3. The English idiom requires the singular number. • L. 99, R. 4.

• L. 111. ¹⁷ L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 133, 1 and 2. ¹⁸ L. 52. 120, and N. 3. ¹⁹ Literally "which having been seen," L. 120, N. 1; i. e., "at sight of which," L. 120, N. 2. ²⁰ L. 117, N. 2, *quum*, L. 132, R. 2, *pariunt*, "lay," an active verb used absolutely, i. e., without its case. • L. 27, Exc. *Alcyonēos*, L. 96, N. 5. ²¹ L. 9, Exc. 4. ²² L. 134, 1. ²³ *Quæ*, i. e., *ea*, *quæ*, "those things which." As antecedent *is* is often omitted, L. 94, 7.—*Communicabat*, "used to tell," or "was wont to tell," L. 47, N. 2. ²⁴ *Dicitur*, sc. *ille*. ²⁵ "Attempts to take," L. 121, 4. ²⁶ *Ei super caput*, "over his head," L. 109, Rem. 2.

• L. 111. ²⁷ L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 2. ²⁸ L. 127, N. 1. • L. 109. 53. ²⁹ L. 127, II. • See N. (°), p. 32. ³⁰ The object of *dare*. ³¹ L. 127, I., III. and IV. ³² *Dare*, "to give," or, "that he would give," because the verb of saying is in the perfect indefinite. See on the

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- connection of tenses, L. 135, remembering that the infinitive in Latin often corresponds with the indicative, or potential in English, L. 95, N. 3. * L. 120, N. 3. † L. 108, 2. = L. 111, N. 2. * *Agamemnōne duce*, literally, "Agamemnon being the commander," i. e., "under the command of Agamemnon;" L. 120, Rem. 1.—*Quum sciret*; L. 132, R. 2.—*Peritūrum esse*, "would perish," the leading verb *sciret*, being in the imperfect, see L. 135, and N. (f) above. † L. 117, 1. † "That he was concealed," L. 127, N. 2. † L. 103, 1. * Possessive adjectives often supply the place of the genitive of the corresponding noun; as, *regius* for *regis*.
54. * L. 95, N. 4.—*Quæ dum*, "while they," L. 94, 5.—*Audito*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 95, 3. * The predicate accusative after *esse*, L. 92, R. 2.—*Intellectum est*; its subject is the preceding infinitive clause, for which *it* is supplied in English. † The adjective separated from its noun by a genitive limiting the same noun. * L. 108, 1. † See N. (c), p. 32. † L. 109.—*Sacram*; an adjective usually follows its noun when anything depends upon it. † The comparative to be translated by the positive with *too*, L. 119, N. 3. † *Sc. illi*. † L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Non posse*, "could not;" the imperfect depending on the perfect indefinite, L. 135. † L. 95, N. 5. † L. 108, 2; so *Argos* above. = L. 111. * Supply *eam* before *sacerdotem*, L. 96, 2.—*Trojâ eversâ*, "after the destruction of Troy," L. 120, N. 2. * L. 108, Rem. † L. 133, 1 and 2, and N. 1. *Pro-mētheus*, a trisyllable. † L. 91, 9. † L. 129, 1.
55. * L. 111. † L. 133, 1 and 2. *Quantum—tantum. Tantum* is a demonstrative adjective to which the relative adjective *quantus* relates. The same is to be remarked of *talis* and *qualis*. As in the case of *is* and *qui*, the relative word is usually placed first. * The imperfect denoting repeated, that is, eager action, "earnestly requested." † L. 127, 1. * L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 129, 1. † L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Quo facto, quod quum*, and *qui quum*, see L. 94, 5. † *Mittēre*, "putting," L. 95, N. 6. † L. 109. † L. 121, N. 3. † *Sc. esse*. † L. 127, II.
56. * L. 109, R. 6. † L. 101. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 117, N. 2. * L. 111, N. 2 and 1. † L. 117, 1. † L. 42, N. 2. † L. 108, 2.—*Conditōne addita*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 120. † L. 128, II. † *Cadmus nomine*, "Cadmus by name," i. e., "named Cadmus," L. 117, 5. † L. 108, 2. † L. 133, 3. = L. 47, 7. * L. 122, 2.
57. * L. 94, 5. † L. 117, 1. * Why in the subjunctive, and by what mood to be translated? *Quicquid* or *quidquid*. This pronoun, like the English *whoever* and *whatever*, seems often to include both

antecedent and relative. * L. 128, II. 1. † L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Ga. visus est*, L. 79, N. * L. 116, 5. † L. 95, 3, and N. 4.—*Ipsi*, L. 109. † L. 119, 1. † L. 90, Rem. 2. † The present *petit* is used for the perfect indefinite, L. 47, N. 4; and hence is followed by the imperfect, L. 135, 2, N. † L. 95, 3. † Sc. *ea*, “it.” † L. 101, Rem. 3. * “Was wont” or “used,” L. 47, N. 2. * L. 117, N. 1. * L. 95, N. 4.

* The preposition usually precedes the adjective, but particular phrases are excepted. † L. 81, 13; what is the subject represented by *it* before *prædictum fuit*? * L. 95, 4. † L. 128, II., 1. * L. 117, 1. † L. 135, 2. † L. 111—*dormienti*, L. 122, 2. † L. 132, 2 and Rem.—*Cirim*, L. G, II., 2. † L. 96, 2. † L. 131, (d). *Raptum sc. piscem*, “having seized it,” L. 120, N. 3. † L. 119, N. 3. *Venantes*, L. 122, 2. † What is to be supplied? * L. 117, 4.

* A dissyllable. † The genitive plural of other participles in *59*. *rus* is seldom used, but *venturorum* is found in Ovid, Met. 15, 835. * Repeated past action, L. 47, N. 2. * L. 111. † Pronounced *Har-py'yas* * *Ab ore ei*, i. e., *ab ore ejus*, “from his mouth,” L. 109, R. 2, and L. 111, N. 2. † L. 96, 3. † L. 135, 2. † L. 127, III. and IV. † L. 127, I. † L. 117, 4. *Habuisse*, L. 127, N. 2. *Strophædas*, L. I, Acc. Plur. 2.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

* L. 96, Rem. 1, and L. 124, 3. In the active voice it would be (*Aliquis*) *Thalen* (Greek acc.) *interrogavit*, *an facta etc.*, and the accusative of the person is changed to the nominative in the passive, L. 124, 2. * *Latet* takes an accusative of the person from whom any thing is concealed. † L. 129, 1 and 2. * *Ne cogitata quidem*, “not even their thoughts.” † From *neminem* to the end the words are in the *oratio obliqua*. See L. 127. * † L. 127, II.—*Pythagoræ*, L. 8, 5. † L. 134, 3.—*Autem*, see N. (°), p. 32. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † “That he had said (so).” Hence our phrase, “a mere *ipse dixit*.” † L. 103, N. 2.—*Priënen*, L. 8, 5.—*Expugnatum et eversam*, L. 122, 3 and 6. † L. 133, 1 and 2, and N.

* L. 120, N. 3. † *Vacuus* is construed with the *gen.*, or the *abl.* with or without *ab*. In construction, with *vacuum* supply *hominum*; in translating, nothing is to be supplied; “than, free

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- from every care, to devote," &c. • *Dare* is connected by *qudm* to *esse*. • *Scientiæ augendæ* depends on *causâ*, L. 100, "for the purpose of enlarging (his) knowledge," L. 123, 4. • L. 131, 1. / L. 42, N. 2. † L. 81, 8. • L. 111. • L. 135, 2. † The imperfect denoting customary action, L. 47, N. 2. / L. 133, N. 1. • *Nihil* in the accusative without a preposition, used for *non*, "nothing changed," or, "in no respect changed," L. 97, 5. ‡ L. 119, N. 3.
62. • L. 133, 4. • L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 123, 3; and L. 100. • L. 117, 1.—*Videbatur*, L. 128, II., 2. / L. 79, N. • See N. (•), p. 32. • L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 128, II., 1. / L. 108, 2, and Rem. • L. 108, 1, and Rem. / L. 111. • L. 88, 2. • L. 107, 2 and Rem.—*Representabat*, see N. (†), p. 61. • L. 117, N. 1.
63. • L. 109. • L. 117, 5. • See N. (r), p. 34. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 134, 4. / L. 116, 3, and N. • L. 103, 1. • Infinitives and oblique cases of nouns generally stand before the words on which they depend. / L. 128, II., 1. / What is the verb of saying on which this subject accusative depends? • L. 98. / L. 91, 9. • L. 118, 1.—*Venditum*, L. 96, N. 5. • L. 92, 1
64. • L. 111. • L. 44, N. • L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 103, 1. • Present participles with *homo*, *homines*, or the like understood, sometimes supply the place of a noun ending in *tor*, and denoting the *agent*, "the (persons) sacrificing," i. e., "the sacrificers." / A Greek accusative, L. 24, 2; and L. G, II., 3. • L. 116, 5.—*Thebas*, L. J, 9. • L. 110, 1. / L. 133, 1 and 2. / L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 117, 5. / L. 81, 12.
65. • L. 131, 1. • L. 103, 2. • L. 91, 5. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 111, N. 2. / L. 133, 1. • L. 110, 1. • L. 108, 1. / L. 130, and 129, 1.—*Appellandus sis*, L. 121, 6, (b). / L. 92, 1. • "To one who inquired," L. 122, 3. / *Te victorem renuntiâri*, L. 92, Rem. 2.
66. • *Sc. esse*, L. 121, 6 (b). • L. 95, 5. • L. 111. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 120. / L. 101, Rem. 3. • L. 99, 4. / *Ne* precedes and *quidem* follows the emphatic word. / "Of one about to plunder," L. 91, 4. • L. 133, 1.
67. • L. 126, 2. • See note on *quantum—tantum*, p. 55. • L. 133, 1.—*Monentibus eum quibusdam*, "when certain persons cautioned him." L. 122, 5. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • *Aliendus* is usually followed by the *abl.* with a preposition, but here takes a dative. / L. 128, II., 1. • See N. (A), p. 44. • L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Pythiam vocatum*, "having called Pythias," L. 120, N. 3.—*Acceptâ*

difficultate, "when he had learned the embarrassment," &c. L. 122, 5 and 6. † L. 117, 2. † L. 119, 1. † L. 95, N. 5. * L. 95, N. 4. * A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. * L. 117, 1. † L. 105, 3. † L. 109.—*Verbis*, L. 117, 1. * "For which," L. 97, 5.—*Contigit*, what is its subject? † *Fore* is used impersonally, its subject being the remaining words in the period, L. 81, 8 and 9.—*Dignus*, L. 92, 2. * L. 116, 2.

Puer, "while a boy," L. 89, R. * L. 115. † L. 116, 4. * L. 68, 109. * L. 134, 3. * L. 110, 1. † *Asiā debellatā*, "after his conquest of Asia," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 97, 1. † L. 117, 2. † L. 88, 2.—*Quo audito*, "when Alexander heard this," L. 120, N. 2, or N. 3. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 126, 1. † L. 104. * L. 126, 2. * L. 106, Rem. 4. * L. 106, Rem. 2. † L. 108, R. 1.

* L. 117, 2.—*Ab ejus nomine*, "after his name."—*Propositis*, L. 69, 120, N. 3. † L. 134, 3.—*Totius*. L. 2, Exc.—*Senex* "when old." * L. 117, 4. * L. 108, 1. * L. 96, 3.—*Factum est*, impersonal: what is its subject? *Pompeo*, pronounced, *Pom-pē'yo*. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 116, 2.—*Arcessitos*, L. 120, N. 3, or L. 122, 8. † L. 134, 3. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Defecisset*, L. 131, 1 and (a). † L. 119, 3. † L. 121, 4, (b).

* L. 117, 3. † L. 89, 3. * *Per medros ignes*, "through the midst of the fires," L. 91, 8.—*Cum periculo*, "at the risk." * L. 128, II., 1. * L. 111. † L. 95, 4. * "That it afforded him," &c. L. 114, and N. 1: *esse* being used impersonally, its subject is the clause *quod patria*, &c., L. 81, 8. † "His," L. 127, IV. † "Than he," L. 119, 1.—What is the object of *didicerat*? L. 96, Rem. 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 117, 2.—*Inspectante populo*, "in view of the people," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 132, 1. * L. 121, 6, (b).

* L. 111. † *Instandum esse* is used impersonally; supply *nobis*, 71. &c., "that we ought to pursue," L. 112, 2, and Rems. (a) and (c), and L. 121, 6, (b). * *Cedo* takes the ablative of a place with *de*, *ex*, or without a preposition, L. 108, R. 2. * L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Corintho captā*, "by the capture of Corinth," L. 120, N. 2. * L. 117, 2. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Eo defuncto*, "after his death," L. 120, N. 2.—*Non esset unde*, "there was no property from which." * L. 134, 4. † L. 128, 2. † L. 95, N. 4. † L. 99, Rem. 4. † L. 81, N. 2.—*Acceptis—recuperato*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Ad suos*, L. 91, N. 4. † L. 109.—*Jussas*, "ordered five cohorts," &c., *misit*, "and sent them," L. 122, 8. † L. 123, 5.—*Receptum iri*, "should be taken back," L. 95, N. 3: the future inf. passive, consists of the former supine and *iri*, the present inf. pass. of *eo*, to go, L. 74, N. 2.

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72. • L. 89, (k). • L. 105, 4.—*Casos*, “after they had been beaten,” L. 122, 5 and 6: or, “to be beaten,” L. 122, 8. • L. G, I., 3, and L. H, 3. • L. 101. / What is the subject of *accidit*? L. 81, 8 and 9. • L. 108, R. 2. • L. 117, 2. • The accusative is the usual construction, according to L. 96, Rem. 4: the ablative here appears to depend on the preposition *in* understood. • L. 117, 2.
73. • L. 96, Rem. 3. • L. 38, 8.—*Carpetanórum*, L. 103, 1. • L. 109. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 128, I. / L. 97, 4.

ROMAN HISTORY.

74. • L. 91, 9. • L. 96, 3.—*Sub hoc rege*, “in his reign.”—*Hinc*, i. e., *ex Trojá*. • L. 117, N. 2. • L. 110.—*Ei benignè recepto*, “received him kindly (and).” L. 122, 8. • L. 96, 2.
75. • Lit. “until Rome founded,” i. e., “until the founding of Rome.” L. 121, 5, (b). • L. 108, 1. • L. 119, 1. • “Used to say.” L. 47, N. 2. • Sc. est. / L. 89, 3. • L. 103, 1. • *Minor natu*, lit., “less or inferior in respect of birth,” i. e., “born later, younger,” L. 117, 5. • L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 128, I.—*Rheam Silviam—Vestālem virginem*, L. 96, 2. • L. 110, 1.—*Geminos filios, Romūlum et Remum*, L. 89, 3. • L. 91, 5, and L. 94, N. 2. • L. 121, 6, (a).
76. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 97, 4. • L. 109. • In construction *venissent* follows *rapuerunt*, L. 135, 2. • / L. 133, 1 and 2. • The reflexive referring, as usual, to the leading subject. • L. 128, II., 1. • L. 97, 2 and 3, *et ea*, “these also.” / L. 91, 8, *raptae*, see § 9.
77. • See Dict. under *cūm*. • L. 121, 9. • *Ortam*, “which had arisen,” L. 122, 3. • L. 111.—*Quo elapso*, “after this had passed,” or, “at the expiration of this,” L. 94, 5; and L. 120, N. 2. • L. 108, 1. / *Quidem* following the emphatic word. • Repeated past action. • L. 96, N. 4. • L. 117, N. 2. / L. 117, 5. • L. 109.
78. • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 104. • L. 111. • *Gentium* limits *senatōres* understood. • *A* or *ab* denotes the *doer*, (L. 99, N.) *per* signifies “by means of,” “at the instigation of,” L. 97, N. / L. 116, 3. • L. 110, 1.
79. • L. 97, 4. • L. 132.—*Sed benè*, &c. The adversative *sed* (L. 82, (3.)) is opposed to the fraudulent manner of obtaining the

crown implied in the preceding *sic*.—*Cum his*, "including those."
 • L. 111. • L. 108, 2, and Rem.—*Prima salutavit*, "first saluted,"
i. e., "was the first to salute," L. 91, 9. • "As king," L. 96, 2.
 • L. 103, 1. • "Herself." • *In*, "for." • L. 110, 1.—*Ei* "against
 him."

• L. 108, 1. • *Regndum est*, "the kingdom continued," or, "the
 regal government lasted," L. 81, 12. • L. 131, 1. • "After the
 banishment of the kings," *i. e.*, of Tarquin and his sons, L. 120,
 N. 2. • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Qui quum*, "and when
 he," L. 94, 5. • L. 132, 1. • L. 101, and Rem. 2.

• L. 117, 1.—*Terreret*, "was trying to terrify." The imperfect
 tense not unfrequently denotes an attempt to perform an action,
 L. 47, N. 2. • Supply *suam*, L. 91, 6. • L. 111. • L. 132, 1. • L.
 49, Rem. 2. • "After the banishment of the kings," L. 121, 5,
 (b). • L. 108, 1. • L. 128, II., 1.—*Eam*, "them," referring to
plebem, a collective noun, L. 5, 4. L. 133, 1 and 2.—*His* refers to
plebem, but instead of agreeing with it, like the preceding *eam*,
 is put in the plural referring to the individuals which the noun
 denotes. See L. 91, 3.—*Alia*, L. 91, 5. • L. 133, 1. • L. 121, 9,
 and L. 92, 1 and (b). • L. 89, 1. • L. 99, Rem. 4.—*Ad quintum
 miliarium urbis*, lit., "to the fifth milestone from the city."

• *Quo facto*, lit., "this having been done," L. 94, 5; or, "having
 done this," L. 120, N. 3: it may also be translated, "because he
 had done this," L. 122, 5 and 6; *i. e.*, "for doing this," or finally,
 "for this." • L. 88, 2. • "Under the command of Fabius," L.
 120, Rem., and N. 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 122, 3. • *Ille*, "the cele-
 brated Q. Fabius Maximus, who," &c., L. 42, N. 2. • See *aller*
 in Dict.—*Ab urbe condita*, see N. (r), p. 81. • L. 133, 1 and 2.
 • L. 111, N. 2.—*Manibus post tergum vinctis*, "after tying his
 hands," &c., L. 120, N. 2 and 3.

• L. 108, 2. • L. 122, 6, (a). • L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Urbem*, *sc. suam*.
 • L. 114. • L. 128, II., 1. • Supply *est* from below. • L. 49,
 Rem. 2. • *In eo*, see *is* in Dict. • *Præsidium* which is used as a
 collective noun takes in its own clause a verb in the singular,
 but in the following clauses the verbs are in the plural, L. 90, 4.
 • L. 38, 3. • L. 108, R. 2. • L. 101. • L. 117, 4. • L. 117, 2.

• L. 117, 5. • Depending on *sedil*, L. 109, but to be translated
 as if it were *ejus*, L. 109, R. 2. • L. 117, 1. • This verb with its
 clause is the subject of *factum est*. • L. 109. • L. 110. • L. 117,
 N. 1. • L. 105, 4. • L. 95, 3. • Supply *esse*; for the translation
 see L. 121, 6, (b). • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 121, 6, (b).

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85. * L. 111.—*Fecissent*, L. 128, II., 1 and N. 2. * L. 96, 3. * L. 128, I. * L. 38, 8. * A conditional sentence, in which the condition is implied in *ego cum talibus viris*, "if I had such men;" and the conclusion, "I could with them," &c., is fully expressed, L. 131, 1, and (a). / L. 123, 4.
86. * L. 131, 1. * L. 117, 1. * L. 127, I. * See *alter* in Dict. * Supply *esse*.
87. * L. 120, R. and N. 2. * L. H, 1. * L. 103, 1.—*Perdūtis*, "having lost," or "after losing," L. 120, N. 3; L. 122, 6; i. e., "with the loss." * L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 110. / L. 118. * L. 127, II. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 127, N. 1. / L. 106, 1 and R. 1.
88. * L. 103. * L. 99, R. 4. * As a verb, *perdita fuisse* has, for its logical subject, *millia* with its connected words; as a noun, the same verb with its clause is the subject of the impersonal *traditum est*, L. 95, 2, 3 and 4. * L. 118, 2. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.
89. * *Per*, "by means of." * L. 98. * The infinitive and oblique cases usually stand before the words on which they depend. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * *Mando* in the active voice takes the acc. and the dat.; hence in the passive it retains the dative, L. 124, 4; *mandaretur* is used impersonally, and in English the subject is the dative *Hannibālī*, L. 81, N. 2.—*Fratre—relicto*, "leaving his brother," L. 120, N. 3. * L. 111, N. 1.—*Commisso—accepto*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Superal*, the historical present, used instead of the historical perfect. So *vincitur*, above.
90. * See N. (*), p. 88. * L. 104. * L. 92. * The antecedent of *quod* is the clause *servi manumissi*, &c., "which thing was never done before," L. 94, N. 2. * L. 110. / L. 96, R. 2.—*A sendu*, L. 81, 12.—*Potuisent*, L. 128, I. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 133, and 7.
91. * L. 103, 1.—*Recepta*, L. 120, N. 3. * L. A, 11. * L. A, Exc. 2. * "When a boy." So *juvénis* below, L. 89, R. * Partitive adjectives commonly agree in gender with the individuals, of which the genitive plural depending on them consists, and in respect to their case, they are to be parsed like nouns: hence *multos* is in the masculine gender, agreeing in this respect with *juvénium*, and in the accusative after *deterruit*. * L. 95, 5, and N. 5.—*Aurum sc. suum*. * "Their."
92. * Used like *plusquam*. * L. 118, R. 2. * What is to be supplied? * L. 117, 1. * L. 133, 1 and 2.
93. * "As a hostage," L. 89, R. * L. 89, 1. * *Sc est*. * L. 103, 1.

ſ Cum is often used with the ablative of manner, when accompanied by an adjective.

* L. 101. † L. 108, R. 2. * *Alter* for *secundus*. † “From the building of the city,” L. 121, 5, (b). *ſ* “Though defended,” L. 122, 2.

* L. 89, 1. † L. 91, N. 4. † L. 81, 3. 95.

Coss., L. 120, R. and N. 2. * L. 128, II., 1. † L. 110, 1. * L. 108, 1. † L. 133, 4. * L. 92, 1. 96.

* L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. † L. 112, N. 2. * See *cum* in Dict. 97.
† L. 117, N. 2. * *Id quod*, “the thing which:” *id* stands for the idea contained in the clause *jus civitatis*, &c. *ſ* L. 133, 1 and 2, —*Relicta*, L. 120, N. 3.

* L. 103, N. 2. —*Eversa*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 117, 2. * L. 121, 5, (b). * L. 120, N. 2. *ſ* L. 96, 2. * L. 120, N. 3. † L. 108, 2. 98.

* L. 111. —*Ipsē*, sc. *Lucullus*. —*Eum*, sc. *Mithridatem*. —*Consumptum* can be translated passively, as agreeing with *Mithridatem*, the object of the verb, or actively with *Lucullus*, its subject. † L. 102, 2. * L. 118, 2. † “Under the command of,” L. 120, R. and N. 2. * L. 108, 1. *ſ* L. 119, 2. * L. 100, R. 2. 99.

* L. 109, R. 1. † L. 134, 1 and 3. * L. 108, R. 2. † L. 101. 100.
* L. 98. *ſ* “He, the former,” L. 42, 1 and 2. * L. 46, R. 2. † “To him,” i. e., to Pompey. *ſ* L. 105, 4. † L. 117, 2. † L. 128, II., 1.

† L. 99, R. 4. * L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. † L. 118, 2. 101.

Quem, sc. *consulatum*. * The imperfect, denoting that which was proposed, or on the point of being done, L. 47, N. 2. † “It was opposed,” L. 81, 9. † L. 101. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. 102.

Insolentiū, L. 119, N. 3. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. —*Interfecto* 103.
Casāre, L. 122, 6. † L. 110, 1. * L. 109, R. 1. † L. 121, 4. * L. 101.

* L. 91, N. 3, and L. 122, 8. † *Ipsē*, in such sentences, may agree either with the subject or the case depending on the verb, according as either is intended to be emphatic. 104.

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105. * L. 89, 3. * "As boundaries," L. 96, N. 4. * A Greek accusative.
106. * L. 132, 2. * L. H, 2. * L. 117, 3 and 5. * L. 111. / "You would believe," or, "one would think." * L. 104. * L. 116, 5.
107. *Qui, quæ se, &c., i. e., ea, quæ.* * L. 109, R. 5. * *Quanto—tanto*, L. 119, 3. * L. 109, R. 4. * L. 91, 4. * Supply the preposition *a*. / L. 111. * L. 109, and L. 123, 3 and 4. * L. H, 1. * L. 98. / L. 97, 4.
108. * L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. * L. 100, and L. 123, 3. * L. 109, R. 5. * *Mordari* is the subject of *esse* understood, L. 95, 4; and *periculōsum* agrees with *mordari*, L. 91, 7. * L. 109. / L. 110, 1. * L. 103, N. 2. * L. 98.
109. *Probabile est.* The two preceding infinitive clauses are the subject of this predicate, L. 95, 4, and L. 91, 7. * "The reign of Claudius," L. 120, N. 2. * L. 117, 5. * L. 119, 1. * L. 116, 5. * L. 117, 2. / L. 119, 3. * In such expressions the comparative is to be translated by the positive degree, "than it is wide," i. e., "its length far exceeds its breadth." * L. 109. / "And there is clearly no other," &c.
110. * L. 134, 4. * "Of that kind." *Genus* with *id, hoc, quod, &c.*, is put in the accusative without a preposition. * L. 111. * L. 90, N. 3. * L. 117, 3. / L. 132, 2.
111. * L. 117, 5.—What is the logical subject of *verisimile est*? * L. 111, N. 2. * L. 109.—*Jactum fuerit*, L. 127, II.
112. * L. 129, 1 and 2.—What is the logical subject of *apparei*? * L. 108, R. 2. * L. 110, 1. * L. 90, N. 3. / L. 103, 2. * L. 117, 5. * L. 104. * L. 42, 1. / L. 111, N. 2.
113. * *Significasse* depends on *fama est*, which is equivalent to a verb of saying, L. 95, 1. * Like the old English expression, "at what time," for, "at the time when," or, "in which." * L. 108, 1. * L. 134, 3. * L. 117, 5. / "By means of which." * See note (b), page 104.
114. * What is the subject? L. 32, 1. * L. 109.—*Videretur*, L. 134, 3. * L. 90, N. 3. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. / L. 117, 5. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 108, 2.
115. *Cohæret*, sc. *ea*, i. e., *Peloponnesus*. * L. 91, 8. * L. 11, 2 and 3. * "Which they call;" both the subject of *appellanti* and

its object are to be supplied. *Opibus—copiis*, L. 117, 5. “As colonists,” L. 96, N. 4. *Eböre*, L. 22, R. 4 and (d). *Facta*, sc. *est*, L. 90, N. 3. “L. 123, 4 and 5. “L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. *Res gestas suas numerat*, “their memorable occurrences,” which they reckoned by Olympiads, or periods of four years, the time which intervened between the celebration of the Olympic games. “L. 90, 3 and R. 2. “L. 117, 5. *Pluresque*; the English idiom requires that *que* should here be translated “or.” “The comparative and superlative of *prope*, viz., *propius* and *proximè*, are followed by either the accusative or the dative. “They say.”

“L. 103, 1. “L. 111. “L. 95, 4, and L. 81, 8. “L. 134, 4. 116. *Aristotèlem*, L. 127, I. “L. 127, II. “L. 126, 2.

Vino, L. 117, 5. *Nominibus—moribus*; why in the ablative? 117. “L. 109, R. 5. *Contendo*, with the *acc. id.*, signifies, “to strive eagerly for this.” *Mercède datâ*, L. 121, 5, (b). “*Cum—tum*, see *cum* in Dict. *Rerum—copiâ*; the genitive separated by a relative clause from the noun which it limits. “L. 117, 5. *Herûs*, L. C, o. *Post Trojam dirütam*, L. 121, 5, (b). *Zone*, sc., *nomen habet*.

“L. 91, 8. “L. 117, 2. “L. 134, 4. “L. 119, 3. “*Quis* 118. after the particles, *si*, *ne*, *neu*, *ubi*, *nisi*, *num*, *quo*, *quanto* and *quum*, signifies “some one,” or, “any one.” “L. 116, 5. “L. 119, 1. “L. 91, N. 4. *Maxima fluminum*, L. 103, 1; the adjective on which a partitive genitive depends, commonly, as here, agrees in gender with the following genitive, rather than with the noun or nouns which it limits, unless it follows the latter. “We have spoken,” L. 81, 11 and 12.

“L. 123, 9. “L. 24, 2. “See N. (*), p. 115. “L. 117, 3. 119. “L. 118, 2. *Sine*, “free from, exempt from.” “L. 107, 2 and N. *Beatissimum*, L. 96, 2, and N. 5. *Locis*, L. 117, 4. *Eös*, sc. *Océanus*. *Asia nomine*, &c. In English the relative clause often separates the principal subject from its predicate. “L. 97, N. *Stadia*, L. 98.

“L. 109. “L. 101. “*Homines* is often to be supplied with 120. verbs of *saying*, &c., and to be translated “people, men,” &c., or simply, “they.” “L. 131, (d). *Asia propriâ dicta*, i. e., of Asia Minor. “Clearly, unquestionably.” “A noun is often annexed to a relative for the purpose of explaining its antecedent. “L. 111. “L. 101, R. 1. *Numéro*, L. 117, 5. *Altitudine*, L. 101; a genitive (*sexaginta pedum*) supplies the

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- place of the adjective in limiting *altitudīne*: see Andrews and Stoddard's Lat. Gr. § 211, R. 6, (1).
121. *L. 90, N. 3. *L. 109. *L. 104. *L. 116, 4. *Issica*, sc. *sinitis*, "the Issic gulf." *L. 101. / Sc. sc, L. 96, N. 3. *L. 133, 1. *L. 81, 10 and 11. *Those who are entering, L. 91, 4.
122. *L. 91, 4, and 122, 3. *L. 90, N. 3. *L. 45, R. 2. *Cum terra conjuncta*, "joined to the mainland." *L. 81, 10 and 11. *L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and N. 1. / L. 116, 5. *Primus e Romānis*, L. 103, N. 2. *Bactriāna*, sc. *camēli*. In this passage from the 8th book of Pliny, *camēlus* is feminine, but in the best authors it is always masculine. *Tubēra*, L. B, cr. *L. 117, 3. *L. G, I., 2.
123. *Bibant*, L. 132, 1. *L. 98: so above, *quadriduo*. * "A hundred each," L. 38, 4. *L. 117, 2. *L. 119, 3. *L. 97, 4. / This genitive limits *ambūu*. * See note on *altitudīne*, p. 120. *L. 89, 1. *L. 103, 1. / L. 95, 4. *L. 119, 1. *L. 91, 7.
124. *L. 99, R. 4. *L. 117, 2. *L. 91, 3. *L. 90, 4. *Nefas*, sc. *esse*, the predicate of the two preceding infinitive clauses taken as subjects. *L. 116, 5. *Arēnis*, L. 111. / L. 119, N. 3. *Natu*, L. 117, 5.
125. *Transitūri*, L. 122, 2, and L. 121, 4, (a). *L. 103, N. 2. *L. 103, 1. *L. 81, 4. *Crura*, L. F, Exc. in Decl. us. *L. 113: so above, *dentibus*. * "They cover." / *Navigāre* is sometimes used actively, in the sense of *sailing over*, when it is followed by *oceanum*, *aquor*, &c.; the expression here used by Pliny, *insūlas navigāre*, appears to be peculiar, and to signify, to sail or carry on navigation among the islands. * *Id* stands for the idea in the preceding clause and hence is neuter, L. 91, 7.
126. *Centēna*. Why is the distributive number used? *Omnium*, L. 103, 1. *Sibi similes*, "like each other." *L. 111. *L. 95, 4. *Uniones*, L. D, io. *Arābas*, L. I, acc. plur. 2. *L. 104, and R. 3. *L. I, gen. plur. 6. * "This thing, this fact," i. e., its fertility, L. 91, 7.
127. *Usu*, L. 117, 3. *L. 110, 4. *L. 101. *The place of the adjective with the limiting noun is supplied by a genitive, see note on *altitudīne*, p. 120. *L. 118, 2. *Memphīn*, L. G, I., 1.
128. *Pedum quindēcim millium*. This is wholly erroneous. The slant height of the largest pyramid is variously estimated, from 600 to 800 feet. * *Centum duos*, supply *el*. *Pedum centum*, etc.,

L. 101, R. 1. • L. 117, 2, see N. (c), p. 129. • L. 90, N. 3. • L. 123, 5. • L. 81, 10 and 11. • L. 123, 2. *Pergāmi*. Parchment was sometimes called *charta Pergamēna*, because invented at Pergāmus; in this sentence, *Pergāmi* does not depend on *membrānas*, but is the genitive of place, L. 108, 1.

• L. 95, 4 and 1. *Mersum*, L. 122, 4, or 8. • Supply thus: 129. [*Apim*] *allērum* [*thalāmum*] *intrāsse latum est*; *in allēro* [*ille*] *dira portendit*, "To have entered the one is, &c., [by being] in the other he," &c. *Canunt*, L. 90, 4. • L. 103, 1. • L. 117, 2; with the names of materials *of* is used rather than *with*.

Alia ejusmodi signa maris—effusi. Two genitives depend on 130. *signa*:—*maris effusi*, "of the sea having extended." • L. 90, R. 2. • L. 81, 8. *Convenissent*, L. 128, I. • L. 127, II.

• *Potus est lac—cibus caro*; which are the subject-nominatives? 131. *in specūbus*, L. 26, 4. • L. 113. • *Ipsē* in such sentences is put in the nominative or in the accusative, according as the subject or the object is emphatic. See N. (b), p. 104. • The preterite tenses of *nosco* are used like the same tenses of *odi* and *memini*, L. 81, 4. • L. 111.

• *Vicivūm* for *vicendrum*, see L. 11, R. 4.

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EXERCISES.

THE following are given merely as examples of exercises in orthography and etymology, and can be varied by the teacher at his pleasure. Their object is to secure a perfect knowledge of all those parts of the grammar which relate to the forms of words and their division into syllables. These exercises can be easily imitated by the student who commences with the larger grammar.

I. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the first declension, found on the eleventh page of the Reader.

(a) If any of these nouns are excepted in gender or declension,

write opposite to them a reference to the passage in the First Latin Book, if such can be found, where the exception is mentioned: thus,

Eurôpa,	culpa,	terra,
peninsûla,	tua,	rotunda,
poëta, m. L. 5, 1.	mora,	amicitia,
inertia,	nulla, L. 32, 1 and 2,	vera,
insania,	via,	sempiterna.
sylva,	parva,	

(b) Mark the quantity of the penult in each word, making use for this purpose of the general rules of quantity in Lesson 3, and of the dictionary, when no rule can be found.

(c) Mark the accented syllable in each word according to Lesson 2, 4 and 5.

(d) Divide each word into syllables, according to Lesson 2, 1; and Lesson A; putting a point between the syllables, and repeating from memory the rule for the division of each syllable. Thus e. g. say, "Eurôpa has three syllables, because" (here repeat Less. 2, 1) "It is thus divided, *Eu-ro'-pa*; for *p* must be joined to the last vowel, because" (here repeat Less. A. 1.); and *r* must be joined to the penult, because," (repeat Less. A. 3.)

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

II. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the second declension found on page 11, marking the gender of each, and referring for exceptions in gender or declension to the First Latin Book, thus:

vitium, n.	annus, m.
electus, m. L. 91, 1.	dirum, n. L. 91, 1.
Quintius, m. L. 9, Exc. 3.	bellum, n.
Fabius, m. L. 9, Exc. 3.	

2. Finish this exercise like the preceding one according to (b), (c) and (d).

3. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

III. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the third declension found on page 11.

(a) Mark the gender of each noun and the rule or exception on which its gender or genitive depends, thus:

os, *n.* L. B, os: L. C, os. irreparable, *n.* L. 91, 1: L. 35.
 lapis, *m.* L. D, is: L. E, is. tempus, *n.* L. 18, 2, and 4.
 homo, *c.* L. 5, N. 3: L. C, o. glacialis, *f.* L. 91, 1: L. 35.
 ebrietas, *f.* L. 15, 1: L. 16, 1. hiems, *f.* L. 15, 1: L. 17, 1 and N.
 dux, *c.* L. 5, N. 3: L. 17, 2. brevis, *f.* See glacialis.
 fugax, *m.* L. 91, 1: L. 28, 2: L. 37, 2. voluptas, *f.* See ebrietas.
 vetus, *f.* L. 91, 1. L. 37, 1 & 2: abl. sing. *e*, L. 37, Exc.

(b) Write the root of each of the preceding words, and from the root form the nominative singular by Lessons 22 and 23, giving the same rules for the adjectives as for the nouns, thus:

Lapid, by L. 22, 1., (which repeat) becomes *lapids*, by Remark 1, (which repeat) it becomes *lapis*.

Fugac, by L. 22, 1., becomes *fugacs*, i. e., by Remark 2, *fugax*.

(c) Mark the quantity and the accented syllable of each of these nouns and adjectives, and divide them into syllables according to the modes pointed out in the first exercise (b), (c) and (d).

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to p. 30.

IV. Write the nouns of the 4th and 5th declensions, found on the 11th, 12th and 13th pages, and prepare them in all respects as directed in the first and second exercises.

2. Do the same with each three of the succeeding pages to page 30.

V. 1. Write the first person singular, in the indicative mood present tense, of each verb on the 11th page, separating the four conjugations and also the irregular verbs; thus,

1. salūto,	2. —	3. eligo,	4. venio. irr. sum, L. 62.
sto,		fugio, L. 74, N. 1.	fiō. L. 79.
paro.		cresco,	
		labor, dep. L. 75.	

2. Repeat from memory the *principal parts* of each, as set down in the Dictionary.

3. Repeat all the *roots* of each verb; thus, *salut*, *salūtāt* *salūtāt*:—*st*, *stet*, *stat*, &c.

4. Do the same with each of the following pages to page 30.

VI. 1. Write in separate columns, according to their kind, all the particles found on pages 12, 13 and 14.

<i>Conjunctions.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Prepositions.</i>	
et, L. 82, (1).	semper,	diu,	a, L. 99.
-que, L. 82, (1) & (4).	non,	quotannis,	inter, L. 97, 1.
atque, L. 82, (1).	interdum,	minime, L. 82, 3 & 4.	
neque, L. 82, (1).	citiùs, L. 82, 3 & 4.	bene,	
	serius, L. 82, 3 & 4.	longè,	
	nunquam,	quàm,	
	diligentissime, L. 82, 3 and 4.		

Do the same with each three pages following, to page 30.



